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BOOK NOTES

FOR THE WEEK,

CONSISTING OF

LITERARY GOSSIP, CRITICISMS OF BOOKS AND
LOCAL HISTORICAL MATTERS CONNECTED
WITH RHODE ISLAND.

v. 4

VOL. IV.

APRIL, 1886, TO APRIL, 1887.

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1887.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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{ Vol. IV.
No. 1.

The Scope of Legislative Power in Rhode Island.

There seems to be a vague idea in the minds of men concerning the powers of the General Assembly. The Assembly itself seems at times to be running without a pilot or a compass. The power of the Assembly is by no means supreme, as many men seem to think. On the contrary it is strictly limited. It possesses no powers which the people have not given to it. Let us examine it. The General Assembly is a body created by the people of Rhode Island. There are placed in the hands of the Assembly certain defined powers. These powers are set forth in a certain document ordained and established by the people aforesaid, called the Constitution. In this constitution are enumerated certain rights which were inherent in the people and which the Assembly must not impair, and it is further declared that this enumeration of certain rights must not be construed to impair or deny other rights retained but not designated.

Hence the power of the General Assembly is limited first, by the constitution; second, by the reserved rights; and finally, it is controlled by the constitution of the United States. By the same instrument which created the General Assembly, there was created a Supreme Court. In this body they placed the judicial power. Whenever an act of the General Assembly is thought to be repugnant to the constitution, this Court can be asked, and must decide the question; and any act which they declare to be repugnant, is not, and never was, a law of Rhode Island. Thus, then, the General Assembly is controlled by the Supreme Court. Were it not for these checks upon, and divisions of power, the General Assembly would soon become despotic, or tyrannical, and the people who created the Assembly would become mere slaves to it. There is a constant tendency in the General Assembly to transcend the powers which have been conferred upon it. One of the first duties of the citizen is to be watchful of these encroachments, and to oppose them with vigor. There are certain natural rights inherent in men. Among these rights are life, liberty, property and reputation. Whenever the Assembly infringes

these rights, it transcends its power. It cannot make a law punishing a citizen for an innocent action, nor can it make a law making a man a judge in his own cause, nor can it make a law taking your property and giving it to me. How can the Assembly deprive me of my right to work, or how can they decree that my labor is not my own property, and that my right to dispose of it as I see fit is not inherent? Yet this is what they attempt in the Ten Hour Law. By this law the Assembly deprives a *portion* of the citizens of Rhode Island from disposing of their natural right to work, which is in fact their only property, as they see fit. In this act the BOOK NOTES believes the Assembly has transcended its powers, that it is repugnant to the constitution in two ways. *First.* It is expressly declared in the 2d section of Article 1st, that "all laws therefore should be made for the good of the whole." This law, which deprives a *portion* of the citizens of disposing of their own property, in other words of making a contract, cannot be said to be for the good of the whole. *Second.* The people have expressly declared in their grant of power to the Assembly, 12th section, Article 1st, that "no law impairing the obligation of a contract shall be passed." The Assembly possesses no powers not given by the people. Is it reasonable to suppose that the people would have inserted this restrictive clause, had they conferred upon the Assembly the power to deprive them from making a contract? Of what use is it to deprive a man of the power to trim a tree, which he has power to cut down at his own will? The Assembly can make no law impairing the obligation of a contract, but if it can prevent the making of a contract, it can prescribe the terms of a contract, and it needs not power to impair. The BOOK NOTES believes that in all such legislation a principle is violated which cannot safely be violated, and that it is time to arouse the attention of men, that they become more watchful. Special legislation, as it is termed, that is, laws made for particular men or parties, and not for the good of the whole, must be generally unconstitutional, yet look at the Acts and Resolves. They are filled with such laws.

Authority is now sought by Legislative Bodies, in the police power, for the exercise of those ex-

traordinary powers, which it has been supposed constitutions prohibited. This may be at some time, and in some forms necessary, but it should be well guarded. Thus the Assembly claims to be the guardian of the public health: vegetables are conducive to health, hence they can take my land and give it to a corporation to cultivate vegetables; or water is an essential element of life, it is not only good but absolutely necessary for people to have it, hence the Assembly takes my property and gives it, besides a franchise, to some individual, to supply a city with water; or cloth is necessary to cover our nakedness, people must have it, hence the Assembly will condemn my farm for a mill-pond, to be given to somebody else. So might the BOOK NOTES go on. There is positively no limit to such arguments. In fact it is precisely upon this police power that the Assembly grounds its authority for a Ten-Hour Law. It practically reasons thus: For a *certain* portion of female inhabitants to work sixty-six hours a week is detrimental to health. Sixty hours is all that they can endure, therefore we will deprive them of the power to contract for a longer period. Have these women, then, no longer the right of deciding upon their own ability to work? As well might the assembly reason: men are physically able to work fifteen hours per day. By doing so, a third more in amount of all production would be provided. Society will be benefited. We will take away their right to contract for a less number.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the above was written a signal instance of the control of the people over the General Assembly has taken place. The people have taken away from the Assembly all power to make laws permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as beverages.

The *History of Bi-Metallism in the United States*, by Professor Laughlin, of Harvard, is a sound and valuable book. The calling of Galileo a doctrinaire, or a crank, did not prevent the earth from revolving. Just so now, natural laws will sit down on Congressional statutes in spite of individual opinion. Professor Laughlin explains his purpose in this extract from his preface: "Although the plan of this book was conceived with the view of presenting simply a history of bi-metallism in the United States, it has been necessary, in the nature of the subject, to make it something more than that. And yet it was my hope that the effect of an historical inquiry in suppressing some of the theoretical vagaries of the day might be realized by showing what our actual experience with bi-metallism has been, in contrast with the assertions of some writers as to what it may be." D. Appleton & Co. publish it.

Mr. Henry James's novel, the *Bostonians*, is a much greater success now that it is printed than it ever promised to be as it was passing through the *Century*. It is really a very excellent book.

Miss Maud Howe's New Romance.

The name of Miss Maud Howe's new romance is *Atlanta in the South*. The scene of the story is New Orleans. Stuart Ruysdale, so runs the story, was a man with a will of iron. Fate had beaten him at every bout, but yield he would not. Thus for him the BOOK NOTES has a fellow-feeling. He had a daughter. Before the birth of this child, he had determined, be it sex what it might, the child should become a sculptor. Hence Margaret Ruysdale became a sculptor, conceived and modeled a statue of Atlanta, following the chase which incident gives rise to the name of this story. The story opens with a duel, in which a young man is shot, in consequence of a love affair, in which was mixed Therese Caseneuve, a Spanish beauty, "whose blood was tainted by that inferior strain which, until it is removed to the thirty-second degree, according to the *code noir*, overbalances all purer blood and makes the individual a person of color," but not of character. This strange woman possessed a powerful fascination over men. Among the men whom she so fascinated was Philip Rondelet, an educated but not a practicing physician, a man of leisure, of wealth, of culture, and in a word, a man of the world. One day there came to New Orleans, from Thebes, a sister city in a neighboring State, a call for physicians and nurses, for the fever had broken out and hundreds were dying. Philip Rondelet went and Therese went with him. Here, after ministering to the stricken people during the pestilence, Philip Rondelet, worn out with watching and with work, himself succumbed at last, borne to his grave by all the people, touched by that spirit which makes the whole world kin. Roberts Brothers publish this clever story. Miss Maud Howe is surely developing well as a writer.

Had I never seen the volumes of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, I should have said that the neat little books issued by Cassell & Co., under the general title of the *National Library*, were the cheapest good books which I had ever seen. They sell at 10 cents each. They consist of good substantial literature, such as Walton's Angler, Sheridan's Plays, Silvio Pellico, Autobiography of Ben. Franklin, and many more. They are issued a volume each week. The volumes of the French *Bibliothèque* mentioned above are precisely similar in size, number of pages, and in the substantial quality of their contents. They sell at 25 centimes, equal to 5 cents of our currency.

The success of Mr. Crawford's *Lonely Perish* was immediate and complete. It is a capitally well written book, in which is detailed an excellent story. There has scarcely been an adverse criticism.

The Fourth Year of the Book Notes.

With this number the BOOK NOTES begins its fourth year. It thanks all those who have so kindly received it. It has been regularly issued, weekly during the months of November and December, and fortnightly during the other months of the year. The primary object in these publications is, of course, to call attention to some of the books which their publisher has for sale. They are in fact advertisements. For everything in them he is solely responsible. If good he claims the credit. If bad he accepts the punishment. Whatever may be charged, the writer claims that they were written in good conscience. He believes what he says to be true. Other than that he is blind to policy, sincerely believing that honesty alone and always is the best policy. The columns of the BOOK NOTES have never been prostituted to the commendation of books which the writer considers bad, even if such books were sent for notice. So with other questions, and particularly with the question of "Protection." Those who seek the assistance of the laws of our common country in wrenching from us who consume their manufactures a higher price, than without the assistance of those laws they could get, DO WRONG. This truth, however unpalatable to some here in Rhode Island, the BOOK NOTES has not hesitated to proclaim. For this course, for every enemy it has made a hundred friends. I am no man's slave, nor will I passively submit to be taxed for any man's benefit, regardless of all his promises to buy books of me. The BOOK NOTES will continue to be such as before to all those who will consent to receive them. If any one wishes them discontinued the slightest hint will avail, and no one has paid in advance. Twice during the year has the BOOK NOTES felt especially honored: once by an order from Harvard College Library for a full set of its numbers; and again from the Library of the Lehigh University, one of the youngest and best endowed Universities in the United States, also for a complete set. It is idle to deny that the writer was gratified with these requests which were both filled.

In a small compact volume costing \$1.50, Mr. Richard Lodge has condensed the *History of Modern Europe* during the last four centuries. That is, from the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, A. D. 1453, to the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. England is purposely omitted, because it is so well covered in many other books. This admirable book is, in spite of the smallness of its size, a veritable history, and not a mere chronology. It is an interesting story of affairs. Every business man ought to have it lying on his table. Fifteen minutes a day in it for a month would store his mind with thousands of things which he would be proud to know.

The Present Condition of the Doctrine of Evolution.

The doctrine of *Evolution*, in the modern acceptance of the term, is now twenty-five years old; that is, that period of time has elapsed since Mr. Darwin promulgated it. An immense amount of study has been given to the subject, and almost innumerable are the publications relating to it; so great in fact as to preclude the possibility of any general reader's getting even a smattering knowledge of the subject. And yet it is a subject about which no educated person can afford to be entirely ignorant. When first promulgated it was thought to be a blow at the fundamental basis of the Christian religion. People have at last discovered that this is not true, and that it is not inconsistent with that belief. Even with evolution there must have been a creation, and if a creation then a Creator, God. Hence a man may be an evolutionist and a Christian; and thus we find among the staunchest evolutionists, Dr. McCosh, the president of a *Presbyterian* college; Dr. Winchell, a *Methodist*; Dana a *Congregationalist*; Asa Gray, an *Episcopalian*; St. George Mivart, a *Roman Catholic*; and Mr. Wallace, a *Christian Spiritualist*. In fact there is no Christian sect which has not its evolutionists. Prof. H. W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, has written a book on the subject, the title of which very fully explains the character of the book. It is *Evolution of To-day*, a summary of the theory of evolution as held by scientists at the present time, and an account of the progress made by the discussions and investigations of a quarter of a century. That is described as well as the BOOK NOTES could describe it. Mr. Conn gives you the conceded facts, and also the disputed positions; and concerning these latter he gives the argument for and against. There are two serious breaks in the theory: 1st, at the beginning, that is creation; 2d, the connecting of man with the lower types. This latter point is by far the most interesting to us. If we can be so connected it is, indeed, necessary that we reconstruct our theories of eternal conditions. Thus far no advance whatever has been made, so far as man is concerned. Each side claims advance, of course. But these claims are not to our present purpose. A thing that can be demonstrated, cannot be successfully denied. This has not yet been so demonstrated; and Mr. Conn closes his book with this phrase, "above all, the investigations have not brought scientists much nearer to the real significance of life itself, which, like all other first principles, becomes the more inexplicable the more it is studied. Mr. Conn makes an admirably clear statement of the whole discussion, which places it within the easy grasp of the general reader. Putnam are his publishers.

Colonel Cheswick's Campaign.

There are several singular circumstances in Flora L. Shaw's new novel, *Colonel Cheswick's Campaign*. Lord Amyot was up to his ears in love with Miss Ailsa Cheswick. The damsel of course knew it—they always know it—and knowing it Miss Ailsa went into the garden to receive Lord Amyot's proposal of marriage, and fully prepared to accept it. Very few men under such circumstances say just what they had previously thought they would say; and so Lord Amyot slipped. He began well enough, and he had succeeded better than he at first expected, when all at once he began to denounce the extravagant and wild life which Ailsa's father had led. Miss Ailsa's father was a colonel in the English army in Egypt. He had been recently shot. He was now dead. All his faults were buried with him. His good deeds lived only in the memory of his daughter. Lord Amyot lost his senses and the girl at the same instant. That is one singular circumstance. Now here's another: Ailsa, knowing that she was upon the point of receiving a proposal of marriage, "had been schooling herself to bear caresses." She was, therefore, astounded at these reproaches upon her father's memory. Now what kind of a woman is that who needs "schooling" to "bear caresses" from a man whom she confesses she loves? The thing is impossible. They take naturally to it, like ducks to the water. The BOOK NOTES does not believe Flora L. Shaw has tried it herself, else she would have known better. There are several excellent things in this capital story which the BOOK NOTES would use, had it space. You must read the book. Roberts Brothers publish it.

The *Journal* of Sunday last has an account of the Rhode Island Cloth Hall Company, which is positively amusing for the numberless errors it contains. There is scarcely a correct statement in it. The name, the time, the capital, the projectors—all are wrong. If the *Journal* will refer to its own files on the following dates it will discover the real data for such a history, March 28, 31; May 2, 16, 30; June 30; July 4; Sept. 15, 19, 29; Oct. 3, all 1836. This will give a history of the beginning of the enterprise, and also the beginning of the end of it. The affairs were closed December 1, 1839, when the stockholders received the last portion of the 83½ per cent of the capital stock returned to them. The *Journal* must have drawn upon a treacherous memory for its facts. Such is traditional history.

Some one in the *Journal* advertizes for sale a pew in Grace church and a set of *Ridgely's Historical Tracts*. The writer commiserates the unhappy condition of one who thus loses all hold upon sublunary matters. The two things go well together, and their owner has doubtless clung to them with tenacity to the end.

The Olden Time Series.

Under that general title, Ticknor & Co. have begun the publication of a series of antiquarian studies on the following subjects connected with early New England History: *Curiosities of the Old Lottery; Days of the Spinning-Wheel; Some Strange and Curious Punishments; Quaint and Curious Advertisements; Literary Curiosities; New-England Sunday*, etc. As an excuse for the enterprise they offer the following: "There appears to be, from year to year, a growing popular taste for quaint and curious reminiscences of 'Ye Olden Time,' and to meet this, Mr. Henry M. Brooks has prepared a series of interesting handbooks. The materials have been gleaned chiefly from old newspapers of Boston and Salem, sources not easily accessible, and while not professing to be history, the volumes contain much material for history, so combined and presented as to be both amusing and instructive. The titles indicate their scope and their promise of entertainment. The first of the series, upon Lotteries, is now ready. It covers all New England, which, of course, includes Rhode Island. Among those mentioned are the Providence Street Lottery, 1705 and the Rhode Island College Lottery, 1707. On page 34, Mr. Brooks says: 'The General Assembly of Rhode Island granted a Lottery for the 'advancement of religion' in 1764.' The BOOK NOTES begs to correct Mr. Brooks. The General Assembly of Rhode Island did nothing of the kind. The act appears on page 7, *October Acts and Resolves*, 1794. The grant was "for the purpose of finishing" a meeting-house in Warren, which the people had partly paid for. Nothing is said about the "advancement of religion." There are a few other instances, and some facsimile tickets, all of which possess a curious interest.

Henry George has in press a new work entitled *Protection or Free Trade*, in which he treats the tariff question with especial reference to the interests of workmen. He has evidently joined the list of authors who aspire to be their own publishers, as his book will be issued in April by Henry George & Co., of New York.

The address which the Hon. W. P. Sheffield delivered before the New England Society in Brooklyn, Feb. 4, 1886, has been printed. It is really eloquent. It sets forth the courage and endurance of the founders of New England, as illustrated in their history.

An exquisite little book has recently been published by Roberts Brothers, entitled *An Italian Garden*, a book of songs by a Mary F. Robinson, by means of which another English poetess is introduced to American readers. A sad and melancholy spirit pervades the book. Were it not for this spirit, the soft and exquisite decoration would quickly captivate the poetic fancy.

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SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1886.

{ Vol. IV.
No. 2.

The Indian Wars of the Far West.

A book of profound interest has just been published by the Harpers, relating to the Indians and to our wars with them. It is *Massacres of the Mountains*, and it is confined to a consideration of the wars in the far west. It is written by J. P. Dunn, Jr. The time covered is 1846-1886, practically the last forty years. Minute and authentic accounts are given of each affair. It is surprising to learn the amount of fictitious history there is concerning these matters, and which the slightest examination of official papers at once discloses. That which this author now asks is that the government and the people will supplement the work of the teacher and the missionary, by observing toward these poor aborigines a common honesty and good faith. He well says that "it is not humanity to offer a man a better home and kill him if he will not accept it. Nor is it charity to give a man a nickle with one hand while you rob him of five dollars worth of property with the other hand. Christianity does not consist in starving men, and offering them a Sunday school by way of extreme unction." The book is filled with fine illustrations of the scenery, the fights, and portraits of the actors, both of the white and the red man. Those chapters which relate to the tragedy of the Lava Beds, to the death of Canby, to the scenes enacted on the Little Big Horn, where Custer perished, to the Sand Creek, and Fort Phil Kearny affairs, possess to us an intense interest, arising partly, no doubt, because they were before partly known to us. Now we gather the whole story. This book, more entertaining than the most romantic fiction, is yet sober history, and whether you read it as a humanitarian, or as a historical student, or as a merely general reader, to pass the time, you will be improved and benefited.

A very pretty book for young boys is the *Two Arrows*, a story of Red and White, by Mr. Stoddard, who wrote the very popular *Talking Leaves*. Indian boys and white boys are the actors, and the scene is the far distant west. It is full of adventures of that kind which give the greatest satisfaction to young readers. It is full of spirited engravings.

There are one or two aspects of the liquor question which the recent election here has rendered interesting. 1st, The liquor dealers who opposed the Amendment now assert that the consumption of liquors will be largely increased by means of private club rooms. Then why object to the Amendment? If more liquor is consumed, and there is no charge for a license, surely the liquor dealer's millenium must have come. There is something really touching in the anxiety now manifested by the liquor dealers, lest these dreadful club rooms should manufacture more drinking men. 2nd, The purification of the ballot was the last thing looked for at the hands of the liquor interest. Yet this end looms up before us. These liquor men have controlled elections for years by the payment of registry taxes. This year large numbers of such taxes were paid. The men who paid them are of course well known. Their names are recorded against the name of every individual for whom they paid. It is well known for whose interest they were at work. They were not connected with the friends of the Amendment in the remotest degree. Now come these liquor sellers and claim that this payment of taxes (by themselves) invalidates the election. They propose to take advantage of their own fraud. Come with clean hands, gentlemen.

Miss Cummings, in her excellent book about the Fiji Islands, gives much detail to the results of missionary labors there. She says: "Forty years ago two missionaries landed on these isles to find them peopled with cannibals of the most vicious type. Every form of crime that the human mind can conceive rejoiced and ran riot. Within these forty years these missionaries have won over a population of upwards of a hundred thousand ferocious cannibals; they have trained an immense body of native teachers; established schools in every village; the people themselves have built churches all over the isles, and every church has a crowded congregation, and there is scarcely a house which has not daily, morning and evening prayer. All this is positively amazing. This interesting book, which was formerly \$2.25, Mr. Rider is selling for 50 cents.

If you deny the principle of a ten hour law, how can you defend a "protective" tariff?

The Railways and the Republic.

A very important book has just been published by the Harpers, on a very important subject. It is entitled the *Railways and the Republic*. It is by Mr. James F. Hudson. Practically stated, the question Mr. Hudson presents is whether the railways shall run the republic, or the republic shall run the railways. The book is divided into eleven chapters, and however inadequately, it nevertheless seems to the BOOK NOTES that it can best convey to you the character of this very powerful book by a short sketch of these chapters. They may be thus described: I. *Railway Domination*. While full credit is given for their influence on the growth and development of the material resources of the country, the inquiry is raised whether there are serious drawbacks to this gain, which are harmful to republican equality, in the wholesale corruptions of the legislative power, both in Congress and in the States. II. *Ten Years of Discrimination*. (1876-1886). In which is set forth the power of railway corporations to foster or to injure particular traders, or branches of business, or sections of country, by discriminations in rates. It is simply a crushing indictment. III. *The History of a Commercial Crime*. This relates to the railway operations which established and built the Standard Oil Company, on the ruins of independent and legitimate competition. It was a series of gigantic frauds. IV. *The Law and the Railways*. Herein are set forth the various leading cases in the courts of final resort, and the principles thus established are clearly stated. V. *Public Obligations and Corporate Practices*, which sets forth those corrupt acts performed by these corporations in defiance and with disregard of their obligations to the public. VI. is a discussion of the *Pooling Policy*. VII. *The Fictitious Element in Railway Policy*. How with \$195,000 of actual money, a company by a ballooning system of finance soon showed a capitalization of \$130,000,000. VIII. relates to *Competition and Combination*, wherein is shown the policy of the railways to suppress all free action of economic laws. IX. is a *Discussion of the Remedies*. X. discusses the question of making railways *Public Highways*.

This idea of making highways of railroads will seem to many people chimerical. Nevertheless it was the original law by which many roads were built. Take the New York, Boston and Providence charter, 1832, (better known as the Stonington). It says (sec. 5) "said road may be used by any persons who may comply with such rules and regulations" as the Directors may from time to time prescribe; the whole under the control, so far as rates are concerned, of the General Assembly. Exactly the same provision appears in the Providence and Boston charter (1831), sec. 5, and also in the Providence and Worcester charter (1844), sec. 5, and

in fact, in most of the railroad charters granted by Rhode Island. XI. concerns the influence of *Corporations in Politics*, whether the public welfare or the will of corporations shall be paramount in the State. So serious is the condition of things that Mr. Hudson says if we must "choose between railway prosperity combined with the power of these corporations to distribute wealth by discrimination on the one hand, and national poverty on the other, let us, for the preservation of freedom, justice and national respect wipe out the railway system." That country which settled the question of human slavery for the whole world can safely be trusted to handle this question. Private interests do not seem to be much of an obstacle in the way of an outraged people in pursuit of, or in defense of, their rights. The people are awakening.

A posthumous work by Helen Jackson (H. H.) is just ready by Roberts Brothers, *Glimpses of Three Coasts*. These coasts are: I., California and Oregon. II., Scotland and England. III., Norway, Denmark and Germany. The title is slightly misleading. Take for instance the second section. There is nothing whatever about the coasts of Scotland or England. There are three sketches. One is descriptive of the quaint and curious old town of Chester in England; another is descriptive of the curious things in Edinburgh, and another is an account of her pilgrimage to the home of Robert Burns. These are all clever, unconventional sketches, written because their author had something to say. Those which relate to Norway have most interested the BOOK NOTES, for in them are acute observations concerning the manners and habits of the people as they live to-day. In one town, 'Tos, Mrs. Jackson was told that there was not a respectable person who had not a relative in America.

Atla is a novel, the scene of which is laid upon the island Atlantis, and the time is just before the final sinking of the island. In fact, one chapter gives an account of the catastrophe. The survivors reached the coast of the American continents, where they increased and multiplied as the Toltecs and the Aztecs, and other races flourishing centuries before Columbus re-discovered the continent. Mrs. I. G. Smith, the author of this unique story, has before written successful books. This island of Atlantis has always possessed the greatest interest to the writer of these BOOK NOTES. In fact he is a firm believer in the existence of the island. Mr. Donnelly's book is full of curious facts. But above all, Plato believed it, and he wrote five hundred years before the birth of Christ. Harper & Brothers publish this choice story.

The tap root of a strike is a "protective" tariff. There is as much right in the one as the other.

The History of the Writing of Evangeline.

The Life of Longfellow, which Ticknor & Co. have recently published, is the story of the literary growth of one of the most talented of American poets. The story as here told is made very largely up of the correspondence and diaries of Mr. Longfellow himself. How much to use, of correspondence, is always a question of judgment. Scarcely any letter need be reproduced in its entirety. The best use of correspondence in writing a memoir, which the BOOK NOTES remembers, is that by Mr. Cross in writing the *Life of George Eliot*. It was a masterly piece of work. The great events in such a life as Longfellow lived, were the publication of his various books. The stories of their inception, development, publication, and subsequent fate must always prove interesting to all who love his books. The BOOK NOTES selects the story of *Evangeline* as an example.

One day, late in the year 1845, Mr. Hawthorne, with the Rev. Father Conolly, went to dine with Mr. Longfellow. While at dinner, Father Conolly said he had been trying to prevail upon Mr. Hawthorne to write a story of a young Acadian maiden who had been, with her people, driven into exile by the English troops, from Grand Pré. In exile she was separated from her betrothed lover. Each for years sought the other. At last she found him, sick and dying, she as a Sister of Mercy ministering to him. Mr. Longfellow was touched by the story, more especially by the constancy of the heroine, and thus he said to Mr. Hawthorne: "If you really do not want this incident for a tale, let me have it for a poem," a proposition to which Mr. Hawthorne consented; and thus was born *Evangeline*, at first christened *Gabrielle*. Let us gather the various memoranda which Mr. Longfellow has preserved concerning it:

"Nov. 28, 1845. Set about *Gabrielle*, my idyl in hexameters, in earnest. I do not mean to let a day go by without adding something to it, if it be but a single line. Felton and Sumner are both doubtful of the measure. To me it seems the only one for such a poem.

"Dec. 2, 1845. I know not what name to give, not to my new baby, but my new poem. Shall it be *Gabrielle*, or *Celestine*, or *Evangeline*?

"Jan. 8, 1846. Striving, but alas, how vainly, to work upon *Evangeline*. One interruption after another till I long to fly to the desert for a season.

"Jan. 12, 1846. The vacation is at hand. I hope before its close to get far on in *Evangeline*. Two cantos are now done, which is a good beginning.

"April 30, 1846. Looked over the *Recueil de Contiques à l'usage des Missions*, a curious book in which the most ardent spiritual canticles

are sung to common airs and dancing tunes. Among the airs is the *Charmante Gabrielle*.

"May 20, 1846. Tried to work at *Evangeline*. Unsuccessful.

"July 9, 1846. Idly busy days, days which leave no record in verse; no advance made in my long-neglected but dearly loved *Evangeline*.

"Nov. 12, 1846. I long to be fairly at work on *Evangeline*, but as surely as I hope for a free day something unexpected steps in and deprives me of it.

"Nov. 17, 1846. I said as I dressed myself this morning, 'To-day, at least, I will work on *Evangeline*.' But no sooner had I breakfasted than there came a note, etc., etc.

"Dec. 15, 1846. Stayed at home, worked a little on *Evangeline*, planning out the second part, which fascinates me—if I can but give complete tone and expression to it. Of materials for this part there is superabundance. The difficulty is to select and give unity to variety.

"Dec. 17, 1846. Finished this morning and copied the first canto of the second part of *Evangeline*. The portions of the poem which I write in the morning I write chiefly standing at my desk here by the window, so as to need no copying. What I write at other times is scrawled with a pencil on my knee in the dark, and has to be written out afterwards. This way of writing with a pencil and portfolio I enjoy much, as I can sit by the fireside and do not use my eyes. I see a panorama of the Mississippi advertised. This comes very *apropos*. The river comes to me instead of my going to the river, and as it is to flow through the pages of my poem, I look upon this as a special benediction.

"Jan. 27, 1847. Went to the library and got *Watson's Annals of Philadelphia*, and the *Historical Collections of Pennsylvania*; also *Darby's Geographical Description of Louisiana*. These books must help me through the last part of *Evangeline*, so far as facts and local coloring go. But for the form and the poetry, they must come from my own brain.

"Jan. 14, 1847. Finished the last canto of *Evangeline*, but the poem is not finished. There are three intermediate cantos to be written. (Mem. There are two parts to *Evangeline*, with five cantos in each part.)

"Jan. 22, 1847. Wrote in *Evangeline*, then walked a couple of hours.

"Jan. 26, 1847. Finished second canto of Part II of *Evangeline*. I then tried a passage of it in the common rhymed English pentameter.

"Feb. 1, 1847. During the day worked briskly and pleasantly on *Evangeline*—canto third of Part II. It is nearly finished.

"Feb. 23, 1847. *Evangeline* is nearly finished. I shall complete it this week, together with my fourth year.

"Feb. 27, 1847. *Evangeline* is ended. I wrote the last lines this morning, and now for a

little prose, a romance which I have in my brain, *Kavanaugh* by name.

"March 6, 1847. I began to revise and correct *Evangeline* for the press. Went carefully over the first canto.

"March 31, 1847. Got from the printer the first pages of *Evangeline*.

"April 3, 1847. The first canto of *Evangeline* in proofs. Some of the lines need pounding, mails are to be driven and clinched. On the whole I am pretty well satisfied. Fields came out in the afternoon. I told him of the poem and he wants to publish it. (Mem. Does this mean that the poem was first printed by Longfellow himself and afterwards published by Ticknor.)

"April 4, 1847. Sumner and Felton came to tea and we discussed *Evangeline*. I think Sumner is rather afraid of it still, and wants me to let it repose for a six month.

"April 9, 1847. Proof sheets of *Evangeline* all tattooed with Folsom's (the proof reader's) marks. How severe he is? but so much the better.

"Oct. 2, 1847. Why does not Ticknor publish *Evangeline*? I am going to town to ask him that very question—and his answer was that he should do so without further delay.

"Oct. 30, 1847. Little Fanny christened. *Evangeline* published.

"Nov. 8, 1847. *Evangeline* goes bravely on. I have received greater and warmer commendations than on any previous volume.

"Nov. 13, 1847. The third thousand of *Evangeline*.

"Jan 10, 1848. Sixth edition of *Evangeline*, 1,000 copies."

Thus practically ends the history of the poem from start to finish. That which strikes us most singularly is the fact that the poet never saw the people, nor the country in which they (the Acadians) lived. He got his history from *Hullburton* and other works. Darby, for instance, for Louisiana; and his fine descriptions of the Mississippi river from a panorama. On these slender and artificial foundations he constructed this fine (perhaps his finest) poem.

The second and third volumes in the Series of Novels by George Meredith are just ready from Roberts Brothers. Their titles are *Evan Harrington* and *Harry Richmond*. The BOOK NOTES has not yet become well acquainted with *Mr. Richard Feverel's Ordeal*, the first in this uniform edition of Mr. Meredith's novels, so that it must not be expected of it to tell you what there is peculiar in the character of Mr. Evan Harrington, the son of an English tailor.

Mr. Joseph D. Weeks discusses in a small pamphlet the question of *Labor Differences and their Settlement*. It is a plea for arbitration and conciliation. Price 20 cents.

Harper & Brothers have recently published a *Memoir of Mrs. Edward Livingston*, by Mrs. Louise Livingston Hunt. The subject of this biography was the second wife of Mr. Livingston. She was of French extraction, born at St. Domingo, where she was married to a Frenchman named Moreau, at the age of thirteen years. In the succeeding three years she gave birth to three children, all of whom died and her husband also, so that when she was sixteen years old, she had been three times a mother, and was then a widow. The political troubles at St. Domingo drove her from the island. She fled to New Orleans where she met Mr. Livingston, who was a widower. Her splendid beauty captivated the distinguished jurist, and they were soon married. The marriage was celebrated in the Ursuline Convent precisely at midnight, June 3, 1805. Mr. Livingston came from a distinguished family whose home was on the banks of the Hudson. This family was wealthy, but the pecuniary fortunes of Mr. Livingston had in early life been shattered. However, fortune turned with him. He became Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson, in 1831. He had been a member of Congress and a senator nine years previously, and in 1833 was sent minister to France. In all these positions Mrs. Livingston maintained herself with grace and dignity. She came in contact with many distinguished people in France, and in America she met every celebrated man or woman. She died in 1859, Mr. Livingston having died twenty-four years previously.

Lieut. William H. Jaques, of the U. S. Navy, has written a practical and concise review of the subject of *Torpedoes for National Defence*. It covers the questions of usefulness, application, cost, efficiency, and a comparison of the difficult varieties based on official reports and expert testimony. It has illustrations, and is published by Putnam's, in their series of *Questions of the Day*. Price 20 cents.

Mr. Sylvester G. Wood, of the National Exchange Bank, has at much expense and labor designed a new and peculiar interest table. It is a *One Day Interest Table* at different rates, from one to seven per cent. by halves, on sums from one hundred to ten million dollars. Absolutely no computation is required to compute interest on daily balances, call loans, or notes, by day. The BOOK NOTES not only congratulates Mr. Wood, but it congratulates all those weary workers who have this tedious work to do. It will save many a brain fever.

An important addition to the historical literature relating to the planting and growth of the Methodist Church in Providence, has recently been published. It comprises the proceedings at the 70th anniversary of the Chestnut Street M. E. Church, in December last.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

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Attempts to give Birth to Roger Williams.

Under the caption, *Footprints of Roger Williams*, R. A. G., the accomplished librarian of Brown University Library, is publishing in the *Providence Journal* a series of papers upon the Founder of Rhode Island. The first appeared on the first of the present month, and is concerned with the birthplace and time of birth of Mr. Williams. Every effort in this direction is praiseworthy, and deserving of, and will receive, the careful consideration of historical students. There are certain facts presented by Mr. R. A. G., obtained by him from Mr. Thornton, now dead, which, if they can be connected with Roger Williams, and maintained, are new to us, and very interesting. The *BOOK NOTES* will examine them. The argument rests upon a foot note found in the 9th volume of the publications of the Harleian Society, as follows: "Willyam Williams, son of Mr. William Williams, baptized November, 1595; Roger, second son of William Williams, Gentleman, baptized 24th July, 1599; Humphrey, son of William Williams, Gentleman, baptized 24th April, 1624; John, son of Humphrey Williams, Gentleman, baptized at High Rickington, Devonshire, 1660." These records are taken from the register of the Parish Church in Guinear, a small town in Cornwall. The new facts herein contained, or which were new when R. A. G. first printed them five years since in the Rhode Island Biographical Dictionary, are: 1st. The place and date of birth. 2d. A list of new brothers. 3d. Precise date of baptism. The name of William Williams, as the father of the founder, is not new. It was first promulgated by Mr. Elton in his life of Williams, published in London, 1832; but it rested upon very different authority. It consisted of a record in the archives of Oxford University, thus: "Rodericus Williams filius Gulielmi Williams de Convelgalo. Prob. an. nat. is, entered at Jesus College, April 30, 1624." Mr. Elton gives the present form of the name Convelgalo, as Conwyl Cuyo, a small town in the county Carmarthen. It is clear that these two authorities cannot be reconciled. A person born in Carmarthen, in Wales, in 1600, could not have been born in Cornwall, in England, in 1600. If

Mr. Elton is correct, then R. A. G. must be wrong, and *vice versa*. The difficulty lies in connecting Roger Williams, the founder, with either record. The *BOOK NOTES* fails to see the connection. Neither writer has succeeded, while both have attempted this connection. Yet it is imperative. No one regrets this more than the writer of these *BOOK NOTES*. He has long looked upon Roger Williams as the foremost man of his time. In fact, as a statesman superior to any in America, and inferior to none in England. This phase in the character of Williams has never been properly set forth by any of his biographers. They all wrote from an entirely different standpoint, and for a very different purpose. Looking thus reverently upon the character of this excellent man, the *BOOK NOTES* can but welcome any authentic information concerning the birth and early life of Mr. Williams. Thus far there have been discovered in England and America five men bearing the name Roger, or Roderick Williams, but the founder of Rhode Island has been in not the slightest degree connected with either one. If this Guinear record is correct, then all the former theories held by R. A. G. that Roger Williams came from Wales are erroneous.

Here is one of them: "According to the traditions that have been preserved concerning him, Roger Williams was born in the year 1599, in an obscure country parish amid the mountains of Wales. * * From his birthplace in Wales we trace him to London."—*Narr. Club*, v. 1, pp. 5, 6. This was written long after the publication of Elton's life. Its author says: "We trace him from his birthplace in Wales to London," and yet he further says that the very fact that Wales was his birthplace rests only on tradition. If a man has been traced from his birthplace, then his birthplace must rest upon something more solid than tradition. There may be a more solid foundation for this last attempt, but if there is it is not apparent. If Roger Williams had the number of brothers which this record discloses, something would before this have been found out about them. As we have written, there is nothing which appears that connects Roger Williams, of Rhode Island, with this Roger of Cornwall. There is altogether too much loose writing and reasoning upon this subject.

The Spinning Wheel in Rhode Island.

The second in the *Olden Time Series*, in process of publication by Ticknor & Company, is *Days of the Spinning Wheel*. Like its predecessor it consists mainly of extracts from old newspapers. About the year 1788 there was a revival throughout New England in the use of the spinning wheel. The ladies held what might be termed spinning bees. There was much rivalry among them. Items concerning these meetings appeared occasionally in the newspapers. Some of them Mr. Brooks, the compiler of this book, has reproduced. There was one at the house of Daniel Balkam, at Attleboro, another at the house of Joseph Whipple, in North Providence, another was a match between two young ladies in Dighton. The time was between the rising and the setting of the sun, on the longest, or nearly the longest day in the year. One spun 6 skeins and 11 lees, and the other 7 skeins and 4 lees, of good linen yarn. All these and many others are gathered from the Providence papers. Spinning wheels are now sought by the rich and preserved as relics of the past. Nevertheless this book informs us that "there are some remote places in Rhode Island and in Maine where they are in use to this day." The use of the word *remote*, concerning things or places in Rhode Island, is a little too loud. Your foot cannot stand upon a place in Rhode Island which is ten miles from a cotton mill. The people of Rhode Island were the first to introduce the spinning jenny and the manufacture of cotton cloth, by power, and to discard the old hand method. Yet Mr. Brooks now claims that they still use the old wheels here. It is nonsense. The word *lees* the Book NOTES cannot find, nor whether it is synonymous with *knot*. Moreover this word *knot* appears to have no definite meaning. You buy a knot of yarn. It may have more or less length or weight, just as the manufacturer chooses to give you. There is much of curious interest in all such gatherings of old items as this book contains.

Two marvellously cheap editions of *Goethe's Faust*, translated by Anster, have been recently published in this country, one by Routledge at 10 cents, and one by the Harpers at 25 cents. Harpers' edition, while at a much higher price, is much better printed and on much better paper than the other. There is, moreover, a singular error in the Routledge edition. Page 19 should be 119, and page 119 should be 19. Pages 18 and 20 and 118-120, are correct. Just such an error as this, but much more disastrous, was made in an edition of Valpy's Shakespeare, hundreds of sets of which were shipped from England and sold in this country. The error was in the *Tempest*. Half a page from some other play was interpolated into it.

Madame Roland.

There have been many lives of Madame Roland published, but none more entertaining than the new one by Miss Blind. Marie Jeanne Philipon, for that was the maiden name of Madame Roland, was born in Paris in 1754. Her mother died when Manon, for that was her nickname, was in her 21st year. She was the only child of her father, a well-to-do tradesman, whose only desire, so far as Manon was concerned, was to get her married and away. Whether she was exceedingly beautiful, or in what consisted her attractiveness, the book does not inform us, but from some cause she had an incredible number of suitors. The applications were made in accordance with French custom to her father, who upon each occasion used every effort to make Manon succumb. But Mademoiselle was one of those women who marry only when they themselves get ready. So in 1789 she married M. Roland de la Platiere, a Swiss gentleman, of a philosophic temperament, and a republican, with whose ideas Manon, who had become a disciple of Rousseau's, was in accord. He was twice her age, nevertheless he seems to have been deeply in love with her. She became involved in the political events which led up to the French Revolution. She was the centre of the group of men known as "The Gironde." She wrote a great deal, and inspired many actions. The story of her citation before the Convention, and the effect of her speech there, is very graphically told. On the 20th of January, 1793, Louis XVI. was sentenced to death. Michelet has discussed the question as to how her influence was cast in this vote. He thought that Bazot most fully represented her, and he voted for the King's death. Affairs became more and more complicated with Madame Roland. Danton became her enemy. She became weary of the world. She was convinced that it was not made for honest folks; and on the 29th of November, 1793, was taken to the guillotine, and sent out of it in her 39th year, meeting her death as coolly and as bravely as any human being can. Roberts Brothers publish it.

The Duchess comes with a new novel published by the Lippincott Company. It is entitled *A Mental Struggle*. Like *Molly Bawn* and *Ross-moyne*, it is a light and airy love story with nothing weak or corrupt in it. Now don't turn you contemptuously aside, with "I don't read such stuff," for everybody knows that you do read it, if not openly, then on the sly, or whilom you are an actor in the play.

The *May Century* contains several illustrations, exterior and interior, of Newport villas. Among these are the houses of Mr. George Fearing, Mr. Lyman Joseph, Mr. Samuel Tilton, Mr. Isaac Bell, and others.

Rose Terry Cooke has recently published a collection of stories contributed by her in former years to sundry periodicals. There are eighteen of them. The name of the book, *The Sphinx's Children*, is taken from the first story. This lady is one of the best story tellers in this country. Her characters stand forth on the printed page in fine and vigorous form. Take Patty Parker. What a beautiful creation. It must have been a benediction, as Longfellow would have said, to have known such a girl. Unfortunately she had a mother. Such relations somehow seem to be necessary. In this case the fact was the misfortune. This mother was religious, that is she thought she was, but it was that sort of religion which made neither her husband nor her children believe in her. There is virtue in reading Taylor's Holy Living and Dying in a man or woman, but to force such things into the brain of a child is a positive sin. Patty, however, had a friend in her father, the doctor. One day the doctor was called to set a broken leg for an old fellow named Best. It was several miles, and Patty went along with her father. This little excursion was the turning point in Patty's history. Friend Best was a Quaker. He had a son who was also a Quaker, but this did not prevent him from falling in love with Patty. Presently the good doctor died and left Patty alone. The young Quaker wanted to marry her, but Patty found a serious objection, in that Liverius would not go to her meeting, and she could not go to his meeting. But Liverius saw the way out. "I will give up my religion, and thee shall give up thine; we will marry, join the Church of England, and go to the devil together." The first part of this programme they carried out, but as to the last part the chronicler sayeth not. There is wickedness in every paragraph of this book, but it is that kind of wickedness which the BOOK NOTES takes delight in. Ticknor & Co., publishers.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers have published a new edition of Mr. W. A. Mowry's *Talks with my Boys*. It claims to be a revised edition, but wherein revised the BOOK NOTES has not discovered. There is a chapter on *What do Boys Read*, in which are some statistics gathered from a school at two different periods, 1876 and 1884. The names of the books and the number of readers of each book is given. It is claimed that the "pupils had been under good general training in relation to the subject," and it appears (in 1884) out of a class of 49 boys, 33 were engaged in reading *Peck's Bad Boy*. In numbers of readers no book approached it, and this after eight years of good general training. The BOOK NOTES considers this book (*Peck's Bad Boy*) to be one of the worst in morals, of modern times, destructive of nearly everything which we look upon as good. Such a record is disastrous.

The Lippincott Company have recently published a novel entitled *The Wreckers*. Its author styles it a social study, for the reason that it deals with laboring men and women, and with those for whom they labor. It is a very keen dissection of things in social life by a shrewd observer who hesitates not to use the knife without regard to the squirming subject. Michael Barney, a young Irishman, was married to a pretty young Irish girl named Maggie. In time there came to them a little baby, little Katie. Mike was intensely in love with his pretty wife and their baby. One day there came along an Italian, of the class which assumes the character of the good, for the purpose of robbing the good. Maggie deserted her faithful Mike, ran away with the infamous Italian, and carried Katie with her. This well might have broken the heart of poor Mike. He sought and sought the child, but it was years before he found her. In this search he had a faithful friend in a German, one Hans. Together they worked. Into this labor are woven the social studies, and the conclusion is reached that the wreckers of society are the intentionally vicious, the systematically tyrannical, the thoughtlessly frivolous, those who try to make children good by telling lies to them, those who begin business with the idea of crushing all those beneath them, who look upon their employes as enemies to be beaten rather than as friends to be sought, oblivious of the fact that the work of three men bound to us by the ties of friendship, who serve willingly and with a cheerful spirit, are far more productive than five men would be filled with the dull fire of antagonism. Such is the character of this interesting story which points a moral upon every page. Somehow the BOOK NOTES has the impression that Mr. George Thomas Dowling, the author of the story, is a son of the Rev. John Dowling, who once was pastor of the Pine street church in this city.

A little book for the use of teachers of very small children has been recently published by Lee & Shepard, entitled *Exercises for the Improvement of the Senses*. It is by Horace Grant. It is specially designed to excite little children to habits of observation concerning the things which surround them. It is mainly in the form of questions. Some of these questions need a little revision. Take for instance this: *What does a boat do with water?* Or this: *Did you ever see apples grow?* Or this: *Do you know any place that is a church?* These questions are absurd. A boat never does anything with water, nor does anybody ever see apples grow. The forming of questions is an art which few people understand. They do not give enough consideration to the answer which can or must be given.

The *English Illustrated Magazine* begins with May the publication of the papers of Addison upon Sir Roger de Coverley, with beautiful illustrations.

The statute known as the "Maine law" was passed by the General Assembly at its May session, 1852. It passed the House by a vote of 47 for, to 23 against. The Senate concurred without division. Among the members of the House voting for the statute was my excellent friend, Col. Steere, now of the *Journal*, then a member for Smithfield. Having now voted in his mature years for the prohibitory amendment, he sets the seal of approval upon this act of his youth. The State election which preceded this statute was very close. Allen (Democrat) was elected Governor over Harris (Whig) by 415 votes in a total of 17,627. There was no election of Lieutenant Governor by the people.

The difference in the situation of liquor legislation between 1852 and 1886 is just this. In January, 1853, on a proposition to re-enact the "Maine" law, after Judge Curtis's decision, in a vote of 17,568, there was the very small majority of 765 in favor. In 1886 the majority for the constitutional amendment was 5,884 in a vote of 24,310.

There seems to be a tendency to compare *that which is going to happen here in Rhode Island* with that which took place here in 1852 under the statute usually styled the "Maine law." There is one important factor which these gentlemen overlook. The "Maine law" was a statute, liable to be repealed by the General Assembly whenever the opponents to the law could elect one. This amendment has become a part of the organic law, and cannot be repealed. Under the statute cases could be kept in court, and, in fact, were so continued, until suitable political arrangements could be perfected. Under the amendment this would probably be a protracted operation.

Captain Charles Farrar, who has written several successful guide books for campers out, in Maine, begun, last year, a series of books for boys and young men upon the same general subject. The series is styled the *Lake and Forest*, and the new volume in the series is *Down the West Branch*. Each book covers different ground. This one is on and around Katahdin. It is a record of sport and adventure in the wilds of Maine, in which Captain Farrar has here and there sprinkled a little fiction. Chapter X, a surprising adventure, is doubtless one of these sprinkles. The boys fall into the camp of a couple of counterfeit coin makers during the absence of the scamps, who, on their return, seize the boys and hold them prisoners. They escape, however, as usual, by a miracle, and all ends well. The book is intensely interesting for young people. Lee & Shepard publish it.

What is the difference between the counterfeiter of a silver dollar, and the counterfeiter of a pound of butter? Or what defense avails him who circulates either?

Decades ago, when the aged and infirm editor of the *BOOK NOTES* ambled the hillsides, things seemed to have a definite and positive meaning, which now they have not. Take the word girl. He had no doubt as to the meaning of the term. She was the loveliest thing in creation, and about twelve years' old. Consider the meaning of the term to-day. Her years afford a just illustration of the elasticity of time. In truth there is no limit to them. Well, four girls of this latter sort start out on a tripe-like excursion. They originated, of course, in Massachusetts. Nothing of this sort ever originated outside of that puritanical commonwealth. They travelled through this, and a part of the adjoining States, stopping here and there to see things, or people, or as might overtook them. It is the character sketches in these stoppings which chiefly interests the *BOOK NOTES*. Some of them are very adroit. One description of four ladies visiting a dry goods shop to purchase a yard and three-quarters of ribbon, seems exceedingly clever. How true it may be the writer cannot say. The selling of ribbon is one of the miseries yet in reserve for him. Nevertheless it looks reasonable to him, and he believes it. This capital little story is by two "girls," Florine McCray and Esther Smith, and the book is published by John E. Browning, a new publisher, to whom the *BOOK NOTES* wishes every sort of success.

Little Heartsease is the name of a novel just ready by F. B. Peterson & Brothers. It is by Annie L. Wright. It claims to be a story of American life. The feminine members of this lively family are Pansy, Portia, Prim and Rose, rather unconventional names. Besides these damsels there were *mother and dad*; then there's *Madge* as "wild as a young Zebra;" and Ethel a "dark slim witch," and Blanche a "rolly poly good natured puss." Besides these starved, frightened looking brats, "who need lots of feed," as Jack says, there's no end of representations of the sterner sex. Cecil is a "ripping old lawyer;" and Maud and Jim the "spooniest couple you ever saw;" and Ethel the "high stepper," and Georgie's a "daisy," etc. etc. It is all well enough to connect beautiful women, by coarse epithets, with horses and cats, provided you like that sort of thing; but the line must be drawn somewhere, so the *BOOK NOTES* stops at *dad*. This is the kind of a book which the *BOOK NOTES* utterly detests. There is one other thing about it which the *BOOK NOTES* does not like. It purports to have 274 pages. But the paging begins with 29. Is that just right?

Few people possess the gift of telling a story well in print, but among these few is Frances Courtney Baylor. If you doubt this, read *Aunt Sukey* in this month's Lippincott.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

NO. 17 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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{ VOL. IV.
No. 4.

Imaginary Footprints of Roger Williams.

The fourth in the series of entertaining papers by R. A. G., entitled *Footprints of Roger Williams*, has been kindly laid before us by the *Providence Journal Company*. It exceeds in interest those which preceded it. From it may be learned some things new to us. Here is one: "It will be readily seen from these and similar statements that the founding of Rhode Island was due to a desire on the part of the founder to establish a mission among the Narragansett Indians." Concerning his desire to establish a mission, and his motive for coming into this region, Mr. Williams himself says: "When I was unkindly and unchristianly, as I believe, driven from my house and land and wife and children, in the midst of a New England winter, now about thirty-five years past, at Salem, that ever honored Governor, Mr. Winthrop, privately wrote to me to steer my course to Narragansett Bay and Indians." That looks precisely as if a man was starting out on a missionary enterprise; but hitherto the BOOK NOTES has never been quite sure about it. Mr. Williams evidently set out to establish a mission (Baptist, of course) among the Narragansetts. For that purpose he did not settle among the people of that tribe, but he settled on the lands of Massasoit, among the Wampanoags. Mr. Williams has not distinctly informed us, but doubtless he intended to take the Narragansetts in canoes across the bay, convert them, baptize them, and take them back. The BOOK NOTES is delighted that at last the vexed question as to the cause of Mr. Williams's coming into Rhode Island is definitely settled.

As to the manner of his coming, history hitherto has hesitated to enlighten us. But now comes Mr. R. A. G. and supplies the missing links. He says: "It is not certain that any one accompanied Williams on his perilous journey on foot through the forests, although a number of persons were with him a few weeks afterward. With his pocket compass, and a watch to tell the hours, he set out alone, taking probably the Boston road over which he had so often travelled to answer the citations of the court, until he reached Saugus, eight or nine miles from his brethren of the bay, where he struck off west for a while, and

then due south until he reached the home of Massasoit at Mount Hope, near Bristol. The ground was covered with snow, so that he could not resort to roots or fruit to satisfy hunger, and the bringing down game with a heavy flintlock gun imposed a serious burden."

R. A. G. leaves us the choice of two positions. First, he says "it is not certain that any one accompanied him," and second, he says "he set out alone, taking probably the Boston road," that he "went off west for a while, and then due south." Mr. Williams has not himself particularly stated that he carried a "heavy flintlock gun," nor that snow was on the ground, nor that he could get no roots, nor that he had a compass. But concerning the watch which R. A. G. says he had "to tell the hours," Mr. Williams has left us a memorandum. It occurs in his *George Fox Digged* (Narr. Club, v. 195-6). It relates to the time given each speaker in the Newport discussion. Mr. Williams says: "I answered that Christians, nor any prudent man, would be so curious and critical as to raise censures and accusations upon the vicissitudes and uncertainties of a few minutes, for unless we had clocks and watches and quarter glasses, as in some ships, it was impossible to be exactly accurate." When Mr. Williams wrote that he must have forgotten that he had a watch, or possibly it may have been in pawn, for Williams had now grown poor (this was in 1672), and thirty-six years had elapsed since he left Salem, as R. A. G. says, "with his watch." As a matter of fact this is all fiction. There is not a single existing record to substantiate a single one of these alleged facts. Has not the time come to discontinue rehashing them? One other curious circumstance and we have done. Both Bliss's *History of Rehoboth, 1636*, and Knowles's *Memoir, 1834*, are cited as authorities that Moses Brown told them Williams settled on Manton's Neck, in Seekonk. Mr. Brown himself, in his published account, 1820, makes no mention of this fact.

President James B. Angell, now of Michigan, whom we all know, speaks thus of *Fiske's Outlines of Universal History*, which the BOOK NOTES has tried to commend: "I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of the excellence of this work." It is a book for business men and for scholars.

Miss Burnham's Novel, "Next Door."

Ray Ingalls was one (and the youngest) of four bachelors who lived in Boston. They kept house, or rather they had for a house-keeper an excellent dame, who was everybody's aunt. So they called her Aunt Ann. Aunt Ann had always lived in the country. There she had two nieces, Kate and Margery. The parents of those two girls having died and left them poor, they too sought Boston for a living. But neither Aunt Ann nor the girls knew where the other dwelt. One day Aunt Ann met, accidentally, the elder girl, Kate, in a shop. They walked home together, when, to their mutual surprise, they lived the next door to each other. Now Kate and her sister knew of course of the four bachelors who lived next door, and Kate had duly warned her younger sister to beware of them, and so she had; but one day supposing them all away, as in fact they were, Margery went in to see Aunt Ann. Just then Ray Ingalls came back on some errand, and caught her there. Aunt Ann refused to introduce them, but obstacles of that kind do not seem to be insurmountable. A tale of true love follows. A wicked old grandmother makes trouble for the twin, who were, besides, afflicted in other ways. One day in a railway accident, Ray was knocked senseless and seriously hurt. He lay long sick. His consciousness maintained a serious obstinacy in returning. At last, on the earnest suggestion of Margery, the doctor consented that Margery should herself try what she could do. So she approached the bed upon which Ray had so long lain, knelt by his side, took his hand, and spoke to him. Ray at once had a lucid interval,—almost any young fellow, no matter what his condition, would have had. The doctor watched carefully the result, determined to try it again. Did so. It worked well. Dismissed the nurse. Margery soon discovered that things would be much better managed were she but installed as Mrs. Ingalls, and so they were married. Kate likewise found a counsellor and friend in Uncle John, whom she soon made her protector. The BOOK NOTES has been long homeopathic in its medical practice. It therefore takes delight in this signal triumph of its principle. Ray lost his senses in pursuit of a young girl; the application of the cause of the disease at once cures the disease; truly, that is *similia similibus curantur*. This is a capital story by Clara Louise Burnham, from the house of Ticknor & Co.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, who wrote the clever little book, *Treasure Island*, has just ready from Roberts Brothers a novel, *Prince Otto*. An ideal Prince visits an imaginary country, and holds unreal talks with shadowy characters; but into this fanciful tale Mr. Stevenson contrives to sandwich some real and true philosophy.

The Life of Joel Barlow.

Mr. Charles Burr Todd has written a *Life of Joel Barlow*. At the close of it he analyzes the character of Mr. Barlow thus: "The critic would probably rank him first as a philanthropist, second as a statesman, third as a philosopher, and fourth as a poet. Hitherto he has been best known, in fact almost wholly known, as a poet. His *Columbiad*, his *Vision of Columbus*, and his *Hasty Pudding* have fixed his place in that department of literature. Mr. Todd has now changed all that. He has presented many letters, written both by Mr. Barlow and by his friends to him, which throw a very different light upon his character. He was an excellent writer of prose as his letters will show. He possessed a liberal education; he loved his country, having served her in the field in the Revolution, and as a diplomatist in after years. He died in her service as minister to France, while on his way to a conference with the Emperor Napoleon, at Wilna, or in fact on his way back from Wilna. The terrible reverses of Napoleon in Russia, took place a few days after Mr. Barton's arrival. Napoleon left his army and made the quickest time for Paris. Mr. Barlow did not meet him, and the treaty which he went to negotiate failed. The book is excellent. It has in fact added a new historic character to the Revolutionary epoch. Messrs. Putnam's Sons publish it.

Helen J. Sanborn went on a journey with her father to Guatemala. She has written a story of their journey, and Lee & Shepard have published it. It is called a *Winter in Central America*. In one respect it reminds the BOOK NOTES of the advice given by Punch to one who asked it, on the question of getting married. Don't. So Miss Sanborn advises those who purpose going on this Central American journey. Don't. Much pleasure there was, but more pain; much to enjoy, but far more to endure. The description of the city of Guatemala is very interesting. The situation is elevated, the climate healthful, the temperature delightful. It is perpetual summer. They have good schools, which seems scarcely possible, and a good opera, which seems more probable. The government subsidizes this opera to the extent of \$20,000 the season. Miss Sanborn gives a chapter to the description of coffee planting and cultivation. In this chapter is a great deal of curious information concerning the method of this business. The transportation to the ports of export on the backs of Indians; the singular statement that there is never a bag of coffee in any city or port for sale, denote strange systems of business. The English own and cultivate many plantations, and almost the entire crop goes to London. When will the American people awake to the national importance of this commerce?

The Scriptures Newly Arranged.

The announcement long since made, that Edward T. Bartlett, Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia, and John P. Peters, Professor of Old Testament languages in the same institution, were preparing a work as an introduction to the study of the Bible for young readers, is now made complete by the publication of the first volume of their work. It is entitled *Scriptures, Hebrew and Christian*, arranged for Young Readers. It is to be completed in two volumes, the first only being ready, and covering the Hebrew story from the Creation to the Exile. The object sought is, *first*, selection; *second*, classification; *third*, condensation; the author believing that by this method many difficulties which have lain in the way of readers may be cleared away without explanation. This rearrangement appears to be excellent. Take for instance the story of Joseph. It is selected from the chapters of Genesis in which it appears, arranged into a compact narrative, and related in a couple of chapters. This method makes the Bible a far more readable book than ever before, and is well worth the attention of grown men and women. Moreover, these gentlemen, erudite scholars that they are, have availed themselves of the best results of modern criticism, in whatever school it may be found. Messrs. Putnam's Sons publish the book.

Mr. Edward Field, 2d, of this city, sends to the BOOK NOTES a transcript of a letter from Mr. Longfellow to a conductor on the Winsor and Annapolis Railroad, which is interesting in connection with our notice of the writing of *Evangeline*:

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 25, 1855.

My Dear Sir:

I have had the pleasure of receiving from J.W. Hammell the two canes which you were kind enough to send me as souvenirs of Acadie, and hasten to thank you for this mark of your regard. It has never been my good fortune to see the beautiful country which you pass through daily, and I fear I shall never see it save in imagination, all the more I shall prize the branch of the apple tree from Grand Pré and the white ash cane from the top of Blomidon. I beg you to accept my cordial thanks for your kindness in sending them, and believe me

Yours very truly,

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Harper & Brothers publish this week *A Victorious Defeat*, by Walcott Balestier, a novel which is strikingly original in subject and treatment, and occupies an entirely fresh field in a way which, a critic says, "proves the author's right to rank among the few earnest and conscientious students of one of the most interesting social phases and experiments known to American life."

Mrs. Abba Gould Woolson's new book, which has recently been published by Harper & Brothers, is entitled *George Eliot and Her Heroines*. It is a thoughtful and interesting study of the characters of the great novelist and the light they shed upon her own views and personality. The more prominent chapters discuss her novels as studies of the character of woman and her surroundings—her plots, for the purposes and lessons they would teach; the question whether real life is responsible for the failures which she portrays; and inquires into the causes of the despondent tone of her writings. Her teachings on the questions of love and marriage are set forth in chapter fourth. It is needless to say that they are not those usually publicly avowed, however much they may be privately held. This is the way Mrs. Woolson states George Eliot's position: "If the objects these heroines seek concern not merely their own good, but that of their fellow men, then society, she holds, has a direct interest in the attainment of their ideals. It is bound to promote them by every means in its power. If, instead of this, it employs its institutions, customs, and prejudices towards crushing them out, she would arraign the whole structure of civilized society as tending to the waste of its noblest energies and to the cramping and debasement of the individual soul."

The General Assembly at its recent session passed an act granting the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad permission to erect a station in this city over the public waters. This is the language of the section: "The said railroad company is hereby authorized to erect and maintain a depot across the Providence river, or over such portion of said river as it may deem necessary, between Crawford street bridge and Planet street, and said depot shall be constructed in such a manner as shall be approved by the harbor commissioners." This takes a portion of the public domain and gives it without remuneration or payment of any kind to a private corporation forever. Where does the General Assembly get the power to do this? It is not an exercise of the right of eminent domain. If the legislature have power to do this why can they not give the Cove to the Boston and Providence Railroad Company?

The difficulty in writing the English language correctly is well illustrated by the opening sentence of the *Talisman*. Sir Walter wrote "The burning sun of Syria had not yet attained its highest point in the horizon when a knight," etc. The question here is what is the elevation of the highest point in the horizon? Here's another from the *Bride of Lammermoor*: "Her father in the meanwhile, as well as the master of Ravenswood, were making reflections." The verb should have been in the singular instead of the plural.

Harper & Brothers have just published a work by Mr. R. R. Bowker, entitled *Economics for the People*. It is an attempt to set forth in plain and familiar language the great principles of political economy. In selecting illustrations for the various topics which are treated of in this book, Mr. Bowker has confined himself as far as possible to American facts; and he has written his plain talks with special reference to those who have not given much thought to the subject. The chapter headings give a good idea of the scope of the book: Of Earning a Living; Who Share in Producing; How Value is Produced; What Price Means; Nature and Use of Money; Land, without which labor has nothing from which to produce. As Mr. Bowker says: "The earth is, in truth, the mother of us all, and of all our wealth." The whole prosperity of the United States came, and now comes, from the immense amount of arable lands within her borders, in amount perhaps a thousand millions of acres. This, and this alone, has saved the nation from the mistakes, and worse than mistake—the outrageous robberies of legislation as seen in the whiskey frauds, the protective tariffs, the fraud of the silver dollars, the railroad legislation, and the land grabblings of individuals. If the liberties of this nation are to be preserved, men and women must give ear to these tales.

The new novel *Violetta*, which Mrs. Wister translates from the German, fully sustains the high character which the work of this lady has attained. In some respects it is severe in its sarcastic exposition of the weak spots in our social fabric. Violetta Fouquet was a young daughter of Madame Beatrice Fouquet, an actress, who became the second wife of Gen. Von Treffenbach. This gentleman's first wife was immensely rich. Her property on her death descended to their son, who became Baron Treffenbach. This left the General very poor, and what made it worse, the son turned against his father. At last the son married Violetta, who had devoted herself to the care of his father, after which everything went well and everybody was happy. The Lipincott Company publish all Mrs. Wister's books.

The *Journal* of May 8, in an editorial paragraph, sets forth certain statistics published by Mr. Robert Giffen, which shows that the condition of English working men has improved during the past 50 years; that the individual incomes of that class have largely increased, while the prices of the main articles of their consumption have declined; that this rate of increase has been 100 per cent. The BOOK NOTES would politely ask the *Journal* how such things can be true in a *Free Trade* country? Then the *Journal* goes on and shows how wages have advanced in the United States 25 per cent. since 1845, while the prices of articles consumed by laborers have declined 50 per cent. The BOOK NOTES would politely ask the *Journal* if these things can be true of a "protected" country?

Mr. Henry George, in his new book, *Protection and Free Trade*, seeks to discover why protection retains such popular strength in spite of all exposures of its fallacies. He points out the falsity of the belief that tariffs can protect labor, and he shows how the abolition of protection, while it would stimulate production, weaken monopolies, and relieve government of a great cause of corruption, would not materially improve the condition of the laboring men. This end can alone be reached, Mr. George thinks, by taking away individual ownership of land. Right or wrong, Mr. George states his opinions fearlessly, and in excellent terms. He deserves and will get readers. No writer on these subjects in the English language has ever had a tithe of the readers that Mr. George's books have had. To refuse to read them is to emulate the ostrich, which when pursued by the hunters hides its head in the sands, doubtless thinking itself safe since it cannot see its enemy. The result is not generally favorable for the liberty of the ostrich. Mr. George is not a revenue reformer. He is an out and out free trader. At the same time he believes in taking the *next step* rather than to attempt to jump to the top stair at once. A free trader must, like Oliver Twist, take all he can get and keep on asking for more.

Mr. Stephen F. Blanding, of this city, has written a narrative of his adventures in the navy during the Rebellion. His book is entitled *Recollections of a Sailor Boy*, or *The Cruise of the Gunboat Louisiana*. Young Blanding with two Providence boys enlisted at Captain Salisbury's office, then on the corner of Canal street and Market square. They were sent to the Charlestown navy yard, and thence to Fortress Monroe, where they were transferred to the Louisiana, and served on the coast of North Carolina. The narrative is plainly and shaply told. In these characteristics lie its excellences. Mr. Blanding makes no attempt at fine writing. His story is one of real life just as he lived it. It is very amusing, indeed, and full of interest. The transparent view of life on board of a man-of-war which it gives makes it a contribution of real value to the history of the time. Nothing superior to it has been written here. It is positively excellent. Mr. Blanding publishes his own book and a small edition of only five hundred copies, of which three-fifths are already sold. The BOOK NOTES congratulate Mr. Blanding on his success. The price of the book is one dollar. A few copies have been left with the BOOK NOTES for sale.

These BOOK NOTES are folded and addressed regularly to a large list of people in the city of Providence. Seven carriers are paid to regularly deliver them. If persons to whom the BOOK NOTES have heretofore been thus sent, fail to receive them, it is the fault of the carrier, and will be quickly remedied by application to the publisher.

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A Study of Primitive Christianity.

Dr. Lewis G. Jones, now of New York, is the son of a Rhode Island merchant, and born here in Providence. He is a teacher of an adult class in the Second Unitarian (Rev. J. W. Chadwick's) Church. In the course of his studies in that capacity he was led into a consideration of the origin of the Christian religion. The result of his researches have been published by the Index Association, in a volume entitled *A Study of Primitive Christianity*. The real object of the book is to investigate the sources of our knowledge concerning the life and teachings of Jesus, and to study the evolution of the religion which Jesus founded. Preliminary to this Dr. Jones makes a careful examination of the state of society and religion in Palestine under the Roman domination, and also in other portions of the world, under the same power. Having cleared the ground, Dr. Jones discusses the theological and social aspect of the religion of Jesus, under the light which in these latter days has been thrown upon it by the investigations of Ewald, and Kuenen, and Renan, and Straus, and Tiele, and a host of other men. This requires a very careful analysis of the synoptic gospels, that is Matthew, Mark and Luke, and the triple tradition embodied therein. The authenticity of the Fourth Gospel is denied. In a chapter on Myth and Miracle, Dr. Jones shows the growth of the miraculous legends which are set forth in the gospel stories, and especially those of the Fourth Gospel. The conclusion which he reaches is "that judged in the court of reason, and according to the accessible evidence of history, rejudged in the light of the new science of comparative religion, Christianity is no exceptional faith. Its claims of supernatural origin and attestation by miracle are unfounded and irrational." Considering Paul as next in the interest of his personality to Jesus, Dr. Jones gives a chapter to the consideration of his Christianity. Then follows the church under the Apostles, and, lastly, the Martyr period. That is A. D. 66, to A. D. 150. The stories of these martyrdoms, Dr. Jones believes it to be very much exaggerated; that in comparison with the persecutions of the Jews in Russia

and in Bulgaria in our own day, they shrink to insignificance. That all that Marcus Aurelius ever did, is as nothing when compared to the treatment of the Pagans by the American people where whole villages were put to the sword and to fire. This book is a cool, quiet, painstaking, and fearless examination of the foundations of the religious belief of Christians. It is no mere compilation of the words of others, but as Mr. Chadwick well says, "it is the outcome of an independent mind," and that a singularly just and patient mind. Believing that truth will avail, Dr. Jones seeks earnestly that which is true, with a determination to cling to it whenever or wherever he finds it.

The following letter from Senator Aldrich to Mr. George J. West is so interesting that the BOOK NOTES ventures to reproduce it from the columns of *The People* in which it appeared. Large numbers of operatives in the worsted and woolen mills suddenly found their occupations gone. English yarns, and finally English goods, came to the mills. Innocently enough the poor fellows had been led to suppose that the tariff had been imposed (75 per cent.) for their protection. So like everybody in trouble, or who wishes to get into trouble, they applied to Mr. West, and this is what they received:

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1885.

MY DEAR MR. WEST:—I have your letter of the 7th. I send you by mail to-day a copy of the tariff of 1883, which gives in detail the duties on woolen and worsted cloths. They are in Schedule K. There is no difference in duty between finished and unfinished cloth.

The very low price of wool and worsteds abroad has allowed the importation within the last few months of goods which could not have been imported before at any time within the last twenty-five years.

Worsted cloths are dutiable under clause 503, and the duty is fixed according to value. The cloths to which you refer probably come in at above 60 cents, and not above 80 cents in value, and pay 24 cents a pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem. Probably these cloths if dyed would cost above 80 cents a pound, and necessitate the payment of 35 cents a pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

The worsted trade is suffering from large importation of yarns and cloths very greatly at the present time, and unless there should be an increase of foreign prices or a change in the tariff

on worsteds, the industry is liable to be severely crippled.

Will you kindly communicate this to Mr. Cavanaugh?

Very truly yours,

NELSON W. ALDRICH.

From this interesting letter we learn several things. First, that worsted and woolen goods have by a "protective" tariff been *actually prohibited* for twenty-five years. Second, that notwithstanding this long and absolute prohibition, the worsted trade is *suffering from large importations* and is liable to be *severely crippled*. Notwithstanding the immense sums of money which have been drawn out of the American people, notwithstanding the fact of the absolute possession of the market, these industries are not yet able to control the American market. They have been killed by the tariff. There could not be a clearer statement of the wickedness of the protective principle.

Few of us realize the influence of early training in the control and direction of our ideas, in the consideration of things as we grow older and see them in development around us. Recently, the author of the famous novel *John Halifax, Gentleman*, has published a new book, by name, *King Arthur*. On the title page are the words *not a love story*, and yet, when the editor of the *Book Notes* reads of certain passages in the lives of two young people, of things they said and acts which they acted, it sounds for all the world just like a love story. It is of Anastasia (or Nanny) Trevana and of Arthur Damerel that the book tells us, how they lived, and loved, and were married. Somewhere we are taught that by early habit in doing right, as we advance in life we do right unconsciously. That is how it must have been with the author of *King Arthur*. She has been so long in the habit of delineating the master passion, in fiction, that she wrote a love story without knowing it. Harper & Brothers publish two editions of this excellent story.

Barbara's Vagaries is a new novel by Mary Langdon Tidball, published by Harper Brothers. Barbara was a young girl from North Carolina, who was discovered by a party of young fellows while hunting on the French Broad at the quaint and quiet little town of Hatfield. She was an original, quite unconventional, absurdly gotten up in dress, and as the well-bred chaperon considered, conspicuously ill-bred. But the "young officers and beaux discovered something about her of an entirely different character. A merry madcap, queenly dressed, to be sure, but what of that?"

Mrs. Woolson's novel, *East Angels*, which has long been running through *Harper's*, is now complete, and has been issued in a volume for summer readers. It is a companion for *Anne*, by the same lady.

Consular Reminiscences at Munich.

Mr. G. H. Horstmann was sent by the United States Government as Consul at Munich in 1869. He held that position until 1880, when he was transferred to the city of Nuremberg in the same position, which post he held until April, 1885, when he resigned, his resignation being sent as quickly as possible after President Cleveland was actually inaugurated. Mr. Horstmann, with seventeen years of experience in the Consular service, necessarily saw many things connected with it which he thought would prove interesting to the people whom he represented. He therefore wrote a book of reminiscences, and it is certainly not only a very entertaining but a very instructive book. There is in it a fund of anecdote which tells heavily against the ordinary American traveller in Europe. Any one but a Rhode Islander would blush for his people. Rhode Islanders don't blush any more. Gen. Grant visited Munich. The Consul gives the story of his visit. The Consul received him alone at the station. "Their stay at Munich was short and quiet. The General did not care to see the Art Galleries, the Bronze Foundry, nor the Museums. But he was finally induced by the Consul to visit the Court Brewery, where the best beer in the world is drunk." "His cigar twinkled" as he entered. This was the only sign of life or of emotion given by General Grant during his stay at Munich. Mr. Horstmann gives a very full account of the Bavarian beer, with explicit directions how to become properly expert in the drinking of it. Unfortunately for us here in Rhode Island, these elaborate directions come too late. We shut off our beer July 1. Mr. Horstmann gives an elaborate and very entertaining account of Lola Montez, a young woman whom the Bavarian King made into a Countess, for a day. There is a very interesting account of fiddlers. Mittenwald is where they are principally made. From that town 7,000 are sent annually to the United States. There are a great many other matters in this entertaining book, which, had the *BOOK NOTES* the space it would make a note of, but it must stop. My readers, you must buy the book. Lippincott publish it.

Lee & Shepard have published a little book with the following title: *Forgotten Meanings, or an Hour with a Dictionary*, by Alfred Waites. This title very fully sets forth the character of the book. No study is more enticing than is this study of words, the meaning of which has in long periods of time been changed. There are several extensive glossaries in the English language of these words. Mr. J. O. Halliwell, Mr. Thomas Wright, Mr. Edward Nares, have each made such books, as have others. A more recent book on this subject is the *Lost Bevels of the English Language*.

Dr. Hedge's Hours with German Classics.

In his official capacity as Professor of German Literature at Harvard University, the Rev. Frederic H. Hedge delivered a course of lectures, which were intended to "exhibit certain characteristic phases as exemplified by writers who fairly represent the national genius." From these lectures Dr. Hedge has drawn certain essays, which he believes possesses some general interest, and published them under the title *Hours with German Classics*. The learned author does not pretend them to be a history of German literature. Being restricted to a single volume he has necessarily omitted many authors, among these omissions are the great philosophers. These writers were treated by Dr. Hedge in his *Prose Writers of Germany*, published nearly forty years since, in 1818. The authors considered by Dr. Hedge in this new book are, mainly, Klopstock, Lessing, Mendelssohn, Wieland, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, Jean Paul, Hoffman and Heine. Among the earlier chapters is one given to the *Nibelungenlied*, and another comparing that epic with the *Iliad*. It seems to the BOOK NOTES that in the handling of such a subject Dr. Hedge is at his best. Force, dignity and critical scholarship stand forth in every line. The Doctor not only seizes the subject, but the subject seizes the Doctor. Roberts Brothers publish it.

The notes taken by Associate Justice Levi Hallé, of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, during the trials of the Dorr War prisoners in 1842, have recently been rescued from a junk dealer. Among other trials is that of Franklin Cooley. The BOOK NOTES makes an extract which just now seems to possess some interest. Friday morning, December 9, 1842: "Mr. Atwell offers the votes that were given for this constitution, and to prove by the moderators and clerks, and by the persons voting that the votes were given for this (the Dorr) constitution." Mr. Ames, for the State, objects to this evidence, "first, because it is immaterial and not pertinent to the issue; second, that this is not legal evidence to prove the adoption of the constitution. That such facts must be found by the certificates of the legal officers." After argument the Court sustained the objections and decided that the evidence was inadmissible. How far is that decision controlling in the case now before the same Court? Can they go behind the certificates of the legally appointed officers?

The 27th day of June was a day of singular interest in the history of Thomas W. Dorr. On that day, 1842, he dismissed the forces at Chepachet. On that day, 1844, he entered the State Prison under a life sentence, and on that day, 1845, in just one year, he was liberated.

It is seldom that a novel comes to us with foot notes referring us to the authorities upon which the author rests his super-structure. Nevertheless here comes one entitled *Constance of Aecidia*. It is anonymous so far as the author is concerned. The authorities cited are Wood's New England's Prospect, 1634, Winthrop's Journal, Hutchinson's Massachusetts Bay, Hubbard's New England, and many more such books familiar enough to the bibliographers, but curious to the general public. Well, *Constance* is a historical novel. Constance was the wife of Charles La Tour. She was a very excellent and a very distinguished woman. It is now 250 years since they came to settle on the shores of the Penobscot. They were but then recently married. It was 1626. The Pilgrim Fathers were their nearest neighbors. Charles La Tour was engaged in the fur and fish trade, and Constance being an admirable judge of fur, and knowing a cod from a haddock, attracted him. He married Constance "because being a woman, he liked her better than he would a man, but he never loved her." But she was heroic. She defended his forts. She sunk the ships of his enemies. She freighted ships with provisions and munitions of war, and sent them to Aecidia from Europe. Near by their settlement at Port Royal was another French settlement owned by Sieur de Charnise. This gentleman was engaged in the same business as La Tour, and their interests conflicted at every point. They were at war continually, first one and then the other succeeding. These conflicts form incidents in the narrative, and are full of dramatic interest. Roberts Brothers publish it.

Some gentlemen connected with the newspaper press in the outlying districts of New England, escaped from the restraints of civilized life and zigzagging through the country, escaping arrest, despite every effort, until they reached East Jaffray, in New Hampshire. Fortunately little damage was done other than to those things which the Dutch denominate *föder*. That equity so characteristic of these gentlemen was made manifest by the publication of a frank statement of the *concrete* by Mr. Charles A. Lee, of the *Pawtucket Gazette*. Unwittingly a finely engraved portrait of Mr. Lee is placed in the pretty pamphlet, so that identification will be easy should this gentleman engage in another enterprise of this kind.

The fifth in the series of Balzac's novels, *Eugenie Grandet* is now ready, by Messrs. Roberts Brothers. The sale of this edition of Balzac increases with the issue of each succeeding volume. The success of the enterprise seems assured. Certainly, so far as the publishers are concerned, nothing is lacking. The volumes are in excellent form, tastefully bound, and sufficiently low priced. If people wish to have Balzac in English now is their time.

The gods, goddesses, the heroes, or other characters of Greek and Roman legendary history have become so woven into art and story, that some knowledge of them has become absolutely necessary. This knowledge, so classified, we denominate *Mythology*. Hitherto it has been gathered into books more or less popular in character. The most recent and the best of these books is that by *Seeman*, a German scholar, which is published by the Harper's. A unique attempt to still further popularize this knowledge has recently been made. It is to put it into the form of a game, modelled after the well-known game of *Authors* upon cards. One hundred of the principal characters of Greek and Roman mythology are arranged upon cards in books, not arbitrarily, but according to kinship, or natural classification. This is the true aid to memory. It enables one to quickly acquire, and long retain, the knowledge so desirable. The six principal gods, Jupiter, Apollo, Mercury, Mars, Vulcan and Neptune are arranged in a book or set of cards, while the six principal goddesses, Juno, Venus, Diana, Ceres, Vesta and Minerva, are arranged in another set of cards. Following, come sets of cards with the five Muses of Poetry, the four Muses of the Drama, the Graces, the Fates, the Furies, the Nymphs, the Naiads, the Dryads, and other such people. The Chautauqua Press publish the *Game of Mythology*.

The J. B. Lippincott Co. have recently published *Marion's Faith*, by Capt. Charles King, of the United States Army. It is a sequel to the *Colonel's Daughter*. It is a story of campaign life in the army. Marion became the happiest woman in the army, for she writes of her little Jack that "the blessed little rascal was his father all over, fearless, truthful and generous," while her "heart was given to a man who was loyal in every fibre, as tender as he was brave, and as steadfast as he was loving."

Messrs. Ticknor & Co. have published a volume entitled *The Sauterter*, by Mr. Charles Goodrich Whiting. It consists entirely of very short essays on a great variety of subjects, which were contributed by Mr. Goodrich to the Sunday edition of the *Springfield Republican*. Near to Nature's heart he stood when Mr. Whiting wrote these bright and crisp accounts of Buckwheat Blossoms and Bumble Bees, of Floating Clouds and Four-leaved Clovers, of Wild Strawberries and Woodchuck Wisdom, and a hundred other just such things.

The first Fourth of July oration delivered in Rhode Island was by Phos Hitchcock at East Greenwich, before the Society of the Cincinnati. It was a hundred years ago this year, *July 4, 1766*. It discusses the causes of national prosperity, as illustrated in ancient and modern history, exemplified in the American revolution.

The *Bookmart*, a monthly magazine of literary and library intelligence, published at Pittsburg, Pa., closes its third volume with the May number. With it comes an Index. The editor of the Book NOTES was under the impression that he had before seen bad indexes, but this one by a literary journal eclipses anything he has before seen. It is far worse than no index. There is in one of the numbers a method of cleaning, or bleaching books and engravings. This appears only under the word "How," because that was the first word in the caption of the article. The gift of the Harris Collection of American Poetry to Brown University, appears under the words "Senator" and under the word "Brown" and in no other way. These are only specimens, but the entire index is full of just such things.

Mr. Charles Pascoe has issued a revised edition of his *London of To-Day*. It is an illustrated hand-book for the year 1886. It is somewhat enlarged from the former edition, and thoroughly brought down to date. It tells you where you can best buy whatever you wish, as well as where to go to see the things worth seeing. So far as the buying of boots, bonnets, or breeches is concerned the BOOK NOTES gives no opinion, but when Mr. Pascoe comes to books, he tells you truly.

If all about the Town you'd know,
I'd counsel you at once to go
Straight off to Messrs. Roberts Bro.,
And buy a book, by Eyre Pascoe,
Called *London of To-Day*."

Punch, April 3, 1886, with variations.

The Reverend Doctor Taylor, whose biographical studies of Biblical characters have been so popular, has just ready a new one. It is *Joseph the Prime Minister*. The story of Joseph is one of the favorites of childhood. The learned Doctor here endeavors to present it not only as a support to those bearing the burden and heat of the meridian of life, but likewise a solace to the aged. This is the seventh in this series of biographical studies. Harper & Brothers publish them.

The publishers, generally, are issuing series of novels for summer reading. These are, sometimes, books of former years, now re-issued in paper covers, at a reduced price. Such for instance is *Mr. Isaacs*, published by Macmillan, which was at first sold at \$1.50, now reduced to 50 cents. The Lippincott Company have, in a similar way, published *In a Grass Country*, by Mrs. Cameron, and *Court Royal*, by S. Baring-Gould, at 25 cents each.

Mrs. Sara Louisa Oberholzer has gathered into a pretty volume a collection of fugitive poems of hers under the name, *Daisies of Verse*. The Lippincott Co. publish it.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

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The Earliest Division of the Providence Lands.

Mr. Charles Wyman Hopkins comes with an interesting local historical monograph. The title accurately describes its character, *The Home Lots of the Early Settlers of the Providence Plantations*. There were fifty-four of these "Home Lots." They lay along the east side of what we now call Providence river, beginning at "Mile End Cove," a now extinct locality, but which was near Fox Point, with a lot owned by Robert Williams, and extending to the street which we call Olney street, in the northerly portion of the city, on which lay the Home Lot of Gregory Dexter. These Home Lots fronted on Towne street, now known as North and South Main streets, and in narrow strips reached back an undefined distance. The endeavor of Mr. Hopkins has been to locate the precise position of each individual owner's Home Lot. These positions he makes more apparent by ingeniously made maps, or plans of the town. Weblike drawings of the streets as they now exist are made with lightly dotted lines, upon which, in heavier, straight and solid lines, is drawn each Home Lot as he supposes it to have been assigned. The foundations for this inquiry are the Records of Transfers of the Lands. Gathering from these ancient transfers everything which he could discover concerning these first comers, Mr. Hopkins puts under each individual's name the result of his gatherings, and supplements the information concerning the first owners, with the names of the latest or present owners. Thus is laid before us a mass of very ancient local history, some of which is new to us. Certain of these landmarks have been long and well known. Among these are the Roger Williams, the Gregory Dexter, the Richard Waterman, the Chad Brown, and a few other lots. But there are other and just as interesting lots about which we know nothing. Concerning some of these lots Mr. Hopkins has made a series of acute investigations which has invested them anew with local historical interest. Among these are the lots of Alice Daniels, of Hugh Bewit, the widow Reeve, and others. Alice Daniels became the second wife of John Greene, Senior, who was the purchaser of

the lands of Miantinomi, now known as the Spring Green Farm. Concerning some of the names there is very much information which might profitably have been added. One of these names is that of John Smith, the miller. Mr. Hopkins gives the terms of the grist-mill grant, 1646, to Smith (p. 27), but he makes no allusion to the subsequent one to Alice Smith, widow, in 1649, nor to the very singular fact that the original grant was not considered of sufficient importance by the original proprietors to have it recorded upon the town records until twenty-one years after it was made, or in 1667. There not being sufficient corn to be ground to keep the mill at work, and the widow Alice not wishing to interrupt her other daily occupations by stopping to grind her neighbor's peck of corn, a compromise was entered into in 1656 to run the mill only upon the second and fifth days of the week. About this time another circumstance lends interest to this property. The Indians made demands upon the Towne for corn. Hugh Bewit was set apart "to issue the matter touching the Indians' demand for corn, and to capitulate with widow Smith about it, and see what she will give for her part." Evidently the widow Smith was paid in corn for grinding corn, and became a grain operator, doubtless the first in Rhode Island. Another name concerning which there are a few items not herein recorded by Mr. Hopkins, is that of Hugh Bewit. He came into possession of the Holliman lot, which lay next south of Richard Waterman. There are two interesting transfers of this lot as follows:

The 27 of the 11th month 1644
Hugh Bewit sold unto the general people of the Towne of providence his houses and home share of ground bounding upon the land of Richard Waterman on the north, on the land of Stukly Westcott on the south, on the East with the Common, on the west with the high way

The 25 of the 10th m 1647 (so called)
At our Towne meeting lawfully warned Robert Williams is chosen moderator of this present assembly. Ordered that Hugh Bewit shall have his house and lot restored to him, and he is to restore to Every man their moneyes Received within these 12 months, as also restoring to the

Towne liberty to meet in the sayd house these 15 months, wch he also promieth

Mr. Hopkins has only a reference to the final transfer of the lot to Waterman in 1630. The following very early and very interesting document might well have found a place in such a history:

The 20th of the 1 month 1641.

It was agreed upon that every man may have his home share goe unto the east side of the swamp against the higher end of the lot choosing as it was first agreed

Cop pr me John Smith, Clarke
of the Towne of Providence

These records show, first, that whatever was the depth of the lots as first laid out, they were increased in length in 1641; and second, that their eastern boundary was not a highway now called Hope street, but as late as 1644 they were bounded on the east by the "common" lands. There is another interesting fact connected with these papers. Mr. Staples has recorded in his *Annals* the names of the Town Clerks from the earliest times. The earliest name of which he could find a record is that of Thomas Olney, Jr., 1664, but here we have one, John Smith, in 1641, nearly a quarter of a century before. There is still another interesting fact connected with these papers, which is that the Hugh Bewit house was used by the masters of families for their Towne Meetings. All these things might well have been included in this monograph. There is one thing which the BOOK NOTES thinks might well have been excluded. Mr. Hopkins gives the Guinear record of the birth of our Roger Williams as if it were an uncontroverted fact. He who assumes to be a historical writer is bound to *show* proofs of his statements which are convincing to other minds. In this case nothing whatever has been produced, absolutely nothing. Mr. Hopkins has accurate facsimile reproductions of the two most important deeds. The deeds from Canonice and Miantonomi, of 1635, to Williams, and the second, or confirmatory deed, of 1661, from Williams to the First Proprietors. These deeds have been many times printed, but never before so accurately. There are besides these, three plats or plans of the town, as it was originally laid out. These, it must be remembered, are not copies of any original maps. They are made from the records, from tradition, and even from the memory of men now living. All that is claimed for them is that in the light of present knowledge they are the nearest approaches to accuracy which have yet been made. Some ten years since an article was published in the *Providence Journal* which embodied more or less of the information which this book contains. A small map was engraved by the publishers of the *Journal* and printed in the article. About half of the locations of the Original Proprietors of the Home Lots were laid down upon this map. To the

amount of local history in this article Mr. Hopkins has added considerably, and his book is elaborately and handsomely printed. The BOOK NOTES is well aware that the conclusions herein reached militate somewhat against the correctness of the plats made by Mr. Hopkins. This incorrectness is confined, however, to their extent easterly. This difference in conclusions is regretted by the BOOK NOTES, but it is nevertheless impressed with the solid historical foundations upon which it rests.

Aristocracy in England. By Gen. Badeau.

Gen. Adam Badeau was attached to the American Legation at London from 1899 to 1881. In this capacity he had much opportunity to study English society, its structure, and the relations it bears to the court, the government, the church, the army, the navy, literature, trade, manufactures, and to the people. It is this aristocracy which most strongly marks the difference between English and American life. It is as Gen. Badeau says: "The pivot on which all English life revolves. It is the charm of whatever is attractive, the root of that which is most repellant, the strength of that which was greatest in the past, or firmest in the present, as well as the weakness and danger of that which is most threatened now, or most certainly doomed in the future." Gen. Badeau informs you how an aristocrat is evolved, what he generally busies himself about, and he further gives you his opinion as to how it will all end. An enumeration of chapter headings gives very well the character of the information for which you may reasonably look in this clever book. These are some of the headings: The Queen; At Court; Rank and Title; Primogeniture; Precedence; the Prince of Wales; the Crown in Politics; the Personal Character of the Queen; Precedents in the Servants' Hall; the House of Lords; the Princess of Wales; Manners; Caste; Illegitimacy; the Land; Ennail; Sports, etc., etc. The last section of the book is devoted to *Gladstone the Iconoclast*, a man who began life as a Tory and a High Churchman, and who has by gradual stages developed into the Liberal statesman of to-day, the finest specimen, as Gen. Badeau well observes, of evolution in politics which the world has yet seen. In this chapter is an excellent summary of that which Gladstone has thus far accomplished in his political career. No man has ever accomplished so much. Harper & Brothers publish this very entertaining little book.

The difficulty in my case is just this. Because I wish to drink a bottle of wine in the course of the year, Tom Swallow insists on getting drunk 264 days in that same period, and yells inconsistency if I vote the prohibitory law. Well, let him yell. I can stand it if Tom can.

How to Care for the Insane.

A little book comes to the BOOK NOTES entitled *How to Care for the Insane*. It is a manual for attendants in Insane Asylums. It was written by Dr. William D. Granger, now of the Buffalo, New York, State Asylum, but once of Providence, for he is a son of the Rev. Dr. Granger, who many remember as the excellent pastor of the First Baptist Church here. Dr. Granger begins, as is customary, with a preface in which he sets forth reasons for having written the little treatise. If ever there was a book which needed no apology for its existence, this is that book. Who of us does not know that the "wits of an attendant upon the insane have not to be sharpened in many directions not required by a general nurse." Hence the necessity of a treatise which takes the subject where a general treatise upon nursing leaves it, and gives just the knowledge which this little book of Dr. Granger contains. The guiding principle of his book is that persons sent to the care of asylums must be considered as patients, which it must not be forgotten, *are sick people*, sent from their homes, to be cared for in asylums because it is believed that there they can be cared for better than their friends can care for them. To this end attendants are first instructed in the physical structure of a human being, that is, physiology, then in the care of that structure, that is, hygiene, after which comes, by study and experience, the mental characteristics, which is the metaphysical. In all these duties the good attendant must develop his self-control, his kindness, his judgment, his tact, to its greatest extent; his temper must be left outside the walls when he enters; and politeness must be his ever-present companion; he must know what to do, and what not to do; he must in an emergency be ever ready for anything. Who of us would think of getting a swallow of cotton down the throat of one who had swallowed broken glass? Now it is just this sort of training which wouldn't hurt any of us. Who does not need a little development of his self-control and his kindness? This little book is excellent. Dr. Granger deserves the thanks of all charitable people. Putnam are his publisher.

Trinity church, Pawtucket, held a Memorial service, Easter, in commemoration of the late Rev. James Cook Richmond, and Mrs. Clark Gray. This lady died in Kansas, but she was born, baptized, nurtured, confirmed, married and is buried in this parish. The church has a stained glass window in her memory. It is twenty years since the death of James Cook Richmond. Almost a generation has come and gone since his death, yet there are those who knew him. He was an extraordinary man. There is a portrait of him in the pamphlet which is published by Messrs. Sibley & Lee, of Pawtucket. There is another portrait of him in a pamphlet published by himself in 1847, entitled *McLammer's Day Dream*.

Bolingbroke and Voltaire.

Harper & Brothers have issued in a neat volume a series of essays contributed by Mr. John C. Collins to two English periodicals. The first of these essays relates to Bolingbroke, and the second to the life led by Voltaire in England. Even before his death in 1751, the character of Bolingbroke had become fixed in the public mind. From the verdict then given there has not been much change. His writings have been read more for their style than for draughts of wisdom. To understand them requires an amount of previous study of collateral matters which few men have ever given. The best known of his productions is doubtless the *Letters to Wyndham*, but yet Mr. Collins holds that the *Dissertation on Parties* is, with the single exception of the *Letters of Junius*, the finest compositions concerning political controversy ever yet written. It is from such short stories as this one is that we now best obtain accurate knowledge of these famous characters of former times. The second series of essays, those concerning Voltaire, while they possess a different interest, are none the less interesting than the first portion. Voltaire lived in England, 1726-1729. He acquired the use of the English language perfectly, and he was intimately associated with all the literary men of that time. It was while there that he finished *La Henriade* and began the *Life of Charles XII*. It is Voltaire who preserved the story of the falling apple in connection with the discovery of the law of gravitation by Sir Isaac Newton. In many ways the world is indebted to Voltaire which it would do well to consider, and in this little book there will be found a chapter of hitherto unwritten history.

The Fenner family was one of the great governing families of Rhode Island colonial days, and in fact even down to the middle of the present century. They came early (1649), and stayed long (1946), almost two centuries. During this long period the men of this family were seldom, in fact I might say never, outside of some official relation to their fellow citizens. There is not another family in Rhode Island of which the same can be said. The Rev. J. P. Root, an accomplished genealogist of this city, has taken this family in hand for the purpose of giving its history and genealogy. It is an excellent idea. Mr. Root has labored long and faithfully upon it. His heart is in his work. He is now publishing it in parts at the price of 25 cents each. Part I. is ready. It comprises a sketch of Capt. Arthur Fenner, who came here in 1643, and died here in 1703. In his library were "one great Bible, a book called Statutes and seven small books." In his cellar were twelve bbls. cider, two bbls. peach juice, and five bbls. beer. He died early in October, which fact explains another fact, to wit, that there were twelve empty barrels in the cellar. It was too early in autumn to have had them filled. Mr. Root's enterprise deserves success. The publisher of the BOOK NOTES will supply the work.

A few weeks since the BOOK NOTES expressed its ignorance of the meaning of the word *lea* in reference to spinning. It has received several communications intended to assist in enlightening its understanding. A friend in Newport gives the meaning of the word *lea* as given in *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary*. It means, 1. To pass a coil of rope through the hand. 2. The act of arranging many entangled bits of packthread by collecting them in one hand. 3. To gather anything neatly into the hand. *Bailey's English Dictionary*, Folio, 1720, gives the word *lea* as used at Kederminster, thus: "a quantity of yarn 200 threads reeled on a reel four yards about." The Browne & Sharpe Manuf. Co. send to the BOOK NOTES a little book of *Tables for Ascertaining the Numbers of Yarns*. In this book the word is used to denote the *size* and not the *length* of the yarn. This company gives the rule thus: Multiply the number of yards by $23\frac{1}{4}$ and divide the product by the weight of the sample in grains, the quotient will be the number of the yarn; i. e., the number of *leas* to the pound." This rule is obtained in this way. Forty turns of their reels, with five spindles, makes 360 yards of *one lea* linen yarn. There are 7,600 grains troy, in a pound avoirdupois: this divided by $360 = 21\frac{1}{3}$, which is the weight of one yard of *one lea* yarn in troy grains. This rule is, of course, adapted only to their reel. *Webster's Dictionary* gives the word *lea* as a measure of yarn, in cotton and worsted, 50 threads; and in linen 120 threads. *Webster's Dictionary* has not the word. The confusion in which the meaning of the word remains is quite apparent.

Cut; a Story of West Point, by "Cervus," has just been published by Lippincott. The story relates to the "sending to Coventry" of one of their number, Wirt Kenyon, for the class of which he was a member, for cowardice. But Wirt Kenyon was no coward. He was a man of moral principle, so stern, so strong, that no merely human antagonisms could crush him. He was *cut* by his class; infamous charges were made against him; he was court-martialed, acquitted, graduated with honor. The Rebellion broke out, he enters the army, became adjutant in a western regiment, was wounded at Belmont under Grant's own eye, went into the hospital, to come out a major, got a brevet at Donelson. Soon after, at Shiloh, his Colonel was killed, and he was again promoted. He soon became a division commander, and then a major-general. Thus sterling character triumphs in the end over every obstacle. It is a very graphic story, admirably told, and holds our interest undivided to the end.

If the City Council had seen fit to have paid Mayor Doyle a decent salary for his services to the city, his pathway through life would have been smoothed. An expensive phantom pageant can have no effect upon his hereafter.

A Memoir of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley has recently been published by Lippincott. It is written by Helen Moore. It is the first memoir yet written of this lady. The social or marital relations of these people were, to say the least about it, eccentric. First, Mary Wollstonecraft lived, unmarried, with George Imlay. Imlay deserted her, leaving with her a baby boy. Mary then lived for a time, unmarried, with William Godwin. They were, however, privately married March 23, and five months later, August 30, 1797, the subject of the present memoir was born. Percy Bysshe Shelley was a wild, eccentric boy, whose father had expelled him from his home, and stopped his allowance of money. His sisters scantily supplied him. They sent this supply by the hand of a young girl, Harriet Westbrook. This girl had a father, an innkeeper, but she appears never to have had any mother. The proper thing, under the circumstances, was for Shelley, then nineteen, and this girl, sixteen, to run away to Scotland and get married. They lived together, possibly, two or three years. After Shelley obtained his majority, he was again married to this Harriet to make valid his relations with her. But they soon separated, she returning to live with her father. They were not, however, divorced. One day Shelley, who had become a frequenter at Godwin's, met Mary Godwin at the grave of her mother in St. Pancras. It was the grave of that mother who had died sixteen years before in giving birth to Mary. Shelley proposed marriage and Mary agreed to it. They ran away to France and were married, Shelley having a wife then living in London, who was cognizant of all these doings, and assisting them to her utmost capacity. Shelley and his new wife returned to London, where they dwelt for several years, until they returned to Italy, where Shelley was drowned in 1822. Mary lived until 1851. She was a literary woman of that class which inspires those thoughts in others which produce results, while they are themselves seldom producers. Nevertheless, Mary Shelley was an author of some success. *Frankenstein* was her most famous novel, and *Percy Warbeck* comes next to it. Besides, there were several others, the names even of which are unknown to the present generation.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. continue the issue of their Summer Reading Series by the addition to it of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's story, *Doctor Claudius*. It is now 50 cents in place of \$1.50, the former price.

Harper & Brothers have added to their admirable Young People's Series, *Rolf Howe*. This pretty story came out in the Young People as a serial. It is by Mrs. Lucy Lillie, the same lady who wrote *Milner's Bargain*, in the same series. It is an excellent book for little girls, superbly illustrated.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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The Use of the Imagination in Writing About Roger Williams.

The series of papers recently published by the *Journal*, under the title *Footprints of Roger Williams*, by Mr. Reuben A. Guild, have been gathered into a pamphlet and published by Messrs. Tibbitts & Preston, of this city. A copy has been sent to the BOOK NOTES for review. The BOOK NOTES has already twice noticed these papers as they were published in the *Journal*. Their publication in the present form presents an opportunity for a more complete review than before. The BOOK NOTES avails itself of this opportunity for several reasons.

The pamphlet comes from a writer who is declared by the *Journal*, concerning Roger Williams, to be "an experienced and competent writer, who evinces a thorough acquaintance with his subject." It presents the claims of a newly-discovered Roger Williams to be the person who subsequently founded the state of Rhode Island. This claim, if well founded, is of much interest to Rhode Island. It rests upon a footnote which appears in the parish records of a church at Gwinear, a town in Cornwall, England. This record was printed in the 9th volume of the publications of the Harleian Society. It was there seen by the late J. Wingate Thornton, who called the attention of the author of the *Footprints* to it, some ten years since. Now comes the *Footprints*, in which the author (p. 34) claims to be the "first writer who has given any data respecting the birth of Roger Williams." For these reasons the *Footprints* deserves consideration. The footnote referred to runs as follows:

"William Williams, son of Mr. William Williams, baptized November, 1598; Roger, second son of William Williams, Gentleman, baptized 24th July, 1600; Humphrey, son of William Williams, baptized 24th April, 1625; John, son of Humphrey Williams, Gentleman, baptized at High Rickington, Devonshire, 1650."

Whether this footnote is found in the Gwinear Parish records in its present form, or whether the entries appear in those records in proper chronological order, or whether they are, in their

present form, to be found in a book, the Visitation of Cornwall, 1620, or whether they were gathered from different sources and made by the editors of the 9th Vol. of the Harleian Society, we are left in doubt. The last person mentioned seems not to have been baptized at Gwinear, but at High Rickington, Devonshire. The BOOK NOTES proceeds on the supposition that the footnote was, in its present form, found in the Visitation of Cornwall, 1620, and they were as the *Footprints* states, "taken from the register of the Parish Church at Gwinear."

The author of the *Footprints* then informs us that the "authenticity" of this footnote "is vouched for" by the present vicar of the church. How can this vicar vouch for the authenticity of this footnote, which purports to have been written a hundred and fifty years before he was born? The most that he could do would be to certify to the correctness of the present transcript. He cannot possibly have knowledge of the time even, when the footnote was written. The very fact that it was a footnote indicates that it was written at some period subsequent to the writing of the body of the records, under which it appears. When and by whom was it written, and why were not these records recorded in the body of the church records as they occurred? Why are they here together while they cover baptisms which are 62 years apart, unless they have been recently put so, and which fact if so is not so stated? These are very interesting and very pertinent questions. But without giving them the slightest consideration the *Footprints* declares that it would "thus appear that Roger Williams was born in the town of Gwinear," etc. Of course it would, but even if true, it does not necessarily follow that this was the person who settled at Providence. Nor does the author produce a single fact by which this connection may be made to appear. The name and the probable time of birth are all that give color to the claim. The author proceeds to cite page on page of names from heraldic books, but he makes no attempt even to connect our Roger Williams with a single name. Guillam's Heraldry and Burke's Peerage are doubtless excellent books in their way, but the citation of pages of names from them does not necessarily have

any connection with the individual who, according to John Winthrop, sailed into Boston Harbor in the month of February, 1630-1, in the ship *Lyon*. It is possible, indeed it is probable, that Roger Williams descended from somebody. He was probably not a new creation. He must have left ancestors in England. The only difficulty is in connecting him with them. What the *BOOK NOTES* maintains is that neither the *Footprints* nor anybody else has yet demonstrated this connection. If, as the *Footprints* does not say but wishes us to believe, Roger Williams descended from some noble family; and if, as the *Footprints* claims, Roger Williams was named for Sir Roger of Monmouth, but for which interesting fact he gives us no authority, why then, we say, has not this noble family long before this advertised for a lost heir? These noble families are not in the habit of letting their brightest members go astray, or get lost.

The *BOOK NOTES* has before alluded to the difficulties of the situation by suggesting that there were five different men bearing the name Roger Williams, who were contemporary, or nearly so. Mr. Arnold, in his *Hist. R. I.*, suggests the same difficulty. Since he wrote, this new aspirant appears; thus actually six individuals are before us. The author of the *Footprints* wonders why the *BOOK NOTES* should include among them the name Roderick. It should not and it did not. Here is a list taken from the *Footprints* itself. 1st. Sir Roger of Monmouth. 2d. Roger of Gloucester. 3d. The "Roger that Elton speaks of as having been educated at the Charter House, who was from seven to eleven years younger than the founder of Rhode Island." 4th. Another of the five came, according to Savage, to New England in 1630. He was not our Roger. 5th. The founder of Rhode Island. To this list must be added the individual whom the author of the *Footprints* has previously traced to his birthplace in Wales. (Narr. Club, vi, p. 6.) An additional one mentioned by Mr. Arnold, and in addition the Rodericus, about whose claim a book was written by Mr. Elton; thus there are eight instead of five subjects for consideration. In the face of all these individuals the author of the *Footprints* says: (p. 30) "that Roger was, therefore, not a common name, indeed it was hardly known" among the Williams family.

The education of one or more persons bearing this name at the Charter House, and subsequently at a University, forms a large topic in the *Footprints*, and the subject is left in a seriously mixed condition. The fact that Williams was entered at the Charter House was discovered in a memorandum on the back of a letter written by Williams to Mrs. Anne Sadlier, a daughter of Sir Edward Coke. It is quoted in the *Footprints* (p. 27). It is to the effect that her father took a liking to this Roger Williams and sent him to the Charter House, then called Sutton's

Hospital, and that he was the second boy placed there." Mrs. Sadlier makes no mention of a date. There is also produced in the *Footprints* a portion of a letter (p. 31) written in the present year by a Mr. Wright, stated to be "of that institution," but in what capacity it is not stated. Mr. Wright says "the only information contained in our books respecting Roger Williams is that he was elected a scholar, 25 June, 1621, and ordered to be sent to the University, being a good scholar, on the 9th of July, 1624. In the order for his transfer to the University, he is called John." In other words, the only Roger Williams described in the records of the Charter House was not Roger at all, but was John. The author of the *Footprints* gets over this little difficulty by saying "there was some mistake in the first entry, and that it was John and not Roger" who was entered. How does the author know that there was a mistake made in the first entry? He gives no authority for such a construction. The two individuals mentioned by Mr. Wright may not have been identical. Mr. Wright says a John went out in 1624. He does not say a John was not previously entered at the Charter House. The difficulty is that the *Footprints*, to make good its theory, must dispose of this entry on the Charter House records of June 25, 1621. It proceeds in this way: On page 5, Mr. Guild says: "By him (Coke) he (Williams) was placed in the Charter House School, being the second scholar whose name was entered upon the records of that noble institution. This was in 1614."

He has just shown us, on the authority of Mr. Wright, that the only Roger ever in the school was entered there in 1621; where does he get this date of 1614? He finds (p. 36) that the limit of age at which boys were taken at the Charter House was 14 years. Hence a boy born at Gwinear in 1600 could not have entered in 1621. Nevertheless he must get the boy in somehow, and so he simply puts him in without any authority as to time whatever. The *Footprints* then takes Roger Williams to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he places him in this singularly clear condition. He shows by Mr. Wright that John, not Roger, was sent to the University, July 9, 1624. On p. 40 the author says: Roger Williams "was matriculated July 7, 1625, and that he has seen the record. On page 7, the author says Williams entered Pembroke College in 1624, and that he also has seen the entry. Now which of these statements are we to assume to be correct? Mr. Arnold says, in *Hist. R. I.*, Williams entered Pembroke 29 Jan., 1623, and that he also has seen the entry. This date the author of the *Footprints* changes from old style to new thus, Feb. 9, 1624. The *Footprints* further informs us that Williams took his Bachelor's degree in Jan. 1626-7, and it then assumes to say that Williams entered the college one year in advance, which is a pure assumption with nothing what-

ever on which to base it. Let us return, for a moment, for a further consideration of the Charter House education. The impossibility of reconciling the statement of Mrs. Sadlier, that Williams was the "second boy" entered, with the record, that the only Roger ever there was entered in 1621, had before occurred to Mr. James Savage. He suggests that possibly Mrs. Sadlier meant the second boy which her father had sent there. Apparently Mr. Guild proceeds thus: He finds that the Charter House began to receive scholars in 1614. That it was not possible that no scholar was entered between 1614 and 1621, the date when the records show the only Roger, and, therefore, Roger as the second boy, according to Mrs. Sadlier, must have entered in 1614. Having thus forcibly placed Roger in the Charter House in 1614, the author finds it necessary to forcibly remove him in 1618 or 1619. Having forcibly removed him, he finds it necessary to account for him between the years 1618 and 1625. This he does by saying, (p. 38) "perhaps he employed the intervening time in studying law under the guidance of his illustrious patron." Concerning this studying of the law, Mr. Guild has before written (vide Narr. Club, v. 1, p. 8) that in 1627 Williams took his Bachelor degree and then commenced the study of the law, and that this was a "wonderful providence of God." Now, with all humility, how is the BOOK NOTES to separate these confused statements?

The next points which the BOOK NOTES will consider is the manner in which the author of *Footprints* disposes of Robert Williams. This individual is declared by Roger Williams to be "mine own brother." (Narr. Club, v. 3, p. 47.) He is the only relative of Roger Williams of whom we have any positive knowledge. If Roger Williams was the son of William Williams, Gent., of Gwincar, then Robert Williams was his son also. Robert Williams was, at the time of the earliest division of land in Providence, at least of lawful age. For he was here a freeholder. This would give him birth as early at least as 1615. The time covered by the Gwincar footnote, of the baptisms of the sons of William Williams, is 1598-1625. Robert Williams must then have been at least ten years old when Humphrey was baptized. Why was he not baptized? He must have been born before Humphrey, and, therefore, he must have been the third son, but the author of *Footprints* says Humphrey was the third son, for he says Humphrey's son John was William Williams' grandson. The record sustains this interpretation, because, of course, it makes no mention of Robert, but Robert *must* be accounted for. The author accounts for this fatal omission in a most singular manner. He says "the birth of the oldest is recorded, and also his son Humphrey, and his grandson John, they being in the direct line of succession. If Roger was named, as we

claim, after Sir Roger, then his baptism would very naturally be recorded as the second son." Humphrey was clearly, according to the record, the third son. How does he come into the line of succession? Moreover, is it the practice in England in the performance of a religious rite, the baptism of their children, to omit the baptism of a child because its parents omitted to name it after somebody; or, on the contrary, to baptize a child because they did name it after somebody? Of course these reasons are all frivolous. Robert Williams, "mine own brother," must be accounted for.

There are some minor matters yet unnoticed which may properly find mention in a review of this character. For instance, it is related (on page 29) that "a few feet from the stable door is the original grave of Roger Williams. It is covered by a finished cap of a heavy stone pillar. Here for two hundred years slept the apostle," &c. On page 41, Mr. Z. Allen is quoted as authority that "not even a rough stone was set up to designate the spot." So far as it was intentional to convey an impression that the "cap of a heavy pillar" was a definite mark upon the original grave and placed by those who buried Williams it is not true. This stone was placed where it now is by the late Mr. Sullivan Dorr, Jr., in 1829. It was a fragment of a broken column rejected in building the Arcade. A portion was sent to the North Burial Ground, where it now is, and the other portion was set up as we have stated. It has no historic weight whatever. Again, the author of *Footprints* says (p. 26) "the traditions and records concerning the location of the grave are clear and unmistakable." In his address before the Historical Society, concerning the opening of the grave, Mr. Z. Allen says "the preceding statements establish the locality of the family burying ground of Roger Williams, but the identification of the grave rests upon more slender but still reliable evidence." It is altogether traditional; there is not now, nor has there ever been, so far as we now know, a single record in existence. There is not a particle of evidence to show that the grave which was opened was that of Roger Williams. In 1771 a committee of the town was appointed to set a monument "over the grave of the Founder." Mr. Allen states that they had no doubt concerning the burial lot, but that they could not ascertain the exact spot for the proposed monument by reason of the near approach of the revolutionary war. The following is a fine instance of the loose construction of this extraordinary pamphlet. Reference has been made to the original house of Roger Williams. The site of this house, located with so much precision, rests upon no record evidence. It rests simply on tradition. The *Footprints* (p. 24) thus informs us: "the late Stephen Randal (Randal should here be spelled with one l) need to say that he had often

played about it (the horse) in his boyhood when the *footprints of the owner* were still there." Mr. Randal was born 1794; he was, therefore, a boy in the early part of the present century. On the next preceding page of the *Footprints*, viz.: p. 25, the author cites Mr. Dorr, who wrote in 1882 thus: "the researches of antiquarians sixty years ago (1822) failed to identify a single house as a survivor of King Philip's war (1676). No evidence can be shown that this house has been in existence at any time during the past two centuries. Nor in fact, when carefully considered, does the *Footprints* say that it has been. It says Mr. Randal when a boy played about the house when the footprints of the owner were still there. That means, of course, the footprints of the owner when Mr. Randal was a boy, to wit, in 1810 or thereabouts."

Again, on page 26 of the *Footprints* it is written, "still farther up the hill, among the trees of his orchard, was the family burial ground." This grave was opened in 1860. Williams had been dead 177 years. Are we to suppose that this orchard, or in fact any orchard, was there when Williams was buried? It is simply absurd. This orchard was set out in 1808 by the late Philip Allen. The root that ran into Williams' grave, or which was supposed to be his, belonged to a tree which was set out exactly 125 years after Williams was buried. Concerning this burial it is related in the *Footprints* (p. 41), "he was buried under arms" "with all the solemnity," says Callender, "the Colony was able to show." Now Callender says nothing about being "buried under arms," nor does any of Williams' biographers. Whence comes the story,—as also the story that Williams selected the spot of his burial?

Under a former criticism of the BOOK NOTES, the author of *Footprints* has made a few alterations. These must not, however, be mistaken for corrections. For instance, in the *Journal* he says "the bringing down game with a heavy flintlock gun imposed a serious burden." In the pamphlet the word flintlock is changed to matchlock. Light will be thrown upon this change by a paragraph which appears later in this review. Almost the whole essay is constructed upon the conjectural plan. The statements are very frequently problematical. Thus: "His father *probably* being a churchman; here he *probably* remained; it is *not certain* that any one accompanied; he *may have* struck off west; he *perhaps* obtained a canoe; *doubtless* he rowed up the cove; its water is *said to be* as cool as that of any well; he began to plant and build *probably* about the 23d of April; is *said to have been* admitted to orders; *if* his father was a gentleman . . . he was *undoubtedly* in good circumstances; *probably* they lived for a time in log houses; it *may be said* that he *may have* had seven sons; *if* Roger was baptized in July he

very likely was born six months previous," and many more of a similar character. The author begins the *Footprints* with a paragraph with which he should have closed it, to wit: "The only thing that seems settled in regard to the early surroundings of Roger Williams is that he was of Welsh origin." All this is not history, nor is it historical: it is purely imaginary; it is a mixture of fact and fiction, and so mixed that only an expert can detect the one from the other. It is a heterogeneous gathering of sentences from many writers, some of which are credited to their proper authors, and many more are appropriated by the author of the *Footprints* as his own composition in a most flagrant and improper manner, without the slightest indication as to their authorship. Here are a few such specimens taken from a Methodist Sunday-school book published in 1871 by the Methodist Book Concern:

FROM MR. GUILD'S FOOTPRINTS.	FROM MR. MUDGE'S FOOTPRINTS.
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Providence, 1886.

New York, 1871.

(Page 19.)
It is not certain that any one accompanied Williams.

(Page 75.)
It does not seem probable that any one accompanied Williams.

(Page 19.)
He set out, taking probably the Boston road, over which he had so often travelled, to answer the citations of the court, until he reached Saugus, eight or nine miles from his brethren of the Bay, when he may have struck off west for a while, and then due south.

(Page 75.)
He would, we think, take the Boston road, over which he had so often travelled, to answer the citations of the court, until he reached Saugus, eight or nine miles from his brethren at the Bay, whom he would avoid. Then striking off west for a while into the unknown and unbroken woods, he finally directed his course due south.

(Page 19.)
The ground was covered with snow, so that he could not resort to roots or fruit to satisfy his hunger, and the bringing down game with a heavy matchlock gun imposed a serious burden.

(Page 76.)
He must have been pressed with hunger in the absence of all fruit and without the possibility of the poor resort to roots. If he had the means of bringing down the game with the heavy flintlock gun of those days, then just displacing the matchlock, that would of itself impose a heavy burden.

(Page 23.)
Reembarking at this place and pursuing their course around the headland of Tockwotton, they passed what are now called India and Fox Points, and entered the mouth of the Moshassuck river. Rowing up this beautiful sheet of water, then bordered by a dense forest, they landed near a spring.

(Page 83.)
Returning to the canoe, they rounded India Point and Fox Point, and sailed up a beautiful sheet of water skitted then by a dense forest to a spot near the mouth of the Moshassuck river. A spring of pure water that still marks the place, was no doubt one of its attractions.

(Page 26.)

Going up Howland street and entering the rear of the Almy house, we stand over the cellar of the original Roger Williams' house. A fine linden tree marks the spot. The late Stephen Randall, Esq., a descendant of Williams through his daughter Mercy, used to say that he had often played about it in his boyhood when the footprints of the owner were still there, and the spring below bubbled up into a cask set in the ground for public convenience.

(Page 26.)

Still further up the hill, among the trees of his orchard, was his family burial ground. Crossing Benefit street and passing into the rear of the house of the late Sullivan Dorr, Esq., a few feet from the stable door, is the original grave of Roger Williams. It is covered by a finished cap of a heavy stone pillar. Here for nearly two hundred years slept the remains of the apostle of religious liberty.

(Page 26.)

A singular incident was discovered on uncovering the bottom of Roger Williams' grave. The root of an apple tree had turned out of its way to enter it at the head. Following the position of the body to the thighs it divided and followed each leg to the foot, tender fibres shooting out in various directions. By nature's promptings it had sought and taken up the chemical deposits of the body and turned them into blossoms and fruit.

(Page 9.)

Chairs of the antique pattern carry us back to the home circle gathered about the blazing fire of the huge old fireplaces, while the spin-

(Page 270.)

Passing up a lane which opened into the rear of number 233, we stood over the cellar of the Roger Williams house. It stood, as did other early houses, eighty feet from the street. Mr. Randall had often played about it in his boyhood when Mr. Williams' footprints were still there, and the spring below bubbled up into a cask set in the ground for public convenience.

(Page 270.)

Still further up the hill, among the trees of his orchard, was the family burial ground. We reached it by crossing what is now Benefit street, passing into the rear of number 100, the house of Sullivan Dorr, Esq., through the yard, and by permission into a stable, up into its hay loft and out of a rear door to the sharply ascending hill. The grave of Roger Williams is a few feet from the door. It is covered by a finished cap of a heavy stone pillar. This cap was, we suppose, rejected for some reason by the builders, and was taken and placed here as an imperishable index of the place where, for nearly two hundred years, slept the dust of the apostle of religious liberty.

(Page 281.)

A singular incident was discovered on uncovering the bottom of Mr. Williams' grave. The root of an apple tree had turned out of its way to enter it at the head. Following the position of the body to the thighs it divided and followed each leg to the feet, tender fibres shooting out in various directions. By nature's promptings it had sought and taken up the chemical deposits of the body and turned them into blossoms and fruit.

(Page 271.)

Chairs of the antique pattern carry us back to the home circle gathered about the blazing fire of the huge old fireplaces. The spinning-

wheel speaks of the music which the pastor heard in his friendly calls.

wheel speaks of the music Williams heard in his pastoral calls.

What to do with the boys, on rainy days in the country, is a question which has puzzled the brains of many a half-crazed seeker of quiet pleasure. Boys are irrepressible rain or shine, and when by reason of weather they are confined to cover, and cannot climb fences, or make mud pies, they become positively dangerous. They are like gun powder, the more closely they are confined the more destructive they become. Now why not subdue them with books? Here comes Messrs. Porter & Coates with the announcement that on July 1st they will publish three new books. They are books of adventures, just such as boys like (we were once a boy ourself and we know whereof we affirm). Harry Castlemian has a new one about fishing, *Jo Flyfishing at Home*, he calls it. Horatio Alger, Jr., has one called *Helping Himself*, or Grant Thornton's ambition; and Edward Ellis closes a little series with *Footprints in the Forest*. These books are all written by writers who have been successful in writing interesting books for boys.

The Messrs. Putnam have added the *Story of Norway* to their series of *Stories of the Nations*. It is written by Mr. Boyesen. There has been no lack of good histories of the Scandinavian people; at all events within the recent years. Our own scholar, Henry Wheaton, wrote an excellent one which was published in the Harpers' Family Library, in two small volumes. It was, however, written, as every other one had been written, for grown people. This by Mr. Boyesen has been written for the express purpose of interesting younger readers. It, therefore, lingers long around the more dramatic scenes, and glides quickly over the dry and barren wastes of history. Beginning far back among the myths of antiquity, Mr. Boyesen brings us down even to our own times. He draws heavily on the ancient Icelandic Sagas for these wonderful stories of the Norsemen; stories which were unintelligible to English readers until a very recent period. The *Heimskringla*, the most famous of all, written by Snorre Sturlesson in the 13th century, was translated into English in our own time. From these Eddas we get the only authentic statement that these Norsemen visited our own coasts, and as we believe our own Narragansett Bay, at or near the year 1000. Olaf Trygvesson was the King of Norway, and it is from his Saga and the Sagas of Eric the Red, and his son, Lief and Thorwald, that we learn of this visit to New England. If their stories are true, Lief was the first European who ever landed upon American shores. Mr. Boyesen has made a very useful and interesting story, which he has filled with very curious and clever illustrations.

The Second Printing Press in Providence.

In a recent BOOK NOTE mention was made of the first printing press set up in Providence, that by William Goddard, in 1762. Judge Staples, in his *Annals*, gives some account of it. This enterprise soon made a paper mill a necessity, and one was established in 1764, and this in turn brought about the establishment of a second printing office, that by Captain John Waterman, about which there has hitherto been no mention in our local histories. Mr. West, in his *New England Almanac* for 1765, says that a spacious mill for the manufacture of paper had been built and would be speedily at work. Mr. West wrote this in the middle of the year 1764. There is an advertisement for rags to be used in the manufacture of paper in the *Gazette* for August, 1764. John Waterman appears to have been the principal manager. Recently there came to the writer a small collection of songs, with the following title, *Songs composed for the Use and Edification of such as love the Truth in its Native Simplicity*. Providence, New England: Printed and Sold by Waterman & Russell, at the new Printing Office at the Paper Mill. There is no date. The firm of Waterman & Russell was dissolved before July, 1765, for in that month John Waterman, printed at his printing office at the Paper Mill the famous *Discourse at the Dedication of the Liberty Tree*, which is usually attributed to Mr. Silas Downer. So that this very rare little collection of *Songs* must have been published previously to that date. There is another fine specimen of work from this press. It is a sermon by Abiel Leonard, preached on Thanksgiving, Nov. 19, 1767, at Woodstock, Ct. It is a quarto in form, and of excellent workmanship. *Imprimatur* Providence, New England: Printed and sold by Waterman & Russell, at their new Printing Office at the Paper Mill, 1768. This must, of course, have preceded the *Downer Oration*, but probably followed the *Songs*. This paper mill was in Olneyville, on the Woonasquatucket, where it runs through the Rutenburg plat, and here within my day was made that splendid lotted cartridge paper, which we long ago used for covering books, and with which even now many books in the Athenaeum Library are covered. There is a singular interest in this little collection of *Songs*. It is probably an original work by some Providence writer, but concerning whom we have no present knowledge.

The New York *Daily Graphic* has in a recent number a series of pictures illustrative of Providence. One represents the *Providence Bank* as it appeared in 1786. Inasmuch as this institution was not chartered until 1791 is not the *Graphic* a little too previous?

Mr. Edwin Arnold has been again to India. He has visited anew the lands of the *Light of Asia*. He has written an account of his travels, and it has been published by Messrs. Roberts Brothers under the title *India Revisited*. It is a handsome 12mo., and withal beautifully illustrated. Mr. Arnold was received in all parts of the country under the most favorable auspices. He has thus been able to produce a book of unusual interest. His account of his visit to Baroda is peculiarly interesting as showing the great advance made in recent years from the fearfully brutal exhibits which, under the former Guicowar, rendered this state so famous, to the present almost civilized condition under his son. Mr. Arnold's account of the jewels of this Eastern Prince reads like a chapter from the Arabian Nights. "The chief Karkook of his Highness first drew from an old marmalade pot of tin, seven or eight splendid articles of gemmed work, a lovely emerald ring, a bunch of rubies like sultana grapes, a priceless diamond bracelet, an engraved dark-tinted sapphire, and earrings of pearls to marvel at and to covet. Next he opened a series of silk-covered cases, disclosing, among other wonders, a necklet of five hundred table diamonds clasped with great emeralds, one of the diamonds being as big as a thrush's egg and known as the Star of Deccan. There was a necklet of pearls, seven rows and a pendant, each picked to a nicety, and swelling gradually from the size of a pea to that of a grape, all perfect for milky beauty." Thus might the BOOK NOTES go on making extracts from this charming book, but it can give you only a taste, you must read the book itself.

A journal devoted to the interests of those engaged in *Secondary Education* has recently been established at Syracuse, N. Y. It is published by Mr. George A. Bacon, by whom it is also edited. *Secondary education* is that education which is taught at High schools, and at Academies, as distinguished from that taught in the lower grade schools on the one hand, and a University education on the other. The importance of this field is at once seen when we consider the immense proportion of American boys and girls who finish their education in these schools. The necessity for some such medium for an interchange of ideas as the *Academy* affords, is shown by the fact that in the short space of six months, the magazine reached the period of pecuniary success. The ablest teachers in New England became its contributors and supporters. It is exceedingly well printed and presents an excellent appearance, notwithstanding the fear of the editor that its country breeding might stand in its way. The subscription price is only a dollar a year. Let not our Rhode Island teachers be behindhand in reaping the advantages which it offers.

A small book has just been published by the Harpers, entitled the *Labor Problem*. The book is a symposium. Certain questions are proposed to certain classes of men, to wit: Manufacturers, workmen, divines, labor commissioners, and journalists. These questions are: 1. Are strikes and lock-outs a necessary feature of the wage system? 2. Is arbitration the missing coupling between labor and capital? 3. May we not hope to discover some more satisfactory and equitable basis for the division of the profits arising from industrial enterprises? 4. Does the remedy lie in the direction of industrial partnerships, a mutual participation of all concerned in the profits arising from production? 5. Is productive co-operation practicable in the United States? To these questions men in the various walks of life mentioned above, gave answer, from all parts of the United States; and the answers of each set of men appears in a chapter by itself. The whole has an introduction by Richard F. Ely. The book is brought to a close with an admirable chapter by Mr. Fred Woodrow, a son of an Irish Dragoon, who has seen as much of the rough and tumble of a laborer's life as any of us, but he saw it with eyes such as few of us possess, and he writes with a pen such as few of us are able to handle. So wise, so gentle, so clear and firm, and unbiased is his utterance, that it can but carry conviction to every laborer and to every employer. Harpers publishers.

The other day a lady, about sailing for England, came to the writer to get for her a set of the numbers of *St. Nicholas* containing the instalments of the story of Little Lord Fauntleroy, which she wished to carry with her. Curiosity induced the writer to look at the story; and, becoming intensely interested, he read every number. It is written by Mrs. Burnett, the same who wrote *That Lass o' Lowrie*. The Earl of Dorincourt possessed great estates. He had two sons whom he hated, and drove away from home. One came to America, married, and died. He left his widow with a little boy, Cedric Errol. The Earl grew old, and sick with gout. He finally, in sheer desperation, sent for this child and his mother. They were taken to England. Cedric was taken to live with the Earl, over whom he soon obtained such a control as no other human being had ever before obtained. It is the story of the development of affection between these so very opposite characters which so much interests us. *St. Nicholas* is very charming.

The Reverend Father William Stang, a Priest of the Diocese of Providence, has published a review of Prof. William Gannett's Lecture on the Huguenots under the title, *More About the Huguenots*. It can be had of the publisher of the BOOK NOTES.

It is many a long day since we have had a new novel in the *No Name Series*. This week comes a new one, *Justina*. That little tide in the affairs of John Rolfe which led on to fortune, happened on board a steamer for Europe. John was a passenger, so was Justina. The ship ran aground and was wrecked. As she struck, John knocked at Justina's stateroom door and said in quiet tones, "take five minutes and dress thoroughly and I will wait here." Now for the incredible. "She did dress thoroughly; she marvelled afterwards at the instinct by which each button and each pin was sent to the right place; two or three vigorous, well-directed movements made her hair secure, the little cap was firmly pinned, shoes were fastened, even her gloves were clinched in one hand." In five minutes she was finished and opened the door. John first looked at her from tip to toe, but he never lost his head, his first word was, Money? Valuables? Yes, I have everything, and John took Justina safely ashore. They came back to Easterly, a quiet New England town, contiguous to Boston, where they lived. Of course after such a beginning there could be but one ending; John and Justina were married. The story is very cleverly told, and it pleases while it interests.

The 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Providence has come and gone. The flags, the bunting, the decorations, the processions, all have disappeared. But there is one thing which remains with us, and it will always remain, it is the oration of Chief Justice Durfee. The time had come for a re-statement of the causes which had led to the settlement of the town. The man was ready. Strength lies in simplicity. It was a plain, simple, direct statement of the issue, perfectly logical, and devoid of all discussions of side questions. There has been in recent times so much special pleading, both by our own writers as well as by those of Massachusetts, that the real facts in the case had become obscured. Men knew not what to believe. The Chief Justice simply sets the facts before us and says, There they are. Look at them. And forthwith the character of Roger Williams stands again before us, the mists of sophistry disappear, and brighter and brighter glows the figure, and so it will be forevermore.

A little pamphlet comes to the BOOK NOTES from the Oak Lawn Publishing Company bearing the title *Chips*. It is a collection of sententious sentences, by Mr. John Francis Smith, upon the present social condition of men. Some of these sentences are pregnant with thought. Here is one. "If every wage worker was economical, no wage worker would be benefited by his economy, if rate of wages is determined wholly by demand and supply. Wages would fall to the sum necessary to sub-sist the economical wage worker."

Reichenbachia.

The publisher of the BOOK NOTES has received from England the first number of a splendid new work on *Orchids*. It is by Mr. F. Sander, assisted by eminent scientific authorities, and is magnificently illustrated in colors. It is to be issued in monthly parts, and will be supplied as it appears. The English publishers thus speak of the work: "The growing popularity of *Orchids*, the ever-increasing demand for information respecting them, and the indifferent serial works relating to this lovely and important class of plants hitherto published, are sufficient reasons for issuing this work. It will be the aim of the authors to represent truthfully the natural aspect of the plants, which will be drawn life-size, and in addition to the colored illustrations, scientific drawings of the structural parts of the flowers are given when desirable. Some of the plant-portraits will be colored by lithography, others will be hand-painted, as may be found expedient. To the detailed information respecting each plant will be added practical notes on its culture. It is the intention of the authors to illustrate all classes of the Orchid family, and species and varieties of garden value, whether old or new, will find a place in the work."

Last summer Mr. Henry P. Wells wrote a treatise on fishing, entitled *Fly Rods and Fly Tackle*. This year he has supplemented it by a treatise on *American Salmon Fishing*. Both are published by the Harpers. Mr. Wells gives a list of the best rivers in the eastern portion of Canada for catching this fish, with the characteristics of each stream. He then gives a description of the kinds of tackle best adapted for the service; and then he tells you how to use this tackle; the whole he finishes with an account of the capture of a 32-pounder. Salmon fishing compared with trout fishing is, as Mr. Wells informs us, like comparing a boy with a man. It is beyond all comparison the sport of sports in fishing. Well, we wish we could, by actual experience, test the value of his enthusiasm, but we cannot; go ye who can. His books are beautifully illustrated.

Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie comes with an exquisite little book for children, entitled the *Story of Music and Musicians*. It seems to cover new ground. Mrs. Lillie takes the great composers, gathers everything she can find concerning the child-life of each, the development in them of the love of music, the difficulties which they encountered and overcame. These things are woven into a story, which, when read, has imparted to the reader a rudimentary knowledge of the technicalities of the art of music. Mrs. Lillie believing that while one may enjoy an opera and an orchestra, even without understand-

ing anything about its scientific construction by the great artist who made it, nevertheless there is connected with it a history as charming as a fairy tale, which is never dull, but which, on the contrary, is picturesque, and which when understood adds immensely to our pleasure. Herein we read the stories of the child-struggles of Handel, Haydn, Weber, Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, and every other celebrated composer. Harper & Brothers publish it.

A small book on a very important subject is the *Road and the Roadside*, by Mr. B. W. Potter. It is published by Little, Brown & Co. These gentlemen in their circular thus speak of the book: "The book is a comprehensive treatise on such matters relating to the common roads of the country as are of interest to every traveller and every owner of land bordering upon them. After giving a brief history of roads from the earliest ages to the present day, and dwelling upon their importance to every community, the author, who is a lawyer, begins with the construction and laying out of highways, private ways, and foot-paths, and states in a clear and readable manner the principles of road-building and repairs, and of the law appertaining to public and private ways, guide-posts, drinking-troughs, fountains, shade-trees, parks, and commons. He cites his authorities, so that any one can read the legal decisions and statutes which have established and settled the law relative to the subjects treated of."

Fisher's Outlines of Universal History grows in favor with scholars day by day. It has 36 maps. It is the best summary in the English language.

It is a most fortunate thing for the country that a "Protective" tariff keeps out an incoming herd of rhinoceroses. The duty paid on the latest specimen (\$1,000) seems ample to protect our home producers.

Uncle Esek's Wisdom.

All political parties are made up of foxes and geese—about five thousand and geese to one fox.

The great beauty of charity is privacy; there is a sweet force even in an anonymous penny.

I am an uncompromising Radical up to date, but when I reach the other world I can be a Conservative, if it is the best thing to do.

Men of great genius should not forget that their failings, or vices, are more apt to be noticed, and even admired, than their virtues.

All Conservatives have once been Radicals, and their virtue consists in having found out that half a loaf is better than no bread.

—From the *July Century*.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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Studies in Modern Socialism by the Rev. Dr. T. Edwin Brown.

A boil is a symptom of disease. Remove the cause of the disease and boils disappear. It is so with a strike. It is a symptom of something wrong in the social system. Remove this cause and strikes will disappear. Men were never so interested as they now are in the attempt to discover the cause, and the method of its removal. The densely packed First Baptist Church on the evenings last winter on which the learned pastor, Dr. Brown, delivered his Lectures on Socialism, are proofs sufficient of this interest. These lectures, which so much interested the Providence people, have been revised, gathered into a handsome volume and published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., and now appeal to a very much larger audience. The book is a duodecimo, with a good index, and a bibliography of the subjects treated. It is thus a finished production. The learned author discusses the question from the favorable vantage ground of being neither an employer nor an employed. He is neither a capitalist, nor a workman, in the ordinary meaning of those terms. He is an honest observer endeavoring to set forth that which he observes fairly, without prejudice. He therefore can command that attention which we should deny to partisans of either class. His discussion cannot fail to be largely read, and to be productive of much good. His style is excellent. It is clear and incisive. There is no misunderstanding him. He sees in America four millions of dollars a day added to the wealth of men, yet he sees men shiver with cold and perish with hunger, and he asks why this is so. Who of us can answer? Can you stifle a boil? No more can you stifle this inquiry; a condition of evil exists. It must and will be remedied. Exactly where, or when, or how, no one can yet see. Perhaps it lies in that equality of opportunity to which we are all entitled and to which so few of us attain. The scope of this book, which Dr. Brown styles *Studies in Modern Socialism*, is well set forth in the chapter headings. He first asks whether there is a Social Question,—and if there is, he inquires what Christianity has to do with it? Having found

that there is a Social Question, he enters into a history of the question, confining himself to the present century, beginning with Hegel, who first put forth his theories in 1805. He then inquires of the modern Socialist the nature of his grievances, and he fearlessly sets them before you in the very language of the Socialist himself; and he frankly tells you that while he believes the indictment is on the whole unjust, yet there is too much in it which is soberly, sadly, terribly true to warrant the attempt to dismiss it with a sneer, or bury with denunciation. Having allowed the Socialist to state his grievances, he asks him what he wishes, and then he inquires how far his demands are revolutionary, and whether such revolution is an impending peril. He then sets forth those things in Socialism which he considers erroneous, and he frankly recognizes those things therein found which he looks upon as truths. He discusses the spirit of association which he sees in Trades Unions and in the Knights of Labor, and Industrial Co-operation. He then asks who are Captains of Industry,—and what are their duties and what their responsibilities, and finding them to be either possessed of wealth, or the representatives of possessors of wealth, he inquires into the responsibilities of that wealth to men. Having discussed all these phases of the question, he reaches the conclusion that among the industrial forces personal morality is a force, that the Church promotes and preserves personal morality, and is thus the strong friend of the workingman. He then, in a closing chapter, sums up the case, bringing to view those spots wherein he discerns signs of encouragement. These spots he finds are named co-operation, or profit-sharing, and he believes they will be the prevailing forms in future industrial organization. In the name of justice and humanity, under God, so let it be.

George Makepeace Towle has just completed a "Young People's History of Ireland," as a companion volume to his recently published "Young People's History of England." The Irish history will contain an Introduction by John Boyle O'Reilly, and will be published in the early autumn by Lee and Shepard.

A Hitherto Unknown Theological Treatise by Gov. Jenckes of Rhode Island.

In Mr. Updike's *History of the Narragansett Church* there is a correspondence which took place between Mr. McSparran, Mr. Honeyman and Mr. Gabriel Beraon. This passage from one of Mr. Beraon's last letters appears on page 53: "We have a great many worthy gentlemen that apply themselves to read the Holy Scriptures, and are very well able to give an account of their faith, as for instance Mr. Jenks, our Lieutenant Governor, by his answer to William Wilkinson, the greatest preacher among the Quakers." Quite recently a copy of this book, by Mr. Jenckes, has fallen into the hands of the editor of the *BOOK NOTES*. It has hitherto escaped notice by the writers of either Quaker or Baptist history. Nor has Mr. Bartlett, in his *Bibliography*, mentioned it, nor either of the three other books connected with it. It is, in fact, one of four books on religious matters written by Rhode Island writers, and published between the years 1717-1721. Its title runs thus:

"REPLY to the Most Principal Arguments contained in a Book, Entitled *The Baptism of the Holy Spirit without Elementary Water, Demonstratively proved to be the true Baptism of Christ*. Signed, *William Wilkinson*. In which REPLY his arguments are fairly Refuted; and both WATER BAPTISM and the LORD'S SUPPER plainly proved to be the commands of JESUS CHRIST, and to continue in force until His Second Personal Coming. By *Joseph Jencks*. Printed in the Year 1719."

The book is $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, and this copy has 66 pages, besides the title, and the four preliminary pages "To the READER." It is evident that something is lacking at the end, for the last sentence ends with a comma, and abruptly. The address to the reader is dated Providence, the 17th of February, 1718-19. It is, as we have stated, one of a series of four treatises on local religious beliefs concerning the method of baptism, the administration of the Lord's Supper, the taking of oaths and other matters. The treatises are as follows, in the order of their publication: The first was by J. Hammett, of Newport. I have not seen this book, but the title appears to have been, "*The BAPTISM of WATER plainly proved to be a command of Jesus Christ, and to be still in force, 1717.*" The second was a reply to Hammett by Wilkinson. I get this title from "Dexter's Congregationalism." He took it from "Smith's Catalogue of Quaker Books." I have not seen the book. "*The BAPTISM of the HOLY SPIRIT without elementary water demonstratively proved to be the TRUE BAPTISM of Christ. In answer to a book subscribed by J. Hammett, of Newport, R. I.*" To this book came (third) the "REPLY by

Joseph Jenckes," the title of which has been previously given; and fourth, came an answer to Jenckes, by Wilkinson. A copy of this treatise is in the library of the Friends School, Providence. It is in these words: "*An Answer to Joseph Jenks' Reply to William Wilkinson's Treatise, entitled The Baptism of the Holy Spirit without Elementary Water, demonstratively proved to be the true Baptism of Christ, &c. By William Wilkinson. London, 1721.*" The title, preface and introduction of this last treatise comprises twelve pages. The preliminary leaves are unnumbered, save only the last three, which are numbered III to VI. Following these comes the book, pages 1-68. The preface is signed "L. G.," which were the initials of Lawford Godfrey. This we learn from the book itself, and the further fact that this same person had contributed a preface to Mr. Wilkinson's former book. That which is of local or personal interest the *BOOK NOTES* has extracted, and will present to its readers. That which relates to theological discussion is too voluminous to be extracted. From Gov. Jenckes' REPLY:

"It is evident that Christ commanded his followers not to swear at all. Yet J. H.'s [Hammett's] company separated from John Hawkins and his adherents because they would not *Swear and Fight*." Thus wrote W. W. In reply, Gov. Jenckes says: "I have ever had that good opinion of W. W. as verily to believe that he would not either say or write a thing which he knew to be in itself really false; but here he hath affirmed a thing of J. H.'s company to be a matter of fact which is in every punctilio thereof actually false, as I myself certainly know; and if he did not know it to be false, yet forasmuch as he did not know it to be true (which he could not), certainly it will be just cause to impair his credit for the future, and of his receiving a sharp rebuke now. . . . Some years ago there was an unhappy difference arose in the congregation of *Baptists at Providence* about the lawfulness of acting in Government, and of taking an Engagement to an Office; both which the greatest part of the congregation held to be lawful. But J. H. and several others with him strongly opposed the taking of an Engagement, saying it was an oath; and that the taking of an oath was unlawful. The other part (of which I was one) held the taking of an oath to be lawful, and that from the command of God. . . . Neither did we ever urge John Hawkins, or any other who scrupled the lawfulness of an Oath, or even Engagement, to take either; but on the contrary, I have said to some of them that I would rather endeavour to hinder their taking of an oath than to persuade any of them to it, so long as it remained against their consciences so to do, as knowing that whatsoever is not of Faith, is sin. But in the management of this difference there might be wrong steps taken on both sides for

aught I know, as is too common in matters of controversies. But the event was such that John Hawkins, and several with him, separated themselves from us, and not we from them, as W. W. has untruly declared; and as to Fighting, I do not remember that it was once in debate. But for the Reader's better satisfaction herein they may hear what John Hawkins and Deacon James King (who separated with them) say to what I have asserted on this head, which is as followeth: We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do declare that what our brother J. J. hath written in answer to W. W.'s saying J. H.'s company separated from J. Hawkins and his adherents because they would not Swear and Fight, is truth; and that division or separation is healed. J. Hawkins, J. King." His attitude towards Mr. Wilkinson is thus explained by Gov. Jenckes: "I can truly say that what I have done herein was not in any disrespect to William Wilkinson's Person, he being a man which (before his Removal into England) I was intimately acquainted with, and had (notwithstanding his being a Quaker) a very great respect for. But upon perusal of his book, his Arguments appearing to me to be so exceeding erroneous and corrupt, I could not look upon myself under any obligation to remain wholly silent." In 1720, Gov. Jenckes was sent to England on the business of the Colony. While there he visited Mr. Wilkinson, as appears from the following from Mr. Wilkinson's answer, which was published the following year:

"As to that Society with whom J. J. is joyned, they mostly held the free Grace of God through Jesus Christ to be given to all men to profit with; they also practice a free liberty for any of their brethren to preach and exhort as they themselves are come to an honest and sober life and conversation, which is much nearer the Primitive Practice of the Church of Christ than to confine the preaching of the gospel to certain letter-learned men only, as the generality of Protestants do, to the no small reproach of the Reformation. As to my Friend Jenks in particular, first as a man, I have this to say, having been well acquainted with him from my youth upwards, he is naturally of a good, affable disposition, and very pleasant and kind in his conversation, which hath made his company always very desirable and acceptable to me; and notwithstanding our difference in Judgment in many things concerning religion, yet we always had a mutual respect for each other, which he manifested afresh (since the following sheets were wrote) in his late voyage to London, which I take to be really commendable in him, for I think religion should never sour men's dispositions, but at least keep them as good as it finds them, &c. And as to his being a member of the Baptists Society at Providence, in the Colony of Rhode Island in New England, the

place of his and my nativity, I am far from bearing him any ill-will on that account. For being in my Judgment for a universal Liberty of Conscience in matters of Religion, I can by no means envy any for differing from me therein, but would have every one from good grounds be fully persuaded in his own mind. And yet tho' I bear no prejudice in any respect to Joseph Jenks, but truly love him, . . . I find myself under deep obligations to answer J. Jenks Book (notwithstanding our mutual friendship) and so much the more in as much as his publick station in the world, as a Magistrate many years and now Deputy Governor of Rhode Island, hath raised his fame and thereby many (it is probable) have been induced to read his book who never saw either J. Hammetts or mine; who perhaps may now do me that justice as to read this answer of mine to his and thereby give themselves the opportunity of seeing how fully I clear myself and former arguments from J. J.'s pretended refutation of them; and also how plainly from clear Scripture testimony I manifest that the baptism of the Holy Spirit without Elementary Water is the baptism of Christ. And, friendly reader I only add farther that tho' I found it my duty to answer J. J.'s Book the more because of the good character he bears amongst men lest any without duly considering what he writes should from thence take what he says on his credit and not search for themselves. But if he should write again unless he advance some new arguments from Scripture which neither he nor J. Hammett have yet advanced, I may not think my self obliged to answer him again tho' there should be some undue reflection on me as there were in his last, which I can easily bear for Christ's sake, but if any other Baptist of an inferior character to J. J. should answer what I now write, . . . I shall not hold myself any way obliged to answer them. w. w.

London the 20th of the

Second Month 1721."

From Governor Jenckes' little treatise may be gathered the tenets of the First Baptist Church of Providence very early in the 18th century concerning the Lord's Supper, the method of baptism, the taking of an oath, and other matters. The doctrine of the laying on of hands, which subsequently made schisms in the church, is insisted upon. All this is long before any written records of the church were regularly kept. The records of the church mention the name of the earliest Deacon, of whom an actual record appears, as in 1739. Gov. Jenckes mentions Dea. J. King in 1718. The Book Notes has used the spelling *Jenckes*, as we now spell the name instead of *Jenks*, as the name was formerly spelled. In the former part of this note we have spoken of the number of pages in Gov. Jenckes' book, as 66. Mr. Wilkinson men-

tions something as being on page 68, thus showing that a leaf certainly is lacking in the present copy.

Joseph Jencks was a distinguished person in the Colony of Rhode Island during the first third of the 18th century. He served the Colony in many public positions. Gov. Dudley having expressed a wish that Mr. Jencks be appointed to settle with him the northern boundary, Mr. Jencks was appointed to that position. He was Governor's Assistant, and an Assemblyman many times. He was Deputy (or Lieutenant) Governor from 1715-1721, and again 1722-1727. He was sent to England 1721-2 on the business of the Colony. On the death of Gov. Cranston in 1727, Mr. Jencks was elected Governor, to which office he was annually elected until 1732, when the Wanton family came into power on the question of paper money banks. Gov. Jencks resisted this wicked scheme of finance to the uttermost, but the people were insane upon the subject, and the Wantons took advantage of this insanity to promote their personal advancement. They went out of power when the British crown went out.

William Wilkinson was the son of Samuel, and his wife, Plain Wilkinson. He was born in Providence, June 1, 1686. He became, if we can trust Mr. Bernon, the greatest preacher among the Quakers. In 1710 the Colony of Rhode Island sent men in the expedition against Port Royal, ordered by the British government. Mr. Wilkinson appears to have been drafted, and to have refused to serve, whereupon a warrant was issued by Major Joseph Jencks and attachment was made upon Wilkinson's estate. Wilkinson appealed to the Assembly, and they enacted "that Major Jencks is hereby fully authorized and empowered to order and determine the case relating to said fines (no fines are mentioned) according to his discretion without any manner of restriction or limit." Pretty rough specimen of legislation that, even for the Colonial Legislature of Rhode Island. Mr. Wilkinson removed to London, England, where he passed the remainder of his life. The date of his death is not known.

Ticknor & Co. have sent to the BOOK NOTES number four of their Old Time Series. It is entitled *Quaint and Curious Advertisements*. Among them is one advertising the exhibition of a Cassowary. This calls to mind the famous witicism of Sydney Smith. Some one asked him to make a rhyme to the word Timbuctoo. He instantly replied:

If I were a Cassowary
On the plains of Timbuctoo,
I would eat a Missionary,
Blood and Bones, and Hyman Book too.

This little series of Old Time Manuals is excellent.

General Burnside After Fredericksburg.

Gen. William F. Smith contributes to the *August Century* an account of Franklin's Left Grand Division at Fredericksburg. From it we quote this interview with Burnside: "After the battle [of Fredericksburg] I had four interviews with Burnside. The first was on Sunday, the 14th of December. I found him alone in his tent walking up and down, apparently in great distress of mind, and turning to me he said, 'Oh! those men! oh! those men!' I asked him what he meant, and he said, 'Those men over there!' pointing across the river, where so many thousands lay dead and wounded, 'I am thinking of them all the time.'

"I made some remark about the fate of soldiers and changed the subject. Burnside also said that he did not lead the Ninth Corps to the charge as he had said he would, because the generals on the right made such statements with reference to the demoralization of their commands that he feared to make the attempt. I told him that I would lead the Sixth Corps against the enemy and that we were not demoralized. After we had recrossed the river I saw him again, when he told me that he had it in his mind to relieve Sumner from command, place Hooker in arrest, and Franklin in command of the army.

"In the third interview General Reynolds was with me, and in that he said that the men on the left did not fight well enough. To this we replied that the list of killed and wounded proved the contrary. He then said, 'I did not mean that; I meant there were not muskets enough fired,' adding, 'I made a mistake in my order to Franklin; I should have directed him to carry the hill at Hamilton's at all hazards.'

"At the fourth interview he stated that the mistake was that Franklin did not get the order early enough; that he had started it at four o'clock in the morning, but that General Hardie, to whom the order was committed, had stopped an hour and a half in camp to get breakfast. I then told him that we should have had the order before midnight in order to form such a column of attack as we had proposed."—*From the August Century*.

An appeal is made to the Medical Profession to raise a sum of money sufficient to erect a statue of Benjamin Rush, to be placed in the Memorial Hall of the Capitol, which Congress has provided for the reception of such memorials of the founders and men of mark of the Republic. The object is excellent, the subject, Dr. Rush, is by general consent the best possible one. The amount asked of each physician, one dollar, is so small that no one would be sensible of the amount. Let it be sent at once to Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport, R. I., who represents the Rush Monument Committee for Rhode Island.

Mr. Schoenhof on the Industrial Situation.

The New York *Tribune* (semi-weekly), Feb. 12, 1886, has an article (not a review) upon Mr. J. Schoenhof's book, the *Industrial Situation and the Question of Wages*. The *Tribune* heads the article, "*How to Become Bankrupt; Admissions of a Free Trade Blunderbuss; Schoenhof Shown Up.*" Then follows this brutal paragraph: "The chances are that his wisdom, if applied to the management of national affairs, would result as the same wisdom did result when applied to the management of his private affairs, namely, in bankruptcy. With a sheriff in charge of his store and stock, Mr. Jacob Schoenhof proceeded to denounce the folly of successful manufacturers." That is a complete extinguisher of Schoenhof's argument of course, anybody can see it. Roger Williams was a pecuniary failure. From a man of property, in a new country, he gradually grew poorer, until he died absolutely penniless. But he gave to the world the principle of religious liberty. Sir Walter Scott as a bookseller made a most disastrous failure. What has that fact to do now with Scott's position as a man of letters? Then the *Tribune* follows with a couple of columns, from which the BOOK NOTES clips the following concerning the Tariff on Wool. It is just now interesting:

"But, says this free-trade boomerang, the trouble is in 'the greater cost of wools by means of tariff taxation' (page 27). The farmers will be glad to hear it; the other free-traders tell them that the tariff makes their wool sell at lower prices. It cannot at the same time make wool cheaper and also dearer. But Schoenhof says (page 31) that the woollen manufacture 'has been protected unto death,' and on the same page he says, 'with all these burdens we are making progress, and some of our heavy woollens and coatings may be compared to the best productions of foreign makers.' He had just shown that during the past ten years the manufacture had increased 8 per cent. in the number of hands and 36.7 per cent. in material consumed, and he had cited a British official report to prove that the American manufacturer 'if he could get cheap Australian wools should soon be in a position not only to undersell in his own market all woollen fabrics of a foreign make, but to compete successfully with other woollen manufacturing countries in the various markets of the world.' Under these circumstances it would be interesting to know whereabouts the American consumers do suffer. It is not very important to us to clothe the whole world, but we do in fact clothe ourselves, as cheaply as any other nation on earth."

It would scarcely be possible to make a more abominable fiction than all this is. The *Tribune* takes disjointed paragraphs from Mr. Schoenhof's

book, and, putting them together for its own purposes, makes Mr. Schoenhof say things which he did not say, and omits things of vital consequence which he did say. Mr. Schoenhof showed that where, in 1870, the materials used in the product of woollen goods were 89 per cent. wool and 20 per cent. cotton and shoddy; in 1880, the proportion stood 68 per cent. wool and 32 per cent. shoddy, thus showing the deterioration in quality. He also told them that under a specific duty of 10 cents a pound on wool in the grease it would be surprising if our manufacturers could prevent large importations of foreign fabrics. We have only to look back to last January to find out whether Mr. Schoenhof told the truth.

Mr. Douglas Jerrold's Epitaph for "Protection:"

Here lies
PROTECTION
It lied throughout its life
and now
LIES STILL.

John Rutledge's Assault on Two Newport Gentlemen.

In a letter by the Hon. Theodore Foster, U. S. Senator, to his brother-in-law, Governor Arthur Fenner, dated Jan. 5, 1893, occurs the following passage: "I wrote to you the other day an imperfect account of the Rencontre between Rutledge and my colleague at Port Tobacco. It has been the subject of much conversation. But I have not had it in my power until this moment to forward to you Mr. Ellery's statement, which is published in the *National Intelligencer* of this morning, which for his sake will be satisfactory to his constituents. Public opinion is, I believe, daily more and more in his favor; but few will blame him under all the circumstances for not having accepted a challenge whereby his life might have been exposed, and an offence committed against the laws of his native state." These parties were Gen. John Rutledge, not the distinguished patriot, but a son of his. The Mr. Ellery was Christopher Ellery, a Senator from Rhode Island. The statement referred to above was republished in the *Rhode Island Republican*, Newport, Jan. 22, 1893. It is very amusing. Rutledge had a quarrel with some Newport people, some account of which appears in the papers of the day. This quarrel culminated in an attack upon Ellery. Ellery went down from Washington to spend Christmas with some friends at Port Tobacco. While there a challenge was presented to him by Mr. Morris, a Representative from Vermont, acting as the friend of Mr. Rutledge. It seems Rutledge and Morris had followed Mr. Ellery to Port Tobacco for the purpose of sending him a challenge. Ellery declined to fight. Later in the week he started in the steamer Washington, and while at breakfast at the hotel

stop of the stage, was assaulted by Mr. Rutledge, who had waylaid him, with a club. Mr. Ellery was unarmed, but he defended himself with his fists so successfully that Mr. Rutledge was soon put *hors du combat*. In the same paper, under the date Feb. 2, 1864, there is an account of a murderous assault made by this same Rutledge upon Dr. Horace Senter, of Newport, with a shotgun, while Dr. Senter was a guest at Mr. Rutledge's house near Charleston, S. C., by special invitation. His finger was shot off, but he escaped from the house and fled to the woods, where he staid during the night. In the morning he sought and obtained the protection of a neighboring planter. What was the cause of this extraordinary feud against the Newport people the Book NOTES has not investigated, but the story is sufficiently full of incident to be entertaining. Some of the Newport newspapers can make a good article by having this story written up.

The August *Harper* has a paper adorned with portraits of the *Transatlantic Captains*. The portrait of Capt. Judkins heads the list. Curiously enough it is from a photograph taken of him in Providence by Manchester. Following Judkins comes Capt. Lott. Both were Cunard Captains. This portrait of Capt. Lott is admirable, and reminds me of a little incident which happened on the *Persia*, whereof Lott was Captain. It was on the voyage home. Ex-President Millard Fillmore was a passenger. One day the Captain and her officers were about taking their midday observations when the ex-President, who was a finely proportioned and dignified gentleman, much taller than Capt. Lott, approached the latter, and in his blandest manner said: "Good morning, Captain; about when shall we arrive at meridian?" "Don't know," said Lott, "when we shall get there—but the sun will get there in seven minutes." The ex-President retired to the saloon. This was his first and last appearance during that voyage.

The August *St. Nicholas* comes with a fresh installment of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*. There is in it a story which makes either for, or against, the craft of the bookseller. From the view which the Book NOTES takes, it is an exercise of the highest art. Thus it runs: Mr. Hobbs had a letter from the Little Lord which excited his curiosity to know something about the Aristocracy, so he went to the nearest bookstore for a book about Earls. This not being sufficiently explicit for the bookseller, Mr. Hobbs included *markises* and *dooks*. The poor bookseller not having a book of heraldry at hand, succeeded in consoling Mr. Hobbs with a copy of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's novel, the *Tower of London*. That was a stroke of genius. *St. Nicholas* is brimful of clever things.

Rev. Charles F. Thwing, of Cambridge, with the assistance of his wife, has just completed an original and deeply interesting work, "The Family; an Historical and Social Study." It considers the Prehistoric Family; The Family among the Greeks, Romans and Jews; The Family—the First Christian Centuries and the Middle Ages; The Family and the Church, Catholic and Protestant; The Family as an Institution, Divine and Human; The Family as a Basis of Social Order; The Family and its Individual Members; The Family and Property; The Family as a Social Institution; The Family Destroyer—Divorce; The Family and the Divorce Laws of the United States and Europe. The work is the first historical and philosophical study upon the important subject of divorce, and other social problems. It will be published by Lee & Shepard.

It must be apparent to every observing man that those who administer the Criminal Law here in Providence deserve promotion. We must not lose our respect for the law, because of the lack of integrity in those officers who are chosen to enforce the law. They are bound to enforce it equitably toward us all. They do not do so! A certain physique may be necessary in a policeman, but this is not all that is necessary. He must also possess honesty and intelligence. If these qualities are necessary in a policeman, and none will deny them, how much more are they necessary in those who undertake to direct policemen? The results are oftentimes equally disastrous, whether caused by a knave or a fool. Some of those who administer the Criminal Law here in Providence are unfit for their positions. Give us Reform in Criminals, and also Reform in those appointed to Repress Crime by punishing Criminals.

The Book NOTES has several times called attention to a good book on General History, entitled *Fisher's Outlines*. This book has not been mentioned or advertised in any other Rhode Island paper, so that whatever knowledge Rhode Island people had of the book must have come from the Book NOTES. Under this impetus the writer has sold seventy copies, which, considering the price of the book, and the inauspicious times, is a good sale. It is thoroughly good, either for general reading or for a reference book.

Dr. A. S. Kennedy, Physician of St. Saviour's Hospital, S. W., has recently a little book, entitled *Notes on Count Mattle's Electro-Homoeopathic Remedies*. The remedies are described and the method of their administration. This is followed by the Doctor's Notes of Cases in his own practice, both within the Hospital and without. He could not cure everything. But some of his results were indeed wonderful.

The Superintendent of the Census of Rhode Island has sent to the BOOK NOTES a copy of his *Advance Sheets* of the census report. It is a pamphlet of upwards of a hundred pages. It comprises the preliminary chapter, which gives geographical and historical information, but not much of the latter. Of the former are the names of the ponds, brooks, rivers, swamps, hills, rocks, plains, points, islands, beaches, groves, coves, springs, lakes, reservoirs, corners, ledges, harbors, parks, woods, necks, hamlets, villages, districts, post offices, etc. Then follows a chapter on commerce. This includes the transportation of merchandise in ships, steamboats, and railroads. The customs receipts in Providence from 1800 to 1870, and the amount of exports and of imports, and whether in American or foreign vessels. Then follow a few tables, to wit: Population tables—rate and amount of increase—comparison of the tables for 1875—1850—1855—diversity of population and the area—sex and rate of increase—families—dwellings, and, lastly, political condition. This last table affords the BOOK NOTES an opportunity of comparison with a similar table in the *Census of 1875*, the one last taken, of which it avails itself. Table 27, *Census of 1875*, informs us, concerning each town, of the number of voters born in the town, and who were born out of the town but in the state, and out of the state but in the United States, and out of the United States, and in what foreign country. Table —, *Political Condition. Census of 1855*, informs us the number of real estate voters, naturalized real estate voters, personal property voters, registry voters, males over 21 but not voters, naturalized voters, and alien voters, and the number who actually voted for governor in 1855. The mere enumeration of these subjects indicates the very great practical value this last table has over the form of statement in the former. Nor has the census of 1875 any tables from which such information can be gathered. The editor of the BOOK NOTES confesses to some misgivings when Mr. Perry was appointed to this work, it being in a line in which he had previously no experience. But if all the work has been done with the intelligence and industry which these *advance sheets* exhibit, the people of Rhode Island will have no reason to complain.

An Original Proclamation lies before me with the following heading: "State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations: A Proclamation By the Governor." It gives the official result of the vote for a Constitutional Convention. It bears date November 28, 1853, and is signed "F. M. Dimond," and is countersigned, "By the Governor; A. Potter, Secretary of State." On referring to the *Rhode Island Manual*, 1855, I find no such person among those who have been Governors of Rhode Island. The facts were, these: Philip

Allen was the Governor of Rhode Island, and F. M. Dimond was the Lieut.-Governor. Mr. Allen was elected a United States Senator, and resigned the office of Governor July 20, 1853, and Mr. Dimond performed the duties of the office until his successor, Gov. Hoppin, was qualified. The provision of the Constitution in such cases is Sec. 7, Art. 9: "In case of vacancy in the office of Governor . . . the Lieutenant-Governor shall fill the office of Governor." At a later period in the same list in the *Rhode Island Manual*, among those who have been Governors I find the name of William C. Cozzens. The facts were these: Gov. Sprague had resigned his office of Governor to take a seat in the United States Senate. There was no Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Arnold having been elected also to the Senate, so that Mr. Cozzens, who was president of the R. I. Senate, by the provisions of the Constitution, came into office. The words of the Constitution are Sec. 7, Art. 10: "If the offices of Governor and Lieut.-Governor be both vacant, . . . the person entitled to preside over the Senate for the time being shall in like manner fill the office of Governor." The question with the BOOK NOTES is whether, if Mr. Cozzens's name is included as Governor, that of Mr. Dimond's should be omitted. The Constitution does not say that either shall be Governor. It says each shall *fill the office of Governor*.

Mr. H. B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, recently read a paper before the Boston Congregational Club, entitled *Some Thoughts about Capital and Labor*. The paper was published in the *Andover Review*, and has been issued in a separate form. It is an earnest and honest effort. The BOOK NOTES cannot now review it, but there are certain positions taken by Mr. Metcalf which the BOOK NOTES will some day examine. This Labor Question is one upon which everybody seems to have an opinion. The BOOK NOTES must not be alone. It also must have an opinion; but it claims the right to modify its opinions with each issue, or as often as it more clearly discerns that which appears to be the truth.

The management of the *Brooklyn Magazine* divide their magazine into three sections, each paged separately: One with the heading "Plymouth Pulpit," is devoted to Henry Ward Beecher; one headed the "Tabernacle Pulpit," is devoted to DeWitt Talmadge, and one is devoted to "General Literature." Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is a contributor to each number. At present she is writing a series of letters from England.

Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brother have added Mrs. Southworth's *Missing Bride*; or Miriam, the Avenger, to their cheap edition of this lady's writings.

Anna Karenina.

This is a new novel by Count Leo Tolstoy. This writer, a Russian gentleman, possessed of rank and position, has become so well known as a writer of fiction that he needs no introduction to American readers. Of the last novel by Count Tolstoy published in this country, there were two issues, that by Mr. Gottsberger, and that by Harper & Brothers. The BOOK NOTES refers to *War and Peace*. The translator of the present novel gives in his preface, or introduction, a sketch of Count Tolstoy, which he opens with a little outline of the story, substantially as follows: Anna Karenina was the wife of Alexei Karenin, a man twice her age, and whom she married without love. Presently she became fascinated of one Count Vronsky, whom, had she not been already the wife of another, she might have wedded with happiness and honor. She chose to take the law into her own hands, but though lovely as she was, and intellectual and brilliant, the highest type of the best society, she finds that she cannot defy the law. The end was inevitable, and the end came. Its translator claims for it a moral lesson equalled only by *Romola* among modern fiction. It does, indeed, remind us of George Eliot. It is intensely realistic, and every minute detail adds either strength to the story, or a more clear conception of the influences operating in the minds of the actors and influencing human action. Concerning it Mr. William D. Howells wrote in Harper's Magazine: "As you read on you say, not, 'This is like life,' but, 'This is life.' It has not only the complexion, the very hue, of life, but its movement, its advances, its strange pauses, its seeming reversions to former conditions, and its perpetual change, its apparent isolations, its essential solidarity. It is a world, and you live in it while you read, and long afterward; but at no step have you been betrayed, not because your guide has warned or exhorted you, but because he has been true, and has shown you all things as they are."

Coming from such a critic, in such a medium, these are words of high commendation, but that they are deserved, and that the book was not overrated, the BOOK NOTES shows by an extract from an admirable review by another writer in the *Boston Traveller*: "It is not undue praise to say that, since the publication of Goethe's 'Elective Affinities,' no such relentless analysis of the human emotions, and of the action and reaction of social relations, has appeared as is shown in Count Tolstoy's novel, 'Anna Karenina.'"

The book is well printed in a handsome duodecimo volume by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., publishers, of New York city.

Mr. Hudson's terrible arraignment of the Railway System ought to be read by every citizen of this Republic.

The Address before the Alumni of Brown University, at the late Commencement, by the Rev. Dr. James O. Murray, was on the Study of English Literature its Scope and Method. It speaks in deservedly complimentary terms of Professor Goddard, in whom, Mr. Murray says, "were blended all the elements of the highest English culture," and whose mantle, he says, "fell upon one to whom we all owe the blessings of a true literary culture." He refers, of course, to Professor Gamwell, the teacher of Robinson P. Dunn and of J. Lewis Dinan, who both became Professors in the same institution, and whom every son of Rhode Island delights to honor. The address has been published and can be had of Mr. Rider. Price, 20 cents.

In the BOOK NOTES for February 16, 1884, appeared an article with the heading *Animated Names Tools*, wherein were given several such implements named from parts of the human body, or from animals. The other day in West Greenwich the editor of the BOOK NOTES observed on a Saw Mill sign a word which was new to him, and which exceeds in curious interest those which were formerly given. It read "saws Gummed." This means that additional length is to be given to the teeth. The teeth have become short by continued filing. They are made longer by cutting away a portion of the main body of the saw between each tooth either by grinding or filing. This operation is called "gumming a saw," that is, giving the teeth new gears.

Dr. A. F. Blaisdell, of this city, author of the popular physiological text-books, "Our Bodies," "How to Keep Well," and "The Child's Book of Health," has revised, and Lee & Shepard have just published, "Outlines for the Study of English Classics," which has been a very reliable practical guide to English literature for teachers, and rechristened it "Study of the English Classics."

There is just ready a new Town History. It is of Gloucester, R. I. By Elizabeth A. Perry. Mrs. Perry is the wife of the Honorable, the Secretary of the Historical Society. It comes too late to give it adequate notice in the present BOOK NOTES. It bears evidence of faithful research. The edition is very small—only 200 copies. Mr. Rider has them.

Mrs. S. D. Power has conferred a favor upon women by the publication of a little treatise suggesting a way for women and farmers to make a living. It is a way to make *Fruit Pastes, Syrups, and Preserves*. It costs only 25 cents, and is both practical and profitable.

I know of nothing that will test a man's true inwardness better than to feel like the Devil, and be obliged to act like a saint.—*Century*.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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Balloon Views of Providence.

It is now nearly thirty years since Dr. William H. Helme, then a dentist in this city, made two photographs of Providence from a balloon. One of these views exposed the western coast line of Narragansett bay for a long distance. The streets of that portion of the city lying nearly under the balloon were quite distinctly marked, as were many of the houses. The best of the two negatives was ruined by the cracking of the collodion. On this plate the houses were so distinctly printed as to be easily recognized. This circumstance was called to mind by an article in the September *Century* on *Photographing from a Balloon*. The paper is an illustrated one. From it the BOOK NOTES extracts a paragraph or two which illustrates very well some of the difficulties under which Dr. Helme and his assistants labored. "The mountains crossed in this delightfully easy manner, we were over the town of Bloomfield; and an exposure was made on what seemed to us a fine type of the better class of New England homestead, which, with its large fields, trim fences, and ample buildings, was directly below us. This view, taken at the height of one mile, is wonderfully distinct, when we consider the distance of the objects from the camera, the conditions necessary to the taking of an instantaneous picture, and our very unsteady support. The stone and rail fences, bounding the fields of all sizes and shapes, are shown with great sharpness. The pasture, meadow, and cultivated land are plainly indicated; also the curiously regular arrangement of the crops. The trim and regular appearance of the orchards is well contrasted with the variety and freedom of growth in the woodland; and the photographic effect of the autumnal colors is indicated by the foliage of a group of white birches near the centre of the view, as contrasted with the dark, unchanged green of the orchards."

In an advertisement contained in an old book, by a Boston bookseller, Mr. Folsom, in 1791, the BOOK NOTES finds a supply of *Ladies' Etrees* announced. This at first was a puzzler, but finally we found it; *dai* is the word. French for a needle-case.

An Act of Justice to a Woman.

In the BOOK NOTES for August 15, 1885, there appears a poem with the heading "C. S. G.," written by E. A. Lawson. Side by side with it the BOOK NOTES printed the "Burial of Moses," by Mrs. Alexander, thus showing that the former was a mere paraphrase of the latter, and that Miss E. A. Lawson was guilty of one of the worst of literary offenses. Since the last BOOK NOTES was printed some facts have come to the writer which puts this matter in a very different light. Miss Lawson sent this poem to a gentleman of this city with a note requesting him to suggest its publication. In the note this lady made no pretense to originality. She frankly said she had made a paraphrase of the "Burial of Moses." The *Journal* of August 3, 1885, published her poem, but the fact which Miss Lawson had so frankly stated, that her work was a paraphrase, was suppressed. The BOOK NOTES exposed the work. It was for the *Journal* to have at once stated the fact, and thus have cleared the reputation of Miss Lawson. It did not do so. It simply confessed a knowledge of the fact by saying "It would be a very dull school boy who was not aware of the fact (that it was a paraphrase) and a very silly one who should parade his knowledge as a proof of eminent scholarship." Would it not have been a more manly course to have stated the fact and cleared the reputation of Miss Lawson? Whatever may be the faults or follies of the BOOK NOTES, it is no sneak. It will do for Miss Lawson that which the editor of the *Journal* should have done, an act of justice.

Suppose a Judge accepts a gift from a suitor in a case pending in his Court. Would his plea, that there was no statute against it, and therefore that his act was within the law, be accepted? Of course it would not. There is an unwritten law which covers the action of a Judge much stronger than any statute. It is the moral law. It is that system of ethics which underlies all human statutes, and without the support of which no statute has even the strength of the paper upon which it is printed. It is a good time to give a little thought to these things.

Further on the Earliest Divisions of Land in the Town of Providence.

THE BOOK NOTES presents a transcript of an old parchment deed of singular interest. It describes a division of Providence lands to the purchasers, by a commission appointed by themselves in 1669. The amount of land distributed to each purchaser was fifty or sixty acres. Judge Staples in the *Annals* speaks of the first division of October 7, 1638, and of the last division, that of 1718, but he makes no mention of this division of 1669, nor indeed has it before been discussed or noted by any writer. Time has obliterated several words in the deed. Wherever such is the case a blank space is left in the transcript. Fortunately these omissions are unimportant in construing the language of the deed.

"We John Throckmorton, Arthur Fenner and Henry Brown being chosen and appointed by the Purchasers to subscribe & seal a Memorandum, conveyance or Deed to each Purchaser that doth desire it of this present Division of fifty acres of upland, not exceeding sixty, & of five acres of meadow or ten of low land lying betwixt the old bounds of this Town of Providence, & the seven mile line Do hereby Declare & acknowledge that that fifty acres of Land, not exceeding sixty lay'd out unto Anthony Ebernden bounded on the northern side partly with the Land of George Shephard & partly with Land of John field in length Easterly & westerly one hundred and sixty poles, & at the Eastern end sixty eight poles & at the Western end fifty two poles. As also acres of meadow lying next to Daniel Brown, Chad Brown or Thomas Baker's five acres of meadow & one acre of meadow next adjoining to the lower end of the said Chad Brown's meadow the said Anthony Ebernden's proper Lawful honest & just right and inheritance, to him belonging and for him to have and to hold, improve & take the utilities therein contained with his heirs or assigns whilst mortality lasteth.

"In testimony whereof we subscribe our hands and seals Providence this 20 of the 2d month in the year one thousand six hundred, sixty and nine.

"Henry Browne,
"Arthur Fenner.

"Signed sealed and delivered
in the presence of us

"William Gregory, "Daniel Brown."
"Walter Rodes,

"John field.

When Mr. Root's *Genealogy of the Fenner Family* is all published, and the edition sold out, then the people will begin to realize its value and will wish very much they had bought it. A very limited edition was printed.

Mr. Edward Everett Hale's History of Spain.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have added to their series of *Stories of the Nations* the *Story of Spain*. It is written by Edward Everett Hale and Susan Hale. It begins with the earliest traditions and comes down to Napoleon's time. It is written upon the same theory on which the companion volumes of the series were written; that is, to describe the salient points carefully and to skip lightly over, or touch not at all, the dry and barren wastes. This is precisely what we all do in reading history; we treasure the main facts, and when we wish to go into particulars, we investigate for them. Here the work is all done for us. Those things which we wish to keep in memory are all arranged for us, and so eliminated as to be quickly seen, and not easily forgotten. Excellent wood-cuts are interspersed here and there in the text, serving to still further assist us in understanding the story, and calling in the eye to assist the memory. Spain, of all European countries, has the most romantic history, but for Americans it possesses another and greater interest in that by the help of Ferdinand and Isabella, Columbus was enabled to discover the continent upon which we live. This series of popular histories which the Putnams are publishing are rapidly assuming fine proportions. They are histories for family use, in which a general reader will find nearly everything which he wishes to know about the countries covered by them.

Mr. Edward Roberts, of Santa Barbara, Southern California, has written a very attractive little *Guide Book* for visitors to that locality. It includes not only Santa Barbara, but also the country contiguous. The climate, so uniform in temperature throughout the year, has attracted many people from the more rigorous of New England seasons. At Newport the temperature of the sea water varies from 32 to 70 degrees, while at Santa Barbara it varies only from 60 to 65. No place in the United States is the equal of Santa Barbara for the salubrity of its climate. Mentone is alone comparable. The reader travels along the Pacific shore, visits the Mission of Santa Barbara, stops at Spanish Town and La Patera, winds along the byways of the Santa Ynez, and through the Ojai Valley, lazily lingers at Santa Clara, and last but not least visits the home of Ramona. Pretty little wood-cuts are scattered here and there through the text. Messrs. Roberts Brothers, publishers.

The wonderful popularity of General Lew Wallace's brilliant novel, *Ben Hur*, is unabated. More than one hundred thousand copies of the book have been sold, and edition follows edition with bewildering celerity.

Golden Mediocrity by Eugene Hammerton.

A young Frenchman, M. Jean Molé, had been in England where he made the acquaintance of an English family. This family consisted of Mrs. Pearce, her son who is called Pearce and a young orphan girl Miss Olive, a niece of Mrs. Pearce. It was the wish of this family to reside for a while in France. Jean lived with his father at Champignolle, and he prevailed upon the Peaces to take a cottage in the neighborhood of his father's residence. Jean's mother secured quarters and the party took up their residence. Jean had a sister, Mademoiselle Hélène, and she ultimately had a lover, Maxime Ledoyen. Jean was to become an artist. With that view he had studied long and carefully both at Paris and London. Hélène took to music. Thus happily art culture and the refining influence of music pervaded this happy French family. The story consists of the love making of these young people; for, of course, Jean became the resistless lover of Miss Olive, as Maxime did of Hélène. But as for Pearce, poor Pearce, he was unable, as the book informs us, "to find a woman in whom were united the perfections and perquisites which he felt himself entitled to demand," so he remained in the incomplete condition of single blessedness. As for the loves of the two couples they were of two quite distinct varieties. That of Jean and Olive were of the English order, an "outspoken, outward, joyful happiness," while that of Hélène and Maxime were of the spiritual kind, "more intimate, more private, more sensitive. There was in it a religious element. It was of the ideal, a perfect union of souls." *Chacun a son goût*, but first find your lovers. The chief excellence of this clever book is the adroit exhibition of the characteristic differences between the English and French people in their social or family relations. The Frenchman never forgets his suavity of manners even to his wife or children, while the brusque Englishman never remembers the exercise of a quality which he does not possess. Roberts Brothers, publishers.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have not forgotten the intellectual regimen of young people in these summer seasons, in the story of the *Children of Old Park's Tavern*, by Frances Humphreys. Park's Tavern, which, however, was not a tavern, but a fine old house in Byfield, at which the stage-coach occasionally stopped as it was driven daily from Boston to Plymouth, was the centre of the location of the story. The children lived there, and went fishing and sailing and clam-baking along the south shore, but the author apologizes for their rude efforts at the latter art, by acknowledging that they had not yet learned from the Rhode Islanders just how the thing was done. Another pretty book for children, younger than the former, is *Jo's Opportunity*. It is by Lucy C. Lillie, a lady who has written several excellent books of this class, among them *Mildred's Bargain*.

Miss Melinda's Opportunity.

It is given to few of us to know the misery of a young woman without a husband, who takes neither to poodles, nor pugs. Now Miss Melinda was a young lady in this unfortunate condition. Privately she desired to possess a cat, an Angora cat, but her misery was rendered more acute in the possession of a sister whose antipathy to the cat tribe was unconquerable. So Miss Melinda meandered through life without an object or an aim until her opportunity came. Now this opportunity seems to have consisted in discovering a system of housekeeping for shop girls. Just how it came about you must read the book to find out, but a little inkling of the result may be seen in a picture of housekeeping by a young girl who went to study at the Cooper Institute. She kept house in a hall bedroom, rather a long room, say 6x12. "There was a curtain in the corner for a wardrobe and washstand, and that counted for bath room; the short side of the room had her desk and books, that was her library; the long side had a sofa, that was her bedroom; the cupboard and the space round the stove was the kitchen; and the camp chair she called her drawing-room, for it was parlor wherever it stood." However this picture may be overdrawn, there is nevertheless something to think about in it. There is a practical side to it. If there is anybody in this world who needs to have something done for them, it is the shop girls. Herein is an idea. Take hold and help work it out. Helen Campbell, the author of *Miss Melinda's Opportunity*, is the same who wrote *Mrs. Herndon's Income*, and the same central idea pervades both stories. It is the teaching people to help themselves. Roberts Brothers, publishers.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have added two volumes to their *Traveler's Series*, viz.: *Hood's Whims and Oddities*, and *Pictures and Legends of Normandy and Brittany*, by Thomas and Katharine Mauguin. The latter of these books is really a very charming book concerning two of the most interesting departments of France. The legendary stories in the book are admirable in illustrating the quaint character of the people. As to Hood's *Whims*, my ancestors laughed at it, I laughed at it, and my descendants will now laugh at it, and so it will go on forever, I suppose.

How long did it take to "Protect" wheat from a dollar and a quarter down to eighty-five cents a bushel? What effect has the tariff on the selling price of wheat anyhow? Between tariffs and patents, doesn't the farmer have to stand a pretty stiff tax? Which tax goes to some other Yankee, and not to the government? Has the farmer a tariff or a patent which protects his product?

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt has written a pleasant little novel, which Harper & Brothers have published, by the name *Love and Luck*. It is a tale of yachts and yachting, of making love on the blue sea, and all the pleasures concomitant to such things, blue fishing, snipe shooting, sea bathing, yacht racing, and, of course, the inevitable accident wherein Dolly came near being drowned while bathing, in fact but for Jack she would have drowned. Now thereby hangs a tale. Jack and Dolly had cast sheep's eyes upon each other. So likewise had Cyril and Kate. One would have thought that after this saving of Dolly, Jack could have walked over the course and won, but he didn't. Dolly discovered that it was Cyril that she had been loving so long, without knowing it, and that Kate was in love with Jack, and so it all came about. It is a simple story of every day life, with nothing of the imminent deadly breach about it.

The eighth, which is the latest, edition of *Labberton's Historical Atlas*, is by far the best which Mr. MacCoun has published. It contains 141 historical maps, which illustrate every period of this world's history. It is invaluable both to the student and to the general reader.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have just issued a new novel by M. G. McClelland in their Leisure Season Series. It is *Princess*.

Count Tolstoi's novel, *Anna Kerénina*, has met with an immense sale. It is one of those books which cannot be read without thought.

The *Child's Book of Nature*, by the late Dr. Worthington Hooker, which for nearly thirty years has been a favorite text-book for elementary instruction in natural history, botany, and other scientific branches, has just been subjected to a comprehensive revision with a view to bringing the teachings of the book into full accord with the latest researches. Important additions have been made to the book by the revisers, who are well-known writers on scientific subjects. The new edition will be shortly published by Harper & Brothers.

Harper & Brothers have just published in their "Handy Series" a story by the late Colonel Fred Burnaby, the dashing author of *A Ride to Khiva*. It is called *Our Radicals*. The manuscript was completed just before Colonel Burnaby left for the Sudan, but the author intended to revise it carefully on his return to London. The revision has been accomplished by Colonel Burnaby's private secretary, Mr. J. Percival Hughes.

Mary Cecil Hay, the well known English novelist, died at The Bay Trees, East Preston, England, on July 24. Although she knew that the illness from which she was suffering was incurable, her interest in her literary work did not flag. Her last novel, entitled, *A Wicked Girl*, was completed on her death-bed. It will be published in a few weeks by Harper & Brothers.

There is inscribed in an old book the following: *James Fenner his Wagauer*. Hic nomen pono Quia Liberum Perdere nolo, si quis furatur per collem pendatur si quis me queret hic nomen erit. Emptas erat in Bostonien Sen in mille septengissimo quadrigissimo non 1749. The book is *The English Pilot*, London, 1747, describing the West India Navigation, from Hudson's Bay to the River Amazones, particularly delineating the sea coasts, capes, headlands, etc., etc. Now what is the meaning of the word *Wagauer*? There is an Anglo-Saxon word to be found in Bosworth's Dictionary, *Wæg*. It has among other meanings these two, *a ware* and *a wag*. When Mr. Fenner described his English Pilot Book as his *Wagauer*, might he not have meant his *Sea guide book*? The Anglo-Saxon word *Wæg-hengest* means a sea-horse, and also a ship. From this word *Wæg* comes the English word *wag*, and also *wagon*.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

The following extracts from the opinions of the press fairly set forth the interesting character of these novels:

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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} VOL. IV.
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Trial for Murder in the First Baptist Church.

A petty feud there was existing between two citizens of Glocester, Rhode Island. Their names were David Comstock and Ephraim Bacon. This feud ended with the murder of Bacon by Comstock, with an axe, in December, 1790. Comstock was brought to trial in March, 1791. There was great public interest in the trial. So great was the crowd at the Court House that the Court adjourned to the Baptist Church. The trial was finished in a single day. The case was given to the jury at half-past eight in the evening. They soon returned a verdict of guilty, and Comstock underwent a public hanging on the 27th of May following. The same day Thomas Mount was hanged at Kingston. The old chronicler who narrates the affair of the trial of Comstock in the First Baptist Church, in the inflated phrase of the time, says "the awful solemnities of the day commenced with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock." If the jury had acquitted Comstock, what would have become of the awful solemnities?

No man living has done more to popularize the study of natural history than the Rev. J. G. Wood. He is a careful investigator, a clear and concise writer, and possesses the gift of seizing upon the most interesting things, and describing them in a graphic manner. He has just ready in the Half Hour Library, which Mr. Thomas Whitaker, of New York, is publishing, *Half Hours with a Naturalist*. Half the book consists of rambles near the shore, in the course of which he tells you that a star fish can, at will, dislocate every section of his singular body, leaving only the central eye, with which he can look at you and laugh that he has rendered himself useless to you; or that a lobster can slip off any claw and grow them again. But more interesting is his account of the ant, which he calls the most gifted of the insect race, and of the bee, whose operations we all look upon as among the marvels of insect life. Such books as this one is are most useful, they interest us while they educate us. It is a good thing to have them lying about the house, to be handily picked up. A fact gleaned in a moment of leisure stays with us through a long life.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., announce for publication on the 15th inst. a book under the title of *Poverty Grass*, by Lillie Chace Wyman. It is a collection of stories drawn from the lives of those among us who struggle against odds, a gathering of the short and simple annals of the poor. Somehow the names look familiar to us. There is Burrill and Razee, and Arnold and Mowry and Moses Almy. These names sound familiar to Rhode Island ears. These stories are, indeed, of local origin. Mrs. Wyman is a Rhode Island woman, the wife of Mr. John Wyman. The incidents which she has woven into stories were things, many of which, were true, and some of which she saw enacted in a Rhode Island village. They tell of evil, and of pain, and of wrongs. There is a fearful lesson conveyed to us in some of these tales. Is it too much to hope that sympathy for these suffering victims may be awakened sufficiently strong that some relief may be given them? for such cases are always existing. The stories are very graphically told, often in the very language of the actors themselves. This gives them a degree of naturalness which is very charming, and which produces many picturesque effects. In very truth Mrs. Wyman is a capital good story teller. Her book is good New England literature, and all the more interesting because of its local coloring. There is an end sought to be attained in every tale. Take the story of the *Child of the State*. If language could ever teach us the errors in the management of girls in corrective institutions, it seems as if this story might do it. A girl had better by far be put out of the world than into a Reformatory School, as things now are.

A tariff for the "Protection of American Home Labor" was levied upon all cotton goods coming into this country as soon as it was possible after the erection of the first cotton mill. There was no tariff on incoming "help." So the first thing the first manufacturer did was to send Captain John Warner, in the ship *Tristram*, to Dublin, for a cargo of Irish to work in this first mill. They were eight weeks on the passage, reaching Providence May 24, 1791. That is the way in which a tariff "protects" American laborers. Does anybody expect us to believe it?

The following letter was written by a former United States Senator from Rhode Island. It is a verbatim copy: "I wrote you yesterday which I hope you will read in due time, as I am well assured, by talking with — and — two of the most leading Senators in the Senate, and have great weight with the President & they will both talk with the President to-day. I stated to both of them the mortified feelings of our Governor and Senate which was all friends to the present administration. And I told them that I was fearful the start for amending the Constitution for the Designating for President and Vice President would not pass in our State and that the leading men to the present administration was worn all most down by the cry of these constituents. Why is the Federalists suffered to hold all the offices of profit, by the president and the rejected application that has bin made to the President from the State has No weight with him and they now began to say if he will not tack any note of our application and chooses to keep the Feds in the offices of profit he may look to the Feds for support, and they say that they never will trouble themselves anymore on account of Electors, as they could not face worst with a Federal President, and the Two Gentlemen above in Answer to me was astonished at the Presidents Conduct and said they would Talk plainly with him. the hint given by me works like a posion of jollop and your Recommendation will have more regard paid to them in future. the Heads of Department, begin to say it has bin Mistaken policy in the President of keeping those Feds in office and they begin to stir about the president Since I told sum of them that I thought the Designating Act would not pass in Rhode Island and the Feds and those Federal Officers that had bin continued in Office by the President, would have it in there power to pay the President, for his Tender feelings towards them as they was now Doing all they could to prevent the amendment, and by what I can see if such a thing could tack place in your House as a Postponement untill May or June it will be one of the happyes things for our State that can be, as it will give you weight with the President and Heads of Department. but I hope you will pardon me my Feeble Hint to you which in Judgment is far supera to mine, but what I have wrote is my best judgment." Civil service reform had not, as yet, taken a strong hold upon the Rhode Island politicians. Aside from its illiteracy, the letter possesses a high degree of interest in its disclosure of the political methods of the time. It is well worth study.

A law book of great value to the profession is to be issued at once by Little, Brown & Co. It is Kenny's *Digest of the United States Supreme Court Reports*, and is the only full and complete Digest existing. It will be sold at a price so low that every impecunious lawyer can get it.

The very great change which has taken place within recent years in the study of English literature in the schools, has been most healthful. Formerly it was the practice to teach a manual, which consisted of somebody's gatherings, biographical and historical, about the English authors. Now the pupil is taught to read and understand the writings of the author himself. This is a vast improvement, and one which has made necessary a new species of manual. Dr. Blaisdell, of this city, having caught the spirit of the change, has prepared a book which he calls a practical handbook for teachers in the *Study of the English Classics*. The book is in no sense a Manual of English Literature, for only seventeen names are considered, and of these four are American. A little exhibition of the way in which these names are treated will show the structure of the book. Let us take, for example Bryant. A few short extracts of the opinions of literary men concerning him are given, then a few details covering his birth and life, then as to editions of his writings, and authorities concerning him, then selections for study, and finally a series of questions, so designed as to produce in the pupil's mind a thorough comprehension of the meaning which the author intended to convey, and the method or structure of his work. This, certainly, is all that teaching can do. It is after all only the showing us how to acquire knowledge. We must then go to work and acquire. Thus, Dr. Blaisdell supposes that after one has thoroughly mastered the way to understand his seventeen authors, the study of English literature will be an easy undertaking. His book has passed through four editions, which surely must mark its appreciation by those competent to understand it. Lee & Shepard publish it.

The BOOK NOTES regrets the finding of this paragraph in so excellent a newspaper as the *Evening Telegram* of this city now is: "Mr. Henry George writes many books to prove that property should be held in common, but he copyrights his books so as to retain their ownership." Excuse us, but Mr. Henry George does nothing of the kind. He holds that that property, if it be property, which God made, to wit, the air, the earth, the water, should not be made the individual property of men, and that too by themselves. Such things as men make with their own hands, or brains: that is their individual property, such for instance as a copyright in Mr. George's book on "Protection."

Prof. T. J. Morgan, of the Rhode Island Normal School, was awarded the prize of the American Institute of Instruction for the best essay on the *True Function of a Normal School*. Copies can be had of the publisher of the BOOK NOTES, 10 cents each.

The inflated style in which were announced the events of the day in the Providence newspapers is well shown in the following specimens: Rhode Island adopted the United States Constitution May 29, 1790. A committee of the House of Representatives which had under consideration the question of prohibiting commercial intercourse with Rhode Island, was discharged from its further consideration. United States District and Circuit Courts were established. Henry Marchant was the first District Judge. His first court was held at Newport for organization August 1, 1790. The following spring the Circuit Court sat at Newport. There were three Judges, Jay, Cushing and Marchant. Concerning the opening of this court the *Providence Gazette* remarked: "At length the mild beams of national justice begins to irradiate this State." That is very good. Here are a few of another class: The death of Miss E. C., aged 68 years, is thus announced: "A lady distinguished through life by all the graces which adorn the sincere Christian, endear the friend and recommend the companion." A service of another kind in which a lady was concerned thus appears: Married, Miss F. B. to J. E. M., "a lady of great merit, possessing those mental acquirements and engaging manners which cannot fail to adorn and dignify the conjugal state." Mrs. Merryweather, who is sitting by, insists that there is no such state in our Union, but I quieted her by suggesting that it was before the adoption of the Constitution. A tailor being about to open a shop announced the fact in this model phrase: "The subscriber having lately erected works for carrying on the clothing business, takes this method," etc.

It will be a pleasure to all those people who so much admired Mrs. Custer's *Boots and Saddles*, to learn of her new literary enterprise. For the first five years following the civil war, the Seventh Cavalry, under her husband, General Custer, served in Kansas on the very frontier of civilization. The Indians gave them little rest, and they led lives filled with danger and exciting adventure. Mrs. Custer was where all wives should be, with her husband, ready to fight, if fight she did not. Her timble heart strengthened and sustained by the reckless daring of him whom she so devotedly followed, and now about whom she so admirably writes. Everybody will gladly welcome her story. Harpers will publish it.

A man who loses his property by an earthquake has at least this consolation: His fellow-men can't twist him for his family extravagance, nor for a lack of intelligence in his conduct of affairs. Those who know everything in advance, but only disclose their knowledge after the event, are for once shut up. This is no small consolation.

There is in Mr. Emerson's treatise on the *Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts*, an account of the Great Elm which formerly stood in Johnston, R. I. This account was written in 1846, at which time Mr. Emerson says: "It is very old and falling to decay. Its girth in the largest part, 29 ft. 9 in.; in the smallest part, 22 ft. 2 in. It had two main branches, one 11 ft. 2 in., the other 13 ft. 10 in. It was then the largest tree in New England. It was an American Elm." (See Emerson's *Trees*, p. 328.) It met with its first serious loss by a storm in May, 1860. The following year, 1867, another large limb broke from the trunk and fell, of its own weight, and soon after the whole tree passed away. Mr. Emerson gives (p. 261) an account of another celebrated Rhode Island tree. It was a Buttonwood standing in 1850 on the estate Vauchuse, Portsmouth, R. I., owned by the late Thomas R. Hazard. This tree was then 24 feet in circumference, and a hundred feet in height. I saw the trunk lying on the ground within a few years. The third edition of Mr. Emerson's book is now published. It is in two forms, one colored, and one without colored plates. The colored form is by far the most desirable, for it gives the leaves, the flowers, and the fruit most carefully colored from nature, which assists materially in identifying species. It is difficult to conceive of a more desirable country book than this. It is as well adapted for use in Rhode Island as for Massachusetts, and ought to be in every Rhode Island country library.

A perfect marvel of condensed knowledge is the little *Pocket Atlas of the World*, which the publisher of the *BOOK NOTES* is selling for 33 cents. Here is a portion of what it contains about Rhode Island: "It is one of the thirteen original States enrolled in the Union; supposed temporary settlement by Icelanders as early as 1000. Settled by Roger Williams at Providence 1639; last of the thirteen to ratify the Constitution, which it did in 1790; area 1,250 sq. miles, length n. & s. 47 miles, width e. & w. 40 miles, good harbors at Providence, Bristol, Warren, Newport, the latter one of the finest in the world, counties 5, number of farms 6,216, hay the most valuable crop, yield in 1888, 21,708 tons, potatoes 845,185 bushels, corn 260,000 bushels, oats 181,000 bushels, milk 3,821,760 gallons, butter 1,007,103 lbs., cheese 67,171 lbs., outwanks in proportion to its size all other States in value of manufactures, looms 39,274, spindles 1,649,295, uses 161,604 bales cotton, value of cotton goods manufactured \$24,000,461, woolen and worsted goods \$21,548,204, iron products \$6,281,767, jewelry \$5,650,133," etc., etc. In addition to all this there is a neat map of Rhode Island, and of every other country in the world.

Can a man be accused of inconsistency who takes pains to get rid of aches?

Some weeks since the BOOK NOTES referred to an essay by Mr. Henry B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, entitled *Some Thoughts about Capital and Labor*. It seems incredible that a man in the position in which Mr. Metcalf is, should advocate certain situations in commercial matters which he therein does advocate. For instance, how can he advocate such conditions as would drive all laboring men to become State Prison convicts. Yet he does just that in plain English. How can it be for the public good that we buy only of those who "cheat their creditors"? Yet that is Mr. Metcalf's commercial policy. That we should buy our calicoes and flannels only of those manufacturers who work their help "eleven or twelve hours a day;" that only those who beat down the wages of their employees, and exact the severest service, and who in buying "neglects no resource that will help him to break down the price of the seller," deserve success. Such is a fair statement nearly in the very language (p. 57-58) of the commercial philosophy of a Rhode Island manufacturer, read before a club of clergymen, and afterward printed in a religious periodical, without dissent. The thing is positively incredible. The BOOK NOTES denounces all such doctrines. They are all utterly false in principle, and indefensible upon any just reasoning. There is a rule of ethics laid down in an old book, which Mr. Metcalf has adopted for his rule of action, in these words: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Matt. 7: 12. These two principles are utterly opposed. If Mr. Metcalf holds to the former of them, he cannot believe the latter. The BOOK NOTES is gradually coming to the opinion which Roger Williams expressed concerning conversions, to wit: christenings make not Christians.

For a person who makes any pretension to literary culture, a good condensed summary of European history is indispensable. Such a proposition is self-evident. There have been many such manuals prepared in former years, all of which have been more or less useful. Recently a new one has been prepared by Mr. Richard Lodge, which is in some ways superior to any of those formerly published. Mr. Lodge confines his efforts to the last four centuries, by far the most interesting and important period of European history. In this way while he confines the size of his book to a small duodecimo, he is nevertheless enabled to enlarge his narrative whenever he comes to salient points, or to picturesque periods. Thus his book is made a handy reference manual, and at the same time a good book for a general reader. It is no mere chronology, nor is it a book of annals. It is true history. Its compact size and low price, only \$1.50, makes it suited to a very large class of people. Harper & Brothers publish it.

Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons have published recently a beautiful book, *The Land of Greece*, by Mr. Charles W. Hanson. The theory of the book is to gather from the best authorities, Mr. Grote and Mr. Thirlwall and Mr. Curtius, the stories of the most celebrated actions in Grecian history, and to illustrate them with views of the country in which the actions took place. Thus he gives the story of Sappho's leap, and a picture of the cliff from which Sappho leapt. The pass of Thermophyle and the plain of Marathon as they now are, and Mars Hill, from which St. Paul told the men of Athens that "God made the world and all the things therein, and that the Lord dwelleth not in temples made with hands, and that He hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth," etc. It was a strange omission on the part of St. Paul that he said nothing of a fee simple, or an estate tail, or of a feudal tenure, or individual ownership of land in any form. Mr. Hansen's book is made on the model of Bishop Wordsworth's, but being new it contains references to matters which have been unearthed, like Mycæna, since the days of Bishop Wordsworth. It contains 41 full page wood engravings, and is well printed.

The military character, in its early days, of that now peaceful organization, the Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, is made to appear very clearly from an early election of officers. Major Charles Keene, President; Colonel William Barton, Vice President; Colonel Amos Atwell, Treasurer; Major Bennett Wheeler, Secretary. The Major ranked the Colonel. The ridiculous aspect of such things is rendered more apparent by this curious illustration.

Under the title, a *Poet's Affections*, the Brooklyn Magazine for September has an almost pathetic picture of John G. Saxe, now living in seclusion at Albany. This man, now the saddest of men, was but a little while since the most popular of the humorous American poets. This Brooklyn Magazine has certain characteristics peculiar to itself. One section of it is devoted exclusively to Henry Ward Beecher, and another to T. DeWitt Talmadge.

Among the latest books are *Mary and Martha*, the mother and the wife of Washington, by Mr. Lossing; *The Voyages of a Merchant Navigator*, as told in the Journals of Richard J. Cleveland; *Into the Unknown Seas*, a book for boys; *Contributions to the Science of Education*, by William H. Payne, all from Harper & Brothers. The BOOK NOTES will come to them again.

Mr. W. S. Gottsberger has added to his series of translations of German novels, *Gloria Victa*, by Orsipa Schubin, the author of a former novel in the same series, entitled *Our Own Set*.

BOOK NOTES

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Mary and Martha Washington.

Mr. Benson J. Lossing closes a clever book which he has been writing with this paragraph:

"My pleasant task is done. In this volume I have endeavored to present to my readers an outline delineation of all that is known of the character and life career of the mother and wife of Washington, and by so doing I have incidentally unveiled to view the most pleasing, because the most tender and loveable, characteristics of the beloved patriot."

The book is a small quarto in form, filled with pretty wood cuts, and elegantly bound in cloth with the edges gilded, suggestive at once of the coming Christmas season. It is by far the most complete picture of the social life led by the Washington family which has been yet written. George Washington was the son of Augustine Washington, and Mary [Ball] Washington. Mary Ball was the second wife of Augustine Washington. Where they were married, that is whether in England or in Virginia, seems to lie in doubt, as does also the question whether George Washington was born in England or in Virginia. Probably neither question will ever be definitely settled. Martha Dandridge, at the age of 17 years, became the wife of Mr. D. P. Custis, in 1749. Mr. Custis died in 1757, leaving Mrs. Custis a widow, aged 24 years, with four children, and, moreover, the wealthiest woman in Virginia. In May, 1758, Washington passed a couple of days at her home, and six months later Mrs. Custis became Mrs. George Washington, her husband being 27 years of age and herself 25 years of age. To begin a family life by marrying a young, handsome and very rich young woman, albeit a widow, with four children already in hand, is a good start, and saves a young fellow no end of trouble. G. W. was fortunate. Well, it is what these people did and said, not on state occasions, but in their every day life, that Mr. Lossing in this pretty book has undertaken to give us. There is no uncovering of uncanny things in their family histories, possibly there are no such things to uncover; but we have been so long accustomed to look upon these people not as human beings, but rather as gods, or heroes, or angels, that to see them possessed of

some of our own weaknesses, or wickednesses, is pleasant to us. Mr. Lossing's book makes very profitable and very pleasant reading. Harper & Brothers publish it.

Memoir of Dr. John McGregor.

It was on the 4th of November, 1867, that Dr. John McGregor was thrown from his carriage on Dyer street, by collision with a coal train; his arm was crushed, amputation was necessary, he died under the knife of the surgeon. Dr. McGregor in 1861 was appointed Surgeon of the 3d Connecticut Infantry. He was taken prisoner at the first Bull Run. Imprisoned first at Libby, then at Charleston, then at Castle Pinckney, then at Columbia, then at Libby again, then at Salisbury, and at last he was taken weak and sick and left on the banks of the James river. He signalled a Federal steamer, was taken on board and came north. He first undertook to practice his profession in the country, but his weakened condition prevented him from this rough service, for which reason he came to Providence and established himself. He was a favorite here and was fast winning his way to success when the fatal accident befel him. His brother has gathered the scattered mementoes of his life into a small volume, some copies of which have been left with the writer for sale. A good portrait adds interest to the book. The eloquent discourse which the Rev. Dr. Vose delivered at the funeral, *Duty and Danger*, is printed in full.

Messrs. Routledge & Sons have nearly ready a magnificent edition of *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo. It will be in five volumes, octavo, beautifully illustrated by eminent French artists, among whom may be mentioned DeNeuville, Bayard, Morin, and Valnay.

The success which has followed the publishing of Mrs. Erving's stories has induced Messrs. Roberts Brothers to complete the series by the issue of several new volumes, to wit: *A Plot from a Farthing*; *Melchior's Dream* and other tales, in all nine volumes in a uniform style of binding. More healthful, or more delightful tales for young or old cannot be found.

Voyages of a Merchant Captain.

It is a misfortune that so few of those men who go down to the sea in ships tell in print the story of the adventures which befall them. Recently Harper & Brothers have published a book with the title *Voyages of a Merchant Navigator*. It is the story, largely made up of his own letters, of Richard J. Cleveland. Born at Salem, at the age of 18 he enters the merchant service, in which he remained for thirty years, during which time he visited all those parts of the world with which the merchants of America at that time traded. These letters, even at the early age of the writer, betray the fine character of the man. He was a plain and simple man of no pretence whatever. He thought clearly and well upon those subjects which in the course of his business came before him, and then acted on his best judgment. He was a very methodical and accurate man, and of unswerving integrity. Of course such a man soon became the agent of the wealthiest merchants of his time, in which capacity, and as a merchant captain, he was entrusted with vast amounts of merchandise to be sold or exchanged in foreign countries. He acquired a competent estate and retired from the seas to enjoy it. But the most volatile of all things is money, and so Captain Cleveland's money soon ran away from him. This misfortune, if it was a misfortune, gave him an opportunity to exhibit the finer traits of his character. He never complained, his temper remained equable, he was the same agreeable and pleasant companion, that he had always been, even to the day of his death at the great age of 87 years, thus illustrating the thought which his grand-son, the editor of the book, has so well expressed in his preface: note concerning the object and end of life. This certainly cannot be the attainment of that condition which we denominate happiness in the present stage of our existence, but, as he thinks, it must be for the development of character, which will stand us in good stead in some other sphere of existence. The letters of Captain Cleveland are positively delightful reading.

Harper & Brothers publish in their "Franklin Square Library" a work by the late Hugh J. Hastings, of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. It is called *Ancient American Politics*, and records the reminiscences and reflections of the veteran editor on the noteworthy men and events in the political world several decades ago.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers will publish early in October the long expected book by Louisa M. Alcott, entitled *Jo's Boys, and How They Turned Out*; a sequel to "Little Men." The book will be uniform in size and style with the famous books by Miss Alcott which have preceded it.

An English publishing firm, Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co., have a series of books called by them the Chandos Library. These books are of so excellent a quality, so attractive in form, and at so low a price that the BOOK NOTES proposes calling the attention of the Providence people to a few of them. First, Sir Walter Scott's *Lives of the Novelists and Dramatists*. This book comprises the lives of sixteen of the most eminent English writers, among whom are Swift, Dryden, Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, Walpole, and others of less note, but who, under the skilful handling of Scott, become not less interesting. A companion volume to this is Sir Walter Scott's *Essays on Chivalry, Romance and the Drama*. It is far more entertaining to read these essays by Scott than it is to read Malloy's *History of King Arthur* and the *Knights of the Round Table* itself, or even Mr. Southey's translation of the *Amadis de Gaul*. As a matter of fact one would know more of these ancient romances by reading Scott than by reading the books themselves. One of these essays, that upon *Masaniello*, is now reprinted for the first time. Masaniello, the hero of a Neapolitan insurrection, the fisherman king of ten days, is now chiefly known to us by means of the fine music of Auber, in the grand opera *Tu Muet de Portici*. Kindred in spirit, but by many and unknown authors, is a collection of *The Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland*. There are in this compact volume not less than two hundred and fifty of these favorite poems. Another of the most entertaining books in the world is Dr. Samuel Butler's *Hudibras*. Of all the editions of this famous poem, that edited by the learned Dr. Zachary Grey is by far the best. His notes are absolutely indispensable. In this neat Chandos edition are included all of Dr. Grey's notes. In the whole range of English poetry there is nothing approaching the wit and humor of *Hudibras*. Mr. Simon Ockley's history of the *Rise and Fall of the Saracen Empire* has long been looked upon as a classic by historical scholars. The *Complete Angler*, by Isaac Walton, and John Timbs' collection of the *Romances of London* are among these Chandos books. These romances are divided into two sections, the *Supernatural* and the *Historical*. The former extends to sights, shows, public amusements, strange adventures, catastrophes, remarkable persons and other similar things possessing curious interest. These few titles are only a few of those contained in this Chandos Library. There are in all perhaps a hundred books, and at a uniform price of 50 cents each.

Mr. Hugh J. Hastings' political reminiscences, just issued in the Franklin Square Series under the title *Ancient American Politics*, is one of the most entertaining books of its class which we have had for a long time.

Mr. Curtis, speaking in Harper's Magazine of the French Canadian societies in the procession of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Providence, says: "Some of them would inevitably, and for Rhode Islanders very properly ask, who was Roger Williams, the founder of the State in which we live? If, indeed, they could understand the language of the State they might have learned who he was from the masterly discourse of Chief Justice Duffee. But they must have been born in Rhode Island and have been bred in its traditions fully to comprehend the delight of the great audience as the intolerance and sophistry of Massachusetts Bay were pitilessly satirized by the imperturbable orator." Farther on Mr. Curtis says: "the city of Roger Williams has been slow to build him a monument;" and still farther on, "there is indeed a spacious Roger Williams Park at the opposite end of the city, but the site has no association with the man." This park has this connection with Roger Williams. He bought it of Miantonomi. He gave it to his son Joseph, who lived and died there. It was kept in this family until given by them to the city of Providence for a park. It was never deeded, nor was it ever held in any other name than that of Williams. In this park the city of Providence has built a very beautiful monument of granite on which is a bronze statue of Roger Williams. This was done at a cost of \$50,000. In addition to this handsome granite shaft has been placed in the ancient burial ground within the park. In so far the BOOK NOTES desires to correct Mr. Curtis.

Messrs. F. Warne & Co. have issued a fourth edition of Sir Henry Thompson's admirable little book on *Food and Feeding*. The learned physician first tells us of those things which the best sustenance of human life requires, then of those things which best supply what we need, and lastly how best to prepare them. The next best thing to eating a salad is to read Sir Henry's directions in the preparation of one. His book is prepared with reference to an economical service of the best English families, and with that end in view is filled with admirable points and suggestions.

Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, publish two very small but very useful little manuals. One is a *Pocket Cyclopaedia* for 25 cents. The other, a *Pocket Atlas of the World*, for 35 cents. They are perfect marvels of condensed knowledge. The latter contains above seventy small but distinct maps of the various countries of the world. Among the list is a separate map of each American State, and about each State, or country, is a page of statistical information of the utmost value. These books will be sent by post, anywhere, by the publisher of the BOOK NOTES.

The idiomatic forms of expression which Mrs. Lillie Chase Wyman has so admirably preserved in her collection of stories called *Poverty Grass*, gives them a decidedly realistic character, and assists very much in enforcing the moral which, under cover of a story, Mrs. Wyman has endeavored to enforce. Her book is excellent.

The advantages of Mr. Kinney's New Digest of the Decisions of the United States Supreme Court, from the organization of the court to 1855, are thus clearly stated:

1. It is the work of one mind.
2. Its purpose is to state the law, and nothing but the law, developed by the decisions.
3. The notes show in each case precisely the points decided.
4. In the analysis of titles and in the arrangements of notes, the ordinary machinery of letters and numerals has been discarded; the larger and more complex titles have been sub-divided, and the divisions alphabetically indicated under the principal words.
5. In the cross-references, all matters in any way related have been brought together, so that under each title there might be the means of tracing everything which fell under it.

Mr. Kinney had many original and important ideas on the subject of digest-making, and has embodied them in the present work, instituting numerous reforms and practical helps to the lawyer, which only need to be seen to have their usefulness recognized.

Books of this kind are shunned or avoided by unprofessional men as being things which they cannot understand, or in which they are not interested. Nothing could be further from the correct view. The law of the land as enunciated by the highest court in the land ought to be of paramount interest to every citizen.

The *Academy*, a journal of secondary education, for September, has among other articles of the highest interest to teachers a few paragraphs on the new requirements for admission to Harvard. After this year students may omit altogether Latin or Greek, and in the selected language "translation at sight of simple prose" is all that will be required. For this omission a student must be thoroughly up in mathematics, or science, or both. Studies that cannot be omitted are English history, mathematics, and physical science. In history a student may elect whether he will take ancient history and geography or the history of the United States and England. This is surely keeping the University in accord with the spirit of the times. Copies of the *Academy* may be seen at 17 Westminster street, and teachers are urged to examine it.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers have just published a little collection of verses by Arlo Bates, entitled *Berries of the Brier*. The same house have issued a little story by Vernon Lee, entitled the *Phantom Lover*. A fantastic story, its author styles it, which is certainly a moderate characterization. The same house have published in a neat pamphlet the address on the *SerVICES of Washington*, delivered before the school children of Boston in February last, by William Everett.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have recently published an important and a very interesting book by James Breck Perkins, of Rochester, N. Y. It is *France under Richelieu and Mazarin*. Henry IV. was murdered by Ravaillac in 1610; the weak government of France under Louis XIII. followed. In 1622, Cardinal Richelieu became chief minister, retaining the position until his death in 1642. Louis XIV. ascended to the throne in 1643, and Cardinal Mazarin, the pupil and almost the disciple of Richelieu, became chief minister, which position he retained until his death in 1661. For nearly forty years these two men were the actual rulers of France. For the first time it has now become possible to arrive at anything like an accurate insight into the history of these times. Manuscripts which until now have been withheld from the use of scholars are now open, partly by the French, and partly by the Venetian governments. Availing himself of the opportunity Mr. Perkins has written the story which is as interesting as it is fresh.

Professor W. H. Payne, of the University of Michigan, has written a book entitled *Contributions to the Science of Education*. In it he shows systematic methods of teaching and while teaching methodically to avoid becoming mechanical. The bane of teaching must be in its monotony. It is Professor Payne's idea to awaken in teachers those keen delights which attend the practice of the lawyer or the physician in the contemplation of new problems, and the triumphing over difficulties. These pleasures are, as the Professor thinks, open to the teacher, provided he has competence and skill, and they furnish for him the exercise of the highest intellectual gifts. Thus he will grow in his profession and it is while intellectually growing that we are happy. Those competent to form an opinion do not hesitate to tell us that no wiser, more simple nor more philosophical treatise on education has recently been written than this by Prof. Payne. Harper & Brothers publish it.

Another excellent book for young children is *Into Unknown Seas*, by David Ker. It is one of Harpers' Young People Series. A reviewer in speaking of it the other day, says: "This book is written for boys of youthful years, but older boys who permit themselves to read the first sentences of that stirring chapter in which the English sailors are driven almost to death by Italian 'hoodlums' will turn from chapter to chapter until the golden image is found, and the mystery of the old book picked up by chance by Captain Percy solved."

One of the most charming books of stories for young people, or in fact for old people, too, that has ever fallen under the notice of the writer of these BOOK NOTES has recently been sent to him by Messrs. F. Warne & Co. It is a collection of

Danish and Norwegian stories, entitled *Astoria's Nest*; or, *Pleasant Reading from the North*. There are upwards of twenty of the stories, and by several writers, but mainly by Prof. Ewald, Herr Brosboll, of the Royal Library at Copenhagen, and Herr Eriek Bogh. It is claimed for them that so far as they are historical they afford a far truer picture of past times than any history teaches, and that nothing at all comparable to them has ever been written which so closely describes life among the people of Denmark and Norway in the days which are past. They are excellent in morals, full of humor, sometimes bright with wit, sometimes sharply satirical, and always good.

Messrs. Ginn & Co., publishers, Boston, have in process of publication an edition of Scott's novels, which has some new and peculiarly good qualities. The edition was primarily for school uses, but it must become the best in some ways for all public, and for many private libraries. It is printed from large, new, clear types, on good paper, and neatly bound, and sold at a very low price, each novel forming a single volume. The peculiar excellence of the edition consists of an introduction to each novel by Charlotte M. Yonge, and a glossary of strange words which Scott found it necessary to use. These words are defined at the foot of each page of the book wherever they occur, and are also gathered at the end. Miss Yonge's introduction to *Iranhoe*, for that is the volume before us, is excellent. It connects, in a few terse sentences, the history in the story, tells why certain characters were introduced, and who they were, and in fact forms an excellent preliminary chapter for any reader, old or young, of the novel. The readers of the BOOK NOTES need not be reminded that Charlotte M. Yonge stands in the very front rank of English women as a writer and a scholar.

The Century Company makes the important announcement that the leading feature of their magazine for the coming year will be an authorized *Life of Lincoln*, by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. The advantages possessed by these gentlemen for this undertaking are thus set forth by the Century Company: "Messrs. Nicolay and Hay were intimate from boyhood with the companions of Lincoln. Mr. Nicolay took charge of his correspondence before his election to the Presidency, and the very first commission Lincoln signed as President was that of Mr. Nicolay to be his official Private Secretary. He held this position throughout Mr. Lincoln's term of office. Mr. Hay, like Mr. Nicolay, accompanied the President from Springfield to Washington, where he remained several years as Assistant Secretary. After a term of service in the field he returned to the White House as aide-de-camp to the President. Throughout Lincoln's administration the authors were making notes and memoranda with a view to writing this life of their chief."

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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THE BOOK NOTES is not ignorant of the fact that certain writers write laudatory puff of their own writings and get them published in respectable journals. If this be admissible, it certainly cannot be denied that a man has a right to submit his own works to his own criticism. It was not long ago that the writer found himself a member of the sub-committee on Evening Schools of the Providence School Committee. In the course of time there appeared in one of the City Documents what purported to be a report made by this sub-committee to the General Committee, printed by order of the City Council. Since the present writer's name was appended to this document, which purported to give the results of a committee of which he was actually a member, the presumption is fair that he was, even if by consent alone, one of its authors. Thus no one can justly find fault with him for now referring to it.

We began the report with an account of an Evening School specially provided for Germans unacquainted with the English language. We doubtless gave this prominent position to this part of our work for the reason that in an enrollment numbering 2,566 there were 65 of this class. We further explicitly stated that this school was placed under the charge of a teacher "peculiarly fitted for this department," but we failed, we can now see, in apologizing for our flagrant departure from established precedent in such cases in appointing to such a position a person supposed to be competent for the work required. Concerning him we made this neat remark, "the intellectual activity constantly manifested by his pupils was a convincing test of his ability in linguistic culture." Just how we made this out is not now quite clear, but if the intellectual activity of a pupil does not prove the ability of his teacher in linguistic culture, then we should like to inquire of what use is logic? Besides this school for unlettered Germans, we established one for Italians similarly fixed. This school we placed under the charge of a "*Scholar of Pisa*." Why we selected an individual from this particular city I cannot now remember. But on referring to our Gazetteer I find that Pisa was famous for its "public schools and its manufactures of soap." It doubtless was from one of these reasons that we made the selection,—probably the latter. At

all events, it is now quite clear to us that the soap was more necessary than the education. Having disposed of the foreign element we come down to the practical question of general attendance in the schools under our charge. Concerning it we remarked, "it will be noticed that the average attendance appears as a rule to be infinitesimally small." Thereupon in order to enforce this remark, we "called statistical science to our aid," and we produced the averages of a few cities which showed that while their average attendance appeared infinitesimally small, that of Providence appeared infinitesimally smaller. As further sustaining our positions and showing the thoroughness of our research, we produced the fact stated in the St. Louis report, that in the Night Schools in that city "a great deal of trouble arises from irregular attendance." This we looked upon as important. In modest phrase we then gave the current opinion concerning this state of things thus, "it is believed that the illiterates are responsible for this partial eclipse of the beautiful corona of the Evening Schools." Exactly what this meant we did not know, and we were not required under the by-laws to furnish a running commentary on our report. All we had to do was to furnish a report, and certainly this must be considered a report,—with a reverberation. Following the course of our argument, we then quoted Senator Sprague to prove that Rhode Island had "two hundred centres of population." As the learned Senator did not locate these centres we did not consider it to be our duty to do so; but the fact we considered important in connection with the Evening Schools of Providence, whose "beautiful corona had become partially eclipsed." Continuing our quotation from the learned Senator, we drew from him authority for our opinion concerning the question whether the "moral progress and elevation of our people have kept pace with the material." If Senator Sprague is not good authority on a question of moral progress we should like to know who is? We then again "call statistical science to our aid," and thereby learn that of the more than five and a half millions of illiterates in the United States, Rhode Island had about 22,000, whereupon we remark, "if ignorance breeds crime here is a startling

array of figures for the contemplation of our educational union. Fortunately the Evening Schools (partially eclipsed as they are), offers to this class of beings a sure and immediate remedy." This remark strikes us even now as being rather fine, but the City Council took no notice of it. We will not say that the placing of these classic sentences before the City Council was like placing pearls before swine, but we will say that we still consider that they deserved the attention of that body. We published in our report the fact that "the Evening High School opens its door to all who desire linguistic, literary, and special instruction," and we further stated the fact that "the Polytechnicum recognizing the wants of this age of productive industry offers an education in science as applied to industry." Unfortunately we failed to promulgate these facts until the Evening High School had closed its door, and the Polytechnicum had ceased to offer. In this connection we incorporated the concise phrase of the principal of the Evening High School concerning that school, that "it opened October 14th," as our principal did not state what our High School opened on that auspicious evening, we did not consider it our duty to do so. It may not be improper now to remark that probably our High School had an opening. Throughout our report we had sought simplicity in the selection of terms. This must be quite apparent. Concerning the use of the term cosmopolitan in the sense (if there was any sense) in which we used it, we beg here to remark that he who is confined to the dictionary meaning of the terms which he uses becomes cramped in the structure of his sentences. His essays are lacking in scope and breadth. We despised this cramped narrowness, and determined at the outset to throw all dictionaries to the dogs and to use such words as we liked regardless of the narrow meanings which these dictionaries gave to them. So it was with this word Polytechnicum. We determined to show our independence of dictionary makers. It certainly was no fault of ours if Mr. Webster had failed to include in his dictionary such words as were required in making a report of the Evening Schools of Providence, eclipsed as they were. We supposed that we knew when we said Polytechnicum and we weren't afraid of saying so. There were certain advantages in this kind of composition which we thought we had detected. One of which was that the more the lack of sense or meaning in a paragraph, the greater the reputation of the author for learning. The less the people understand, the more they think the author understood. Moreover, we considered it a mistake to give precise meanings to sentences, for when several meanings could be given, each could supply his own and more people would be pleased. We had long felt that in the case of the *Day High School* the poorer taxpayers of Providence had been taxed to support an institution, the benefits of which were denied to them,

because their children were obliged to work at some money-earning business. We therefore determined to make it known that these Evening High Schools and Polytechnicums of ours were established not alone for the rich, but that the poor illiterates might avail themselves of these benefits. Hence, we said, "all who desire linguistic, literary or special instruction," might come. Could language be plainer? If these illiterates couldn't understand that, what could they be expected to understand? We had long had a feeling of uncertainty in the value of statistics. This was particularly the case with reference to the comparative number of the illiterates in the United States and Rhode Island. We believe that there were more here in Rhode Island than the statistics gave us, and we beg to submit this report as evidence of the fact. For our "Polytechnicum" we purchased plaster casts of grapes, and leaves, and Michael Angelo's hands, and we introduced Kensington Art instruction. Concerning this art instruction we urged "that its simplicity rapidly develops the mental and physical powers, resulting in a high cultivation of the perceptive faculties and a remarkable acuteness of vision." We have half suspected that our thus publicly calling attention to the use of Kensington Art work in the development of physical power, resulted in making Mr. John L. Sullivan the eminent person in his profession which he has since become. He must have acquired his secret from our report. In closing we returned to the German language and we assured the City Council that "the German language transcends the classical studies, for it lives and breathes indefinitely," and we further told that body that "for purity of language the German is undoubtedly the purest," and we further informed that benighted body that "the University of *Gillengen* has been celebrated more than a century for lectures in the art diplomatic." This last remark of ours, we think, made a deep impression upon the council, so deep in fact that we more than suspect that certain members were privately sent to *Gillengen* to perfect them in this occult art. Thus far the *Book Notes* has referred only to those things which the report discussed. It would not be proper to close this paper without some reference to things which it did not say, to wit: It says nothing of the time when these schools were opened, or when they were closed; no mention appears of the course of elementary studies which were pursued; no mention is made of the fact that the Evening High School, the German and Italian Schools, the Polytechnicum were positively refused by the sub-committee, and yet were afterwards established, and that so much of the money appropriated was expended upon them that the elementary schools were obliged to be closed six weeks before the time which the by-laws required. The report was never submitted to the committee whose work it pretended to describe. Had it

been so submitted it never would have passed unchallenged. The present writer, whose right to examine it before presentation was absolute, never saw it, nor heard of it, until it appeared among the City Documents with his name attached. As a document emanating from a body of men to whom was confided the direction of the education of the children of the city of Providence it is a positive disgrace, yet it was accepted by the School Committee without dissent, that body never having heard it read even by title. Such was the administration of school affairs in the second city in New England within a very recent period.

The BOOK NOTES mentions with pleasure the entrance into the field of historical literature of a young Providence bookseller, Mr. Howard W. Preston, of the firm of Tibbitts & Preston. The work of Mr. Preston consists in gathering into a volume a collection of State Papers illustrative of the founding and growth of the United States. There are thirty-two of these documents, beginning with the "First Virginia Charter, 1606," and ending with the "Emancipation Proclamation of 1863." The most important of such of these State Papers as relate to the 17th century have before been printed in Hazard's Historical Collections. Those which relate to the Revolution and to the period since that time we think have not before been gathered into so compact a form. Mr. Preston has supplied a short introduction to each paper, but the papers have not been otherwise annotated. Some of the papers, especially the Virginia Charters, have been abridged by the omission of certain matters which Mr. Preston considers unimportant. These matters are chiefly great numbers of names of the parties in interest, or minor matters of detail. There are no abridgments, so far as the BOOK NOTES discovers, in other papers. The rule which Mr. Preston seems to have applied concerning the admissibility of papers was that a paper must be vital to the history of the founding, or must be vital in the history of some change in the structure or progressive action of the government. Thus he includes "The Northwest Ordinances," and the "Emancipation Proclamation," because they relate to the Slavery question. The "Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions," and the "Nullification and Secession Ordinances," because these papers discuss the rights of States under the Constitution. Applying this rule the BOOK NOTES thinks that the original agreement, entered into by the First Proprietors here at Providence, wherein obedience to the State was required "only in civil things," should have been included. It was the founding of a State on the principle of religious freedom for the first time in the history of the world. The "Plymouth Patent" should have also been included. It is the initial document in the history of the United States, at least ten years earlier

than the "Massachusetts Charter, 1629," which is included. It was in this "Plymouth Patent" that the name *New England in America* was first given to the goodly land in which we live. The "Maryland Charter" is given by Mr. Hazard in the original Latin. Mr. Preston gives an English translation. The earliest "Connecticut Agreement," that between the towns of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield, in 1639, is given by both Hazard and Mr. Preston. There are great verbal differences between the two. Mr. Hazard states that his copy was from a manuscript copy, but by whom made he does not state. Mr. Preston's copy seems to be the more accurate. One defect in Mr. Preston's book is, that he does not inform us whether he has used copies formerly printed, or whether he has made original research, in a comparison of such printed copies with the originals. In one instance, that of the "New England Articles of Confederation, 1643," he states that there were two originals, one at Hartford quite perfect, and one at Boston, known as the Plymouth copy, slightly incomplete. He states that he used the Plymouth copy to which he made additions from the Connecticut copy. Mr. Hazard states the same facts, or nearly the same, and presents a copy of the articles, which, so far as the BOOK NOTES can see, is precisely the same that Mr. Preston has given. The gathering and publication of these papers is a good thing to do. It makes them readily accessible to many men to whom they would have been difficult of access. Hazard's collection is a large work in two quarto volumes published respectively in 1792 and 1794. It is a work of the highest value and so scarce and difficult to obtain that copies now command fabulous prices. It is confined, moreover, to the 17th century. The BOOK NOTES congratulates Mr. Preston on the success of his enterprise. His book is published by the Messrs. Putnam, of New York.

Mrs. Moore, the author, if we mistake not, of a very popular treatise upon manners, entitled *Sensible Etiquette*, has an article in Lippincott's Magazine for September in defense of Mr. Keeley. She undertakes to turn aside the ridicule which has been thrust at Mr. Keeley by showing how all great discoveries have, through all time, been ridiculed, until success had made it no longer possible to laugh them out of existence. It was so with Jenner, with Harvey, with Watt, with Fulton, and so down through the list. The publishers of Lippincott's Magazine make the announcement that beginning with November every number will contain, in addition to the regular magazine matter, a complete novel by some popular author. The initial story will be furnished by John Habberton, and will be entitled "Brueton's Bayou." The subscription price will be raised to \$3.00 per year, but the price per number will remain unchanged.

A New Baptist Novel.

A novel in which Moses and Nicholas and John Brown figure as characters is certainly a curiosity in these Plantations. Nevertheless such a one has been recently published. The title of it is *In Colonial Days*. It is further characterized as a tale of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. A young Englishman emigrates to this country, marries a wife in Massachusetts, comes to buy a farm near to Providence, settles, and there dies. The young widow quickly finds consolation in another husband with whom she lives her life. They die. They leave descendants who are presently found by relatives from England who came here to settle. The first section of these people had become Baptists in their religion. The new comers were Church of England people. The effort of the story is to convert these poor benighted Church of England people to become good Baptists, which result was attained. The period covered by the story is 1769-1779. The freedom from restraint in matters concerning religion here in Rhode Island, is brought clearly into view by comparison with the intolerance of Massachusetts. The incidents are, many of them, locally historical: The foundation of Rhode Island College and the dedication of the Liberty Tree. The author of the novel is here slightly in error. He says this tree was dedicated in June, 1769. It was dedicated July 25, 1768. We do not look for historical accuracy in works of fiction. We are willing to give some latitude. But we must draw the line somewhere, and so we say that when an author, as this one does (p. 253), takes four respectable citizens of Rhode Island, to wit: Darius Sessions, Stephen Hopkins, John Cole, and Moses Brown, and transforms them into "leading men of Boston," the BOOK NOTES will not submit. It comes to the defense of Rhode Island. Another incident is the schism in the First Baptist Church which followed the advent of Dr. Manning. The progressive element wanted singing, and other modern improvements. The conservatives resisted. The result was that Elder Winsor of the conservative party, with a considerable following, went out. Then followed the building of the present edifice, the dedication of which forms another incident. Certain local events in the war of the Revolution are introduced. In one of them we note that Duddingston is spelled *Duddington*. Several illustrations of local interest are included, among them Hope College and the First Baptist Church. A map covering the country is also included. These are curious elements in a work of fiction. Their singularity has induced the BOOK NOTES to make mention of them. It is quite plain that the authorities which the author of the novel drew upon were chiefly Mr. R. A. Guild's *Manning and Brown University*, and his *Chaplain Smith and the Baptists*.

It needed no prophet to foretell the success of Mrs. Wyman's book. The charm of it lies in its close description of human character. We read it, and we know that it is true. Nobody can read it without being made better by reading. It will awaken to life the dry springs of human charity: to the end that the desert of desolation may grow something better than *Poverty Grass* for the suffering. In this connection the BOOK NOTES desires to correct an impression which has obtained in this neighborhood. The *Providence Sunday Journal*, of September 26th, contained a three column article commending *Poverty Grass*. It was signed E. B. C., the well known initials of the mother of the author of the book. Some people jumped at once to the conclusion that the mother had taken to puffing the daughter's book, and made no secret of their just disgust. They were in error. The E. B. C. is another person. She has written many things of local interest connected with the South County. In the present case she must forgive the BOOK NOTES if it utters the opinion that her article is too long. She hides the excellencies of *Poverty Grass* under a covering of words far too dense for the superficial readers of to-day ever to discover them. Few words and directly to the point, so that a reader is hit before he knows it. That's the way to do it.

Mrs. Louisa Parsons Hopkins has written a little book which she calls *Educational Psychology*, and which she describes as a treatise for parents and educators. Now the BOOK NOTES is of the opinion that the average lay mind will not quite clearly comprehend by its title what this little book attempts, hence it gives the scope. First, it treats of Psychology, which, it says, is the "science of the mind and of the soul." Then it discusses Physiological Psychology, which, it says, "attempts to explain psychological phenomena by those bodily or nervous activities which arouse or express them, and which connects the mind with the external world through the senses and their appropriate sensory nerves, or through the motor nerves and their appropriate muscular activities." This the BOOK NOTES will leave to its readers. Then it speaks of certain human faculties, such, for instance, as Sense, Perception, Memory, Imagination, Judgment, Reason, and the Sense of the Beautiful. The object of the author being to educate instructors in the physical and mental structure of those whom they propose to educate. Lee & Shepard, publishers.

One of the most popular of the novels of the days of our youth was *Simplicity and Fascination*, by Anna Beale. We thought, as the modest phrase of the day then expressed it, that it was "simply immense." Lee & Shepard have just published a new edition and at a very much less price than before.

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The boy of to-day is a lucky fellow. No former boy ever possessed anything like his advantages, at any rate so far as books are concerned. The Century Company have published a book entitled *The Boy's Book of Sports*. There have before been published many books bearing titles either exactly the same, or similar to this title, but there has before been published no such book as this one is. The sports described are confined to Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Archery, Boats and Boating, Camps and Camping, Swimming and Walking, use of the Camera, Winter Sports, such for instance as Tobogganing, the art of making and using an Ice Boat, Fish Spearing through the ice. These, with two or three illustrative stories, go to make a most delightful book for boys. The papers are not the work of a single mind. They are the work of many men, each proficient in his own profession, and the whole edited by Mr. Maurice Thompson. The book is illustrated with wood-cuts in a style for which the Century has become famous. It actually makes a venerable fellow, like the editor of the BOOK NOTES, almost wish he were a boy again, to run through such a beautiful book as this. If you have a boy, or if you know a boy, don't do him a wrong by not giving him, now, in the days of his youth, this excellent book.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has compiled a book of extracts from the most distinguished authors or orators, which he styles *The Book of Eloquence*. The object was to offer suitable pieces for declamation in schools. Pieces which were not too long, which possessed some point, and which were not too hackneyed. Dialogues were omitted altogether, for the sound reason that those generally rendered are positively inane. If you wish a dialogue, Mr. Warner refers you to the best dramatists,—a direction which, had you considered the question, you would not have needed. While Mr. Warner has made a new selection, he has not entirely thrown out the old favorites. There are passages in both English and American orations which the people of this generation will not permit to pass into oblivion. These passages Mr. Warner has retained. Lee & Shepard, publishers.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have recently published Dr. Andrew P. Peabody's translations of the *Tusculan Disputations* of Cicero. This is the fourth volume in the series of the writings of Cicero which Dr. Peabody has translated. These translations differ from others in this respect: They are made as literal as it was possible to make them, always having in view the precise thought which Cicero intended to convey. Hence for the general reader they are by far the best, for it is generally conceded by scholars that Dr. Peabody has attained the end he sought. There are five of these disputations: I. On the Contempt of Death. II. On Bearing Pain. III. On Grief. IV. On the Passions. V. Is Virtue Sufficient for Happiness? These are among the greatest of the moral works of Cicero, who was among the greatest of ante-Christian writers. They were the work of Cicero in his mature age; the follies of youth, and the favors of the world had fled. He was deep in sorrow and affliction, his soul recoiled upon itself and sought the consolations of philosophy by an effort of human reason. So great was his success in these studies that in a very great degree his fame now rests upon these ethical works, which have been the delight of all good and scholarly men for two thousand years.

The Reverend Doctors J. L. Hurlbut and J. H. Vincent have prepared an admirable handbook for students and teachers of the Bible, on *Biblical Geography and Bible History*. It contains upwards of 60 maps, clear and distinct, in colors, with very much descriptive matter. It is full of facts which are indispensable for those who teach in Sunday-schools. It is difficult to impart instruction without first having acquired it. Let us be not blind leaders of the blind, about whom St. Luke discourses.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers are preparing a popular edition of Dr. W. M. Thomson's great work, *The Land and the Book*, which was completed last year with the publication of the third volume, "Lebanon, Damascus, and Beyond Jordan." The popular edition has been printed from the plates made for the original edition, but it will be sold at half the price.

The gathering of illustrations with which to extend a book is one of the chief delights of book lovers. Portraits of persons mentioned in the text, and engravings of scenes or localities referred to therein, are sought, gathered and carefully placed in the cherished volume, which thus becomes a unique book, possessing an interest far above other copies of its kind. There are in the magnificent collection of books, formed from several private libraries, which the publisher of the BOOK NOTES is just now selling, several books of this class. There is a magnificent Bryant's *Dictionary of Painters*, enriched with upwards of 600 portraits. There is a collection of the engravings of Stothard, which is made to illustrate Mrs. Bray's life, the whole enlarged to folio size by intaying, and bound in sumptuous Turkey morocco in three volumes. These pictures are countless in number, and as specimens of the engraver's art they are excelled by nothing which has come from an English engraver. There are many smaller specimens of this art of extending books in this collection, a few of which the BOOK NOTES is tempted to mention:

Mr. George H. Moore's *Treasure of Charles Lee*, which has been extended by the addition of 53 portraits and views. The *Life of J. W. M. Turner*, by Mr. Walter Thornbury, extended by the addition of 119 views, many from the pictures of Turner. The *Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey*, gathered by the distinguished antiquary, Mr. Nicholas Harris Nicolas, and illustrated by the addition of 32 portraits and views. *Diary of Mary Countess Comper* of the period 1714-1720, beautifully illustrated by the addition of 41 portraits. The *Life of Sir Philip Sidney*, by Mr. Junius Lloyd, extended by the addition of 52 portraits. The *Worthy Discourse* between Hampden and Cromwell, which contains 45 portraits illustrative of the characters mentioned in the tract. These are a few specimens of many which are offered for sale by the publisher of the BOOK NOTES. All are exquisite specimens of the work of the best bookbinders of recent times.

Webster defines the word *Grammar* thus:—"The science of language, the theory of human speech, the study of forms of speech, and their relations to one another." The BOOK NOTES has long been of the opinion that the study of this science, the most abstract and difficult to be comprehended of all the sciences, should not be permitted by the use of text books in those schools which we call *grammar schools*. The general average of the intellect of children of the ages ordinarily in these schools is not up to it. But if you must undergo this evil, then the smallest, simplest text book must perform the best. Hence the BOOK NOTES commends, as the least of evils, a little book which Lee & Shepard have just published, by Mr. E. F. Tweed, entitled *Grammar for Common Schools*.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard have ready Virginia F. Townsend's new novel, *A Boston Girl's Ambition*. It is a good, substantial, old-fashioned novel. There comes to the BOOK NOTES from Brentano Brothers a society story entitled *Dollars and Sense*. It is a light and pretty story. Messrs. A. C. Armstrong & Son have just ready a new and excellent edition of the works of Henry Hallam in eight volumes. The Middle Ages, the Constitutional History, and the History of Literature. Three admirable works worthy of any man's study. The same publishers have *A Budget of Letters From Japan*, by Arthur Maclay. It is an entertaining book.

The *Chautauque Press*, (Messrs. Rand, Avery & Co.) of Boston, have issued the first volume of the second series of readings known as the *Garnet Series*. The BOOK NOTES has spoken favorably of the first series, the names of the volumes of which were: *Readings from Ruskin*, *Readings from Macaulay*, *Art and the Formation of Taste*, and *Michael Angelo*. The new series begins with *Readings from Milton*, a handy book of 300 pages, including Bishop Warren's critical introduction and biographical sketch, the whole of *Paradise Lost*, the *Hymn on the Nativity*, *Lycidas*, *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, and a cluster of Milton's incomparable sonnets. It is safe to say, that whoever reads this volume will have a clear idea of the greatest English poet, and will have enriched his mind with some of the grandest and most exalted ideas in our language.

Besides issuing only the best books, the *Chautauque Press* aims to issue them in exceptionally good style and at low prices, so that this *Garnet Series* of books at 75c. per volume is to be commended not only to Chautauquans, but to all who seek good books.

While there is an immense amount of human knowledge contained in books there is yet a kind of knowledge not contained in them which is nevertheless absolutely essential. It is the knowing how to get the knowledge, which is in books, out and into your own head. Don't condemn a book because it will not teach you things which its author never designed that it should teach. A corkscrew will not generally do the work of a hammer. Now there is *Labberton's Historical Atlas*. It cannot be used as an atlas of the world. But suppose you were reading of the Franco-Prussian war, and of the events of 1871 in Europe, this map supplies you with exactly the countries involved, and shows their geographical relations to each other. So with the Russo-Turkish war of 1878. So with the French Ascendency, 1618-1713. So with the development of Prussia. And so with every period of interest in a historical way in the world. The book is so very low in price that even poverty itself can buy it.

A fresh lot of *Fisher's Outlines of Universal History* came in this week. This is the tenth lot of this excellent book which the writer of these NOTES has received. It is just the book for winter nights.

Another of Mrs. Ewing's charming stories, *Mary's Meadow*, has been published in this country. Poor lady. She is dead. How happy it would have made her could she have known the delight with which thousands of American people now read her fresh, bright, cheerful stories.

Those who delight in the fictions of the *Duchess*, will be made glad by the appearance of *Lady Valworth's Diamonds* by this writer. In fact the little book contains two stories, the latter of which is the *Haunted House*. Both are just sufficiently sensational to excite a desire to look into them.

Mr. William T. Adams, who has written so many popular books for boys under the pseudonym Oliver Optic, comes with a new one. It is in the *Boat Building Series*, and is called *All Taut*. It is concerned with the rigging of boats, as its companion, *Stem to Stern*, was last year concerned with the building of them.

The Lippincott Company have published in a single volume uniform with their edition of her former works, three pretty stories by Ouida. They are *A House Party*, *Don Gernardo*, and *A Rainy June*. All stories of love of course, but brim full of that acute knowledge of the world for which Miss De La Rame has become famous.

The novel entitled *A Demigod*, which has been announced for early publication by Harper & Brothers, is a book of unique interest. The hero is a physically perfect being, evolved by a process of artificial selection through several generations. The scene of the romance is laid in Greece, the land of his birth, where the adventures narrated in the story take place. The book is anonymous, and it is not unlikely that the question of its authorship will pique the curiosity of the public.

When Mr. Augustine Jones, the principal of the Friends' School, published a little Essay on *War*, in which he held to the view that war was an unnecessary evil, forbidden by scripture and by common sense, he probably had not the slightest idea that the immediate result would be that the nations would learn the arts of war no more forever. The lamb-like operations of Russia in Bulgaria did not enter his mind. But as an argument he has it all his own way, clear, concise, absolutely convincing. Arbitration is the thing,—a court of nations in which to try the causes of nations, and gunpowder with which to salute the victories of peace.

There was an exhibition of Bees at work, at the recent State Fair, which was the cause of much interest to the knot of interested people which continually surrounded it. Among all the marvels of insect life what is there at all comparable to the work of Bees? There is a small book written by Mr. Wood, entitled *Half Hours with a Naturalist*, in which this careful investigator has written of Bees. It is worth any man's while to read it. The queen bee lives four years, while the workers live but nine months. The supremest order governs every hive. Each bee has his special work. Some collect the wax, others knead it and make the wonderful cells, others attend the queen and care for the egg, still others act as nurses for the young bee, and yet another class gather the honey. Neither class interferes with the work of another class. All this is very wonderful. It falls short of human reason only in its confinement to a single pursuit, while to the scope of reason there seems to be no limit.

Among the new books from Ticknor & Company are Mr. Edgar Fawcett's *House at High Bridge*. There comes from the same house Mrs. Clements' *Handbook of Christian Symbols*. This book is divided into two parts: 1st. Symbolism in Art; and 2d, Legends and Stories Illustrated in Art. No better handbook than this exists in which to look for explanations concerning the meanings intended to be conveyed by the old Masters in art. An elaborate treatise on *The Family* has been prepared by Charles F. and Carrie F. Hawing, and published by Lee & Shepard. It bears evidence of careful study and deserves more than a passing notice. The structure of the modern family deserves attention in several ways, and especially in the relations of the members to each other,—although herein the BOOK NOTES would differ from the authors of this book. The BOOK NOTES believes in the absolute social equality of man and wife. No ordering about of a wife by a husband, nor any promising to obey. The BOOK NOTES will come again to this book.

An exceedingly clever little book, about buying books, has recently been published in London, by Mr. H. B. Wheatley. The title is *How to Form a Library*. It contains many interesting things about men who have gathered libraries, but it contains very much more of genuine bibliographical information. It tells of good books in certain departments of literature. It is almost as good as having an educated bookseller at your elbow. Of this beautiful book ten copies were printed upon large paper in quarto, on thin, fine, laid paper, for sale in the United States. Three of these copies, all now remaining unsold, fell into the hands of the publisher of these BOOK NOTES.

Mr. J. T. Trowbridge is certainly one of the best living tellers of stories for boys. He always has a good end in view. He never makes rascality triumphant. He has a clean and quick humor which pervades his stories. His latest book the *Little Master* has just been published by Lee & Shepard. It is a story of the trials and triumphs of Chauncery Bayherd, who aspired to become a schoolmaster, and who reached the goal of his ambition by rough climbing.

Messrs. Putnam's Sons have added to their series of *Stories of the Nations*, the *Story of Carthage*. It was written by Mr. Alfred J. Church, with Mr. Arthur Gilman as a collaborator. The principal detail is given to the wars between the Romans and the Carthaginians. Like the history of the American Indians, the history of Carthage must be written by her enemies. No Carthaginian writer has left a history of his people.

The BOOK NOTES again calls attention to a charming book of stories for young people. *A Storm's Nest*. The charm of these stories lies in the subtleness of their exposure of wrong actions, and the triumph of the good over the bad. The child sees that a thing is bad without being told. He thinks he has himself made the discovery. There is an immense advantage in this method of education. Beyond this there is an acuteness of wit, a gentleness of satire, an amount of worldly wisdom, which is only comprehensible by maturer intellects. The child, pleased with the incident of the story, unconsciously absorbs the underlying truth which the authors intended to convey. The man pleased with the wit, the wisdom and the knowledge of the world which the authors display, begins to reason upon the true source of happiness and the object and end of life.

The Lippincott Company have just ready a little novel, by name *Transformed*. John Ramsay began life with but a small portion of that which the world appears to value most, money. John set about getting some. His object was to get enough to buy back the homestead of the family which had by ill luck, or worse management, been lost to them. John soon got enough for that end, but John was like a great many other people, he didn't know enough to stop when he had finished. He kept on getting money, became very rich, and sordid, and unhappy. It is so easy in novels to give people these characteristics which in actual life they so seldom seem to possess. A child, albeit his nephew, at last unloosed the genial current of his soul, and John became a *Transformed* and contented man. It was the work of three weeks of his life, which for so tough a subject was rather quick time.

A good Spanish, or Latin, or Italian, or French, or German Dictionary for the little sum of 75 cents.

Fresh lots of the *Popular Family Atlas*, price 25 cents. Also of *Gems for the Piano*, containing 50 selections for 30 cents. Also *Webster's Pocket Dictionary*, the best in the world, price 25 cents.

Mr. W. O. Stoddard tries his hand upon a new style (for him) of literary composition. His latest book was an excellent *Life of Abraham Lincoln*; now he comes with a wild Indian story entitled, *Red Beauty*. It is a story of the Pawnee trail in the early days of the settlement of Nebraska. The Lippincott Company publish it.

The November *Century* begins a new volume. In it will begin the *Life of Lincoln*, written by John Nicolay and John Hay. Now is the time to subscribe. In passing, the BOOK NOTES will just ask you if you have ever seen in *Centuries* anything equal to the October *Century*. There has been nothing equal to it (in the magazine way) since the world began. Thotmes III, and Hammes II, are supposed to be well up in centuries, but the BOOK NOTES ventures the opinion that they never even dreamt of such a magazine.

Professor Simon Newcomb has devoted much time to the study of political and social economy, and the published results of his investigations into these subjects have taken almost as high rank among books of their class as have his writings on astronomical topics in theirs. His latest book, entitled *A Plain Man's Talk on the Labor Question*, is characterized by thoroughness of treatment and lucidity of style, and will be welcomed as casting much light upon a difficult and complicated problem of urgent importance. From the press of Harper & Brothers.

Senator Morrill has made a most curious literary monograph. He has gathered from many books paragraphs written by distinguished people concerning themselves. This he styles *Self-Consciousness of Noted Persons*. It is really laughable to read some of these scraps. Here is one, although not particularly laughable, about Chatham: "The Great Commoner Pitt, afterwards less great as Lord Chatham was not devoid of confidence in himself. He said to the Duke of Devonshire in 1757: 'I am sure that I can save the country and that nobody else can,' and this proved to be true." The BOOK NOTES cannot quite see the self-evident character of this proposition. Pitt lived, the country was not lost, with Pitt dead, how can Senator Morrill show that the country would have been destroyed?

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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An Early Rhode Island Deed, 1646.

This deed was written by William Arnold. It will be observed that it bears the signatures of four witnesses. It is probable that two of these witnesses, Ward and ———, witnessed the signature at Boston, and that the other two, Webbe and Sheafe, witnessed the delivery of the deed at Pawtuxet. Mr. Arnold had done his best to bring Warwick and Pawtuxet under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Hence he had this deed recorded at Boston. It was not recorded in Providence until 1692. This was after Massachusetts had failed to establish her jurisdiction. In the record at Providence an error of ten days was made by the town clerk in transcribing. The deed is dated March 17, 1646. It is recorded March 7, 1646. The excellent spelling which Mr. Arnold used was sadly mutilated by the town clerk. Nor are the facts concerning the witnessing at Boston, and the witnessing of the delivery at Pawtuxet, given. Hence the Providence record is not a true copy. This below is from the original, and is a true copy, with the exception, possibly, of a single word, viz.: "*hereunto*," in the second line, which has been torn:

THE SEAVENTEN DAY OF MARCH IN AND
DOM ONE THOUSAND SINE HUNDRED
FORTIE SIXE. 1646.

Memorand that I William Arnold of Pawtuxit for good Considerations moving mee hereunto hath given and granted, and by these presents doth give and grant, make and passe over unto my Daughter Joane the wife of Zachary Roades, all that my proper right title and Interest that doe belong to mee in a parte of that land or meadowe that of late I bought of Thomas Olney Senior of Providence which land or meadow was by the said Thomas Olney passed over with other things unto mee the said William Arnold the wch said land or meadow is situate lying or beeing on the west sides of a smale River called Papaquinapague River, being bounded on the South and parte of the west sides with the greates fresh watter River running downe to Pawtuxit falls, from thence unto the south end of a hill lying on the North side of Obbetines Cornfield, the which hill lyeth betwene Papaquinapague Pond

and the River called Papaquinapague River on the north parte and the said Papaquinapague river on the East side of it. All which the afor. said land, or meadow within the bounds afor. said is nowe the tenure use or occupation of the said Joane Roades or her assignes; To have and to hold all and singular the said premises with Th apurtenances unto the said Joane Roades her heires borne of her owne body as her eldest sonne living at her decese and so succeed forever, Provided that Zachary Roades her husband if it hapen that hee shall out live her the said Joane my daughter his wife, That hee the said Zachary Roades shall peaceable and quietly use possesse and enjoy all and singular the above said premisses so long as the said Zachary Roades doe live and after the death and Decease of the said Zachary Roades all the before mentioned premisses shall return and be for the use possession and enjoyment of the heires of the said Joane Roades successively for ever in manner and forme as above said Peaceable and Quietly to use Possess and enjoye the same as their and every one of their owne said Inheritance, as being truly, lawfully, and rightfully provided for them. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale the day and yeare above written in Boston.

By mee WILLIAM ARNOLD.

At Pawtuxit.

Confirmed Signed and Sealed and delivered

HENRY WEBBE,
JACOB SHEAFE,

In the presence of, viz
JOHN ———,

The mark of X WILLIAM ARNOLD.

Mr. George T. Harr, who has given much attention to the genealogy of these families, has given me a few facts concerning them which are sufficiently interesting to find a place in this paper. Zachary Rhodes, the husband of Joane, was drowned off Pawtuxet in the winter of 1653-5. A year later, in January, 1655-7, Joane married Samuel Reape. Two months before this marriage, to wit, November 9, 1656, Joane Rhodes made a will. This will was recorded on the Providence records, January, 1657-8. Joane lived many years subsequent to the recording of

her will, possibly twenty-five. The property deeded by Mr. Arnold to Joane went to her fourth son, John Rhodes, who was her eldest son living at her death. Among the children of Zachary and Joane there was Rebekah, the youngest daughter. This young lady married, first, Nicholas Power, in 1672. Three years later, in 1675, he was killed in Philip's war. Subsequently the widow Rebekah married Daniel Williams, the son of Roger. This marriage was entered upon the Providence records by the hand of Roger Williams in these words: "Dan Williams & ye widow Rebekah Power were married ye 2 of 10th (no year). Ye first marriage since God mercifully restored ye Towne of Providence." The town was burned in March, 1676. It is related of Zachary Rhodes, that he was a Baptist residing at Rehoboth. That in order to escape taxation for the support of the established clergymen he left the Colony and came to dwell in the Rhode Island Colony. Many years later, in 1665, being within the Massachusetts Colony attending the ecclesiastical trial of Thomas Gould, by the Massachusetts General Assembly, he was committed to prison for declaring that "the Court has not to do in matters of Religion." From this marriage descended many of the most respectable and respected families in Rhode Island. The BOOK NOTES may be forgiven for mentioning the names of a few of them: Mary, the wife of Stephen Gano; Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Ward, Governor of Rhode Island; John Brown Francis, Governor of Rhode Island; Mrs. Marshall Woods; the Misses Francis, of Spring Green; Lieut. Gov. Nicholas Brown, John Carter Brown, Moses B. Ives and Robert H. Ives; Sarah Brown, wife of William Amy, and Anna Jenkins, their daughter; Alice, the wife of James B. Mason; Charlotte, wife of Prof. William Goddard; Martha, wife of Col. Israel Angell, of the Revolutionary Army; W. F. Sayles and his brother, F. C. Sayles, present Mayor of Pawtucket; the families of Olney of Hopkinton, and many others, which space alone prevents the BOOK NOTES from mentioning. For the use of this original deed, which has led to many interesting memoranda, the BOOK NOTES has to thank E. J. Cushing, Esq., its present owner.

The fifth in the series of George Meredith's novels now in process of publication by Roberts Brothers is now ready. It is *Rhoda Fleming*. Before the publication of this series of Mr. Meredith's novels, he was but little known in this country. Hereafter he will be certainly known. No novels of our time give so admirable a picture of the real life of Englishmen as do these. It may be fairly asserted that as a dissector of English character, Mr. Meredith has been excelled by no writer of his time.

A corporation is an aggregation of individuals, created by the State, with all the bad, and none of the good qualities of the individuals of which it is composed. No sooner is this creation created than it arrogates to itself powers greater than its creator possesses. Such are the creatures who have by legal processes obtained possession of all the coal mines in this country. Coal has now come to be one of the actual necessities of life, especially in the northern portion of the United States. It was made, not by these creatures, but by the Creator of the World. By means of legal possession these creatures can levy a tax upon every fireside, every individual in the country. They have, in fact, just done so. They have increased the price of this product given by our Creator, to us their fellow men, fifty cents per ton. This means a direct tax of more than thirty-five millions of dollars, the payment of which cannot be avoided or escaped except like other taxes, by death, and an indirect tax of probably as much more, for it increases the cost of every manufactured article in this country, which increased cost comes finally out of the consumer. Now is it wise, or just, to allow such a vital necessity of life to remain in the possession of individuals to be used by them in this way, against the public, and for their private enrichment. N. B.—Calling this nihilistic will not destroy the argument.

Called from the sweet retirements of private life, at the imperious demand of their fellow-citizens, to assume the cares of office, the members of the Board of Public Works afford a good illustration of the ungratefulness of Republics. For, thrust into office against their protest, they are kept there against their own desire, and made to labor unselfishly for the public good. There ought to be some remedy for this state of things. Why not add the rank *emeritus* to the titles of city officers, and thus create this board into the Board of Public Works *emeritus*, continue in spite of their protests, their salaries during life, set aside certain streets,—for instance, Cent, Pine, Dollar, and Doubloon streets, for their amusement, and then employ a *competent* engineer to construct and keep in order the remainder of the highways of the city. It is positively wicked to squander the hard-earned taxes of the people in experiments upon such thoroughfares as Benefit street and Broadway, by men now on the down grade of life, who have never given a single thought to the complex subject which they have undertaken to administer.

Mr. James Otis, the author of several excellent books for very young boys, comes with a new one, *Silent Pete*. It is the story of what happened to a couple of boys who stowed themselves away on a steamer from New Orleans for New York.

The *Sunday Journal* recently contained an elaborate article on the collection of books left by the late John R. Bartlett. The BOOK NOTES alludes to it on account of its misuse of terms, inexcusable in a member of the staff, and for its lack of bibliographical knowledge, which, of course, is a matter which members of the staff may be excused for not having mastered. The collection is described as "one of the most unique." In another place a book is characterized as "somewhat unique." The word *unique*, as applied to books, or in fact to anything else, means "a thing without a like," "a thing unequalled." There can be no such thing as a "somewhat unique," or a "most unique" book. It is either unique or it is not unique. The writer says the collection is "*peculiarly rich*" in philology, and gives two specimens. Unfortunately these specimens are dictionaries, and dictionaries are not treatises on philology. A careful bibliographer should not write *Barrett*, when *Barcl* was the dictionary maker's name. Fortunately for the literary world, Johnson's dictionary, Latham's edition, is not rare, nor is it, like the first edition, "unique." The collection is said to be "*particularly rich*" in reprints by Sabin, Wiggin, Munsell, and the Prince Society." Reprints, in bibliography, are not considered particularly rich. Originals only are so considered. In this connection, however, the writer is in error. Munsell's Historical Series, which he describes as reprints, were not reprints, but original publications. The collection is said to contain a "remarkable collection of American archives issued under an act of Congress, by Peter Force." The BOOK NOTES would like to inquire what there is remarkable in that book, except its bulk? The collection is said to contain a *proof* set of the portraits of the British Poets from Chaucer to Beattie, a fine example, etc. The BOOK NOTES would like to inquire, did anybody ever see any other kind of a set? The writer says that ten copies of the proceedings at the laying of the corner-stone of the City Hall were printed upon large paper and illustrated, etc. This is not correct. General Horatio Rogers delivered the oration. This oration was printed separately from the proceedings, on large paper, ten copies. There are said to be several fine "Pickering's," including Huber's *English Universities*, with colored plates. Huber's book is neither fine nor a "Pickering." It was printed at Manchester, England, by Charles Simms & Co., for Simms & Denham. Mr. Pickering's name was printed on the title, doubtless, to play upon ignorance. The *Arabian Nights* are said to be illustrated by Snike. *Snike* was the word. Sir Egerton Brydges is said to have revised the titles in the *Restituta*. Revived is the word. The *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century* is described as being in 16 volumes. The BOOK NOTES presumes this

book to be that written by John Nichols, which is in 8 volumes. The writer has evidently confounded it with a work written by John Bowyer Nichols, a son of the former, entitled *Illustrations of the Literary History of the 18th Century*. This is in 8 volumes also, and is frequently bound uniformly with the former. The BOOK NOTES merely alludes to certain technical errors easily committed by a writer unacquainted with books, but the whole article is weak where it should be strong, and exposes with unsparing hand the weak points of the collection which it undertakes to commend.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard will shortly issue a handbook of history, by George Makpeace Towle, with the taking title of *The Nation in a Nutshell*, which is, as its subsidiary title implies, "a rapid outline of American history." It begins with an account of the earliest known or supposed inhabitants of our continent; treats briefly but clearly of the eras of colonization and colonial growth; describes the causes and rise of the revolution, the formation of the constitution and government, the presidents, the wars of 1812 and Mexico, and the civil war; and brings the record of events down to the present day. It has also chapters on our growth in literature, the arts and sciences, material interests and inventions, and on the political changes which have taken place in recent years. It is intended for such readers as desire, by a rapid glance, to survey the main features and landmarks of American history, and who have not the time to peruse the more comprehensive histories.

The Monarch of Dreams, by J. W. Higginson, in press by Lee & Shepard, will attract attention as indicating a reversion from the current realism to the more imaginative school of Hawthorne. It is based on a careful study—perhaps through the Society of Psychical Research—of the phenomena of dreaming. The hero, a lonely man in a farm-house among the hills, is possessed with the ambition to connect his dreams, and thus lead two separate existences, and this he carries out with a success that ends in tragedy. A well-known literary man in New York writes of the story: "It reminds me of some of Hawthorne's best work in its style, and the theory advanced must be absolutely original, at least, in modern thinking."

The Lippincott Company issue the new love story by Mrs. Forrester, entitled *Once Again*. Mrs. Forrester is the author of *Diana Curcio* and *Dolores*. Both received very high commendation as charming fictions.

Mrs. Louisa Parsons Hopkins's educational work, *How Shall My Child Be Taught*, is nearly ready for publication by Lee & Shepard.

Among the blundering beliefs of people, is one that sleeping in a room with growing plants is detrimental to health, nothing can be further from the truth. The editor of the BOOK NOTES knows two individuals who have slept four winters in a room where were twenty-five pots of flowering plants. The plants did well, and so did the occupants. Just now the Lippincott Company have published a book on this subject. It is called *House Plants as Sanitary Agents*, by Dr. J. M. Anders. It consists of a series of experiments covering eight years, in which the fact is established not only that the presence of plants in sleeping apartments, or sick rooms, is innocuous, but they are positively a great benefit. Dr. Anders names diseases in which great benefits were wrought by their introduction. The wider the reading of such a book as this, the more educated men become.

There are nine of Shakespeare's Comedies given by Elizabeth Wormsley Latimer's *Familiar Talks on some of Shakespeare's Comedies*. In a short introduction this lady gives you the history of the publication and the derivation of the plot of the plays. This she follows with the story, into which she interpolates the finest sections of the play itself. Thus she has made a sort of labor saving apparatus which will be very useful to many people, since it will assist them in getting more quickly the meaning of the author. The beautiful passages in Shakespeare's plays are like diamonds, the brilliancy of which becomes apparent as you cut away the rough surroundings. This is a part of the work rendered by Mrs. Latimer, whose book is published by Roberts Brothers.

Professor Thayer's *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament* has just been published by Harper & Brothers. It is a large quarto volume, containing about 750 pages. The Lexicon is founded on the second edition of Grimm's *Lexicon Græco-Latinum in Libros Novi Testamenti*, which appeared in 1878. It is probable that the volume will prove to be the most important aid to New Testament study given to the world within a generation.

The sixth in the series of Balzac's novels in English, now in process of publication by Roberts Brothers, *Cousin Pons*, is now ready. With each succeeding issue the patronage increases. This proves the making of new friends for Balzac. It is pleasant to note the compliments given by the *London Athenæum* to the translations of these novels, which, it says, are far above the average of English translations from the French.

Under the title *Castle Nowhere*, Mrs. Constance Fenimore Woolson has gathered several magazine sketches of hers into a volume, which the Harpers have published.

Mr. James Beale, a bookseller of Philadelphia, issues a catalogue of books which he has for sale, among them he includes the *Memoirs of Rhode Island Officers*, which the late Mr. John R. Bartlett published, with this note: *Only 50 copies printed*, the object being to increase the price by scarcity. This is not true. There were 500 copies. In this connection the BOOK NOTES will put upon record another fact connected with this book which may hereafter puzzle book collectors. The list of portraits calls at page 273 for the portrait of Lieutenant Commander Thomas P. Ives. It will not be found there. It was omitted in the whole edition because of the unsatisfactory character of the work.

Mr. W. H. Mallock, the English writer who became famous by writing a book entitled, *Is Life Worth Living?* has written a novel entitled *The Old Order Changes*. It has to do with the socialistic ideas of laborers at present under agitation. Mr. Mallock has now reached the definite conclusion that life is certainly not worth living, if the old order changes. Things would be in a pretty fix if the old order didn't change. Mallock would be a vassal of the Duke of Buccleugh's, while I should be a forrester watching hares and pheasants for the Marquis Westminster's dinner. Messrs. Putnam publish Mr. Mallock's novel in their 50 cent series.

The BOOK NOTES is in one respect different from some other journals. When it blunders, it is willing to own up. In the last number Dudley Warner's Book of Eloquence is spoken of as *new*. It was not new, having been printed, as the Telegram informs us, "in New York in a small inland village, and not properly placed before the public. Otherwise it should have succeeded, for it was of much better literary quality than the other boys' 'speakers' of that day."

Messrs. Putnam have issued a little set of three volumes entitled *Humorous Masterpieces*, from American literature. The selection is made by Edward T. Mason. It is difficult to conceive of a more amusing book. It comprises the best things written in the last fifty years. Many an old acquaintance will be met as you run through these volumes. Among them Mark Twain's *Jumping Frogs*, and Harriet Spofford's *Aunt Pin's Funeral*.

Jean Ingelow has written a novel with the title *John Jerome*. No English writer has such keen insight into the affairs of life, nor a quainter way of expressing them. There are heaps of wisdom in these acute sentences. Roberts Brothers publish it.

Sketches of Western Life, by Hon. Harvey Rice, of Cleveland, Ohio, is in press by Lee & Shepard for immediate issue.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

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{ NO. 17.

Two Books of Peculiar Local Interest.

In 1873 there was published a book by Lee & Shepard, entitled *Rhoda Thornton's Girlhood*. It was written by Mrs. Mary E. Pratt, the wife of a worthy and well-known citizen of Pawtucket. This book deals with certain people who lived in the towns adjoining. Their identity is covered under the thin disguise of fictitious names. All the scenes lay, and all the events transpired, within a few miles of this new city. Miss Deborah, the chief character in the story, was a well-known person, living in Smithfield. Quite recently there has been published a book bearing the name *Three Holes in a Chimney*, by Didama, which name is, of course, pseudonymous. The chief character in this book is Deborah Gill. She is the same person as Miss Deborah in the former book. The same scenes, the same persons, the same events, occur in both books. A comparison of the two books is hence inevitable. The result of this comparison is one of the most singular things connected with this extraordinary history. It can only be explained, if indeed it can be explained, by the supposition that Deborah Gill really lived two distinct lives, each possessing diverse characteristics from the other. One, a benevolent, Christian life, beautiful in its serene proportions; the other, penurious, avaricious, cruel, exacting almost to the very verge of the criminal law. In very truth, if those things are true which Didama relates, Miss Deborah was at times clearly within the reach of the criminal law. This difference between the two writers is possible on the supposition that Mrs. Pratt saw only those things illustrative of the first characteristics, while Didama gathered her details in other fields. Didama's book is personal to the last degree. Scarcely a prominent individual in Ashton or Albion, or Smithfield, or Woonsocket, or in the surrounding country, and dwelling there from twenty to forty years ago, who does not figure in these pages. A goodly number of Providence people of the same times also figure in them. In many cases their names are given. They are those of well-known people, among whom are Zachariah Allen, John Carter Brown, Dr. Usher Parsons, Peter Pratt,

Leonard B. Pratt, Edward Harris, George L. Barnes, Sam. F. Man, Thomas Man, and a great many others. Then there are others hidden by fictitious names. There is nothing bad or scandalous about these people; they come naturally into the narrative. When *Rhoda Thornton* was published, the poet Whittier lent his name to the preface, in these words: "It strikes me as a very successful picture of New England life in its local coloring and characterizations." What can he say should he ever see *Three Holes in a Chimney*. It is a picture of New England life such as has never before been written. It bears the impress of truth; there is no writing for effect. It does not attempt to play the pathetic upon you; it recites the most revolting outrages perpetrated by Miss Deborah upon the two children in her care, in a very simple, unpretending way, which may perhaps be the very mastery of art, and while doing this Didama withholds not her testimony to the strange admixture of Christian benevolence with which Miss Deborah gave variety to her peculiar life. The study of this character, as portrayed by these two writers, aside from its literary interest, is in another way highly interesting and useful. Miss Deborah was a psychological curiosity. She was no doubt honest in her acts, but her honesty might have been warped by the corroding crime avarice, and the question naturally arises how far we, as neighbors, are bound to tolerate and endure the conscientious vagaries of other people. If a man persists in the plea that he is performing God's service in beating his wife morning and evening, are we, although outsiders, bound to admit his plea, or shall we interfere with his conscience? Surely we must draw the line somewhere. Miss Deborah insisted upon the performance of her duty in training the conscience of the child; her neighbors should have insisted upon performing their duty in training the conscience of Miss Deborah. There are those who think that the chief wickedness in such cases lies with those who, like Didama, publish the facts rather than in the acts of those who perform the wicked things described. The *BOOK NOTES* is not of that way of thinking. The way to exterminate evil is to expose it. Didama has exposed it. That which she exposed had long ceased to exist.

Her exposition did not suppress or destroy it. Dilama knew all this before," she wrote. What she has written is a warning, and an education for those who are now here. She did not expect to remedy the evils which she described. When we hang a murderer we do not expect to restore life to the victim. If in such cases as this we are confined to truth, then we must draw upon facts, and if upon facts, they must have happened, and hence are history, otherwise we write fiction by drawing upon the imagination for our facts. Time does not run against punishment of all crime. Were it so, Eugene Aram would not have been hanged. The acts of Deborah are not outlawed, at all events so far as literature is concerned. The writer of the BOOK NOTES has a few and only a few sets of these two books for sale. They are well worth the attention of Rhode Island people.

Colonel Knox, who has during the past five or six years been engaged in writing the well-known Boy Traveller Series which the Harpers have published this year, has a new one. It is travels in Russia. The Eastern complications add very much to the interest of this volume. The theory of construction of these books is peculiar and in some respects admirable. Colonel Knox does some of his own travelling, and then supplements his own experience by a selection of the best experiences of other travellers. As a preparation Colonel Knox made three journeys into the Russian Empire. His first journey covered eleven thousand miles. His second was in the Crimea and about the Black Sea. His third was in Finland and the Baltic provinces. The party, consisting of an imaginary Dr. Bronson and two imaginary boys, Frank Bassett and Fred Bronson, went from Vienna to Warsaw, thence to St. Petersburg, where they make a prolonged tarry, and then to Moscow, the ancient capital of all the Russias. They then went to the great fairs at Novgorod, and from thence they descended the Volga, until they reached Astrakan on the Caspian Sea, thence they sailed across to Turkestan, in Central Asia, then back across to Caucasus and across the Black Sea to Odessa. In all this long journey they visit the chief towns and cities, see strange people in dresses quite unknown to them, gather the legends and tales of the people, go down into the greatest salt mines now known, visit the petroleum fields along the Caspian, investigate the postal system, the money exchanges, and in fact everything new or curious which fell in their way. Hundreds of wood-cuts illustrate the text, the facilities in this respect of the publishers are unequalled, they being able to draw upon the many books which they have published covering this ground.

A protective tariff is like lifting one end of a log; the higher you lift it, the further in the mud you bury the other end.

The Stockbridge Catalogue of the Harris Collection.

It is well known that the late C. F. Harris made a large collection of American poetry. It is also well known that subsequently to the death of Mr. Harris, Senator Anthony bought this collection, which he left by will to the library of Brown University. In 1874 Mr. Harris printed *An Index* to this collection. His reasons for doing so are stated in a preliminary note. He therein further stated that he might at some future period, "should the material at his command at any time seem to warrant it, print a more comprehensive catalogue of his collection, with full titles and collations of all the more important articles, and with, perhaps, brief notices of the writers." With a view to the carrying out of the idea thus suggested, the Rev. Dr. John C. Stockbridge, of this city, has prepared and published *A Catalogue of the Harris Collection of American Poetry, with Biographical and Bibliographical Notes*. There are many reasons why the BOOK NOTES should review this book. But one, and a sufficient one, is for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of accuracy with which the work has been done. It is a fault in the system which has been pursued that the title of anonymous works are omitted in their order in the index. To be explicit. There is a book entitled *Horace in New York*, no name of the author appears on its title page. It bears date 1826. This book does not appear under the word *Horace*, nor under any word in the title. It appears only under the name *Clason, Isaac S.* He was the author, but unless you knew this fact how could you discover the title? Of course you could not. Again. There was a small leaflet of four pages, printed here in Providence in 1870. It has the heading *In Memoriam*, is signed *Lizzie Louise*, and dated March, 1870. Now finding a copy of this leaflet one could search this Catalogue only under the catch-words *In*, or *Memorial*, or *Lizzie*, or *Louise*. But the poem could be found under neither. It only appears under the name, *Gross, Mrs. J. M.* This lady was the person who wrote it, but her name nowhere appears upon it. Hence it would not be possible to learn whether a copy was in the collection or not. These are serious faults which very much impair the usefulness of the work. Again. The wrong catch-word is almost invariably used. Thus in the title *A Camp Jester*, the catch-word used is *Jester*. In the following specimens the italicized words are the catch-words used, viz: *The Intellectual Flambeau*, *The Devil's Football*, *The Modern Gilpin*, *The Sailor Boy's First Voyage*, *The Old Chair*, *The Fancy Ball*, *The Snoblace Ball*, and so through the book. This is contrary to established usage, and inconvenient for use. These, like the former, are errors of system. Besides these there are a great many sporadic cases. Here are a few specimens.

Mr. Coffin, the Boston Bard, is stated to have died in 1857. He died in 1837. H. H. (Helen Hunt) is stated to have been born 1831, and to have married 1822. A poem by Andrew Nichols delivered at the Danvers' celebration, does not appear under Nichols, but only under Danvers. While in the case of a birthday poem delivered at the 80th birthday of R. Guild, the verses are attributed to him, while they were by somebody else, and read to him. Thus he has been made an American Poet who probably never wrote a line in his life. A great many of the titles appear without dates, thus *The Spirit of the Farmer's Museum*, 1801. Mr. Hoppin's *Carrot Pomade*, 1864. English's *Zeph Doolittle*, 1838. Fisher's *Short Poems*, 1827; none of these dates appear. In the last specimen the place of publication, Portland, is omitted. There are many typographical errors besides those above named. Thus a man by name Huggins wrote a book *Hugginsiana*. It is given *Huggiana*. A Mr. Ryder published *Gillian* in 1858. It is set back a couple of centuries, thus, 1658. Dr. Joyce's *Bland* appears as *Bladid*. Hood's *Gonzalco* appears as *Gonzaloo*. There is so much lack of care and of fitness in the descriptions of books, that for the purpose of accurate comparison the Catalogue would be of no avail. William Cullen Bryant is given the authorship of Mr. Lowell's *Fable for Critics*. A note concerning Eastburn, the author of *Yanoyden*, appears, but the title of the book is omitted. So in the case of Judge Job Durfee; his *Complete Works* appear, but neither edition of his only poem, *What Cheer*. Singularly enough neither edition of Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman's Poems appear, but only a prose work by her on Edgar Poe. The following pseudonymous title *A Green Horne, M. P.*, is thus comically given, *Horne, (A. G. M. P.)*. A few biographical notes are given, but they are mainly such as could be readily gathered from Duyckinck or from Biographical Dictionaries. The *Providence Journal*, in a recent notice, says on this point, "in every case where it has been possible to obtain the desired information there is a sketch of the life of every poet whose writings are represented in the collection." Nothing could be further from the truth than such a statement. There is almost nothing new, while a vast amount of information which Mr. Harris had gathered and incorporated into his *Index* has been overlooked and omitted. Very much of this matter relates to the dates of birth and death of authors, and to the authorship of anonymous poems. Thus Mr. Harris had discovered the author of a poem *The Locc of Nature* to be G. Z. Adams. The Catalogue does not so give it. That *Nancy Blake* was a pseudonym, the real name of the author being *Ruth M. Cromwell*. That *Bookum* was a pseudonym for *D. Brown*. These are but specimens of omissions. A careful comparison of the *Index* with the *Catalogue* would doubtless disclose a great many more just like them. The

writer of these BOOK NOTES had hoped that the gathering of this collection by Mr. Harris would result in the preparation of a Catalogue of the nature of the *Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica*,—an accurate description of the books which he possessed. Mr. Harris had himself suggested as much. But the opportunity has now been lost, at all events for our own days, and a hundred years hence much of the knowledge which might now be gathered cannot be obtained. So far as materials exist right here in Providence for memoirs of Rhode Island writers they have been ignored altogether. A little research, or the asking of a few questions, and the information would have been secured. Three gentlemen, Mr. Albert G. Greene, Mr. C. F. Harris, and Hon. Henry B. Anthony, were at succeeding periods engaged in the collection of these books. Sketches of each precede the Catalogue. In the sketch of Mr. Greene it is related that the "original school bill of Rhode Island was drafted by his skillful hand." The first general school law of Rhode Island was passed by the General Assembly in 1799, three years before Mr. Greene was born. It is, moreover, stated that that law contained the views, or suggestions, of many men, written out by James Burrill, Jr. At all events Mr. Greene could not have written it. Mr. Greene is credited with the authorship of "Old Grimes," and a specimen stanza is given. Unfortunately the specimen presented is the only one which Mr. Greene did not write. The facts in the case appear in BOOK NOTES, Vol. 2, p. 66. A serious omission in this sketch is the absence of any mention of the editorship of the *Literary Journal* in this city in 1833-4, by Mr. Greene. This periodical was of signal excellence. Beyond all comparison superior to anything which has succeeded it. It certainly deserves mention. More literary work by Mr. Greene can be found in it than in all other printed sources together. Mr. Stockbridge's Catalogue represents much labor and he has doubtless done it as well as he was able to do it; but he has had no training in the business. It was all new to him. It required an educated bibliographer. There is scarcely a bibliographical note in it.

Mr. Simon Newcomb has written a book on the questions of the day entitled a *Plain Man's Talk on the Labor Question*. He takes the ground that organizations of capital into corporations and monopolies is for the public good, while organizations of laborers into societies is a danger to the State and to themselves. That "great accumulations of capital, whether by an individual or a corporation, is really employed for the public benefit," p. 91. When the learned author wrote that paragraph he must have had the Standard Oil Company in mind, or, perhaps, the individual ownership of the coal mines of a country, whereby individuals can levy taxes upon a people, or freeze them out. Again he

says: "I have made it clear beyond a cavil that it was to *your* benefit that Vanderbilt did not stop making money," p. 90. That has a grain of comfort for us, but we question whether the small mill owner who ran counter to Mr. A. T. Stewart took the same view. Mr. Newcomb has apparently discovered that Mr. Vanderbilt created first capital, then people, and then opened up the country. Hitherto the *BOOK NOTES* has not taken precisely that view. Again he says, "without capital we should all be in as poor a condition as our forefathers were." Precisely,—but did Vanderbilt or Jay Gould furnish us with the capital which has enriched us, for their benefit of course, or where did we get it, or haven't we got it? Again he says, "We could never have had capital unless men had wanted to get rich and had saved up money (of course which themselves had earned) with which to render greater services to their fellow-men than they could render without it," p. 105. The *BOOK NOTES* does not wish to descend to personalities. But it would have been a pleasure to see the mellow smile which would have beamed along the face of the late Mr. Randolph Chandler, could he have read this reason for getting rich. It is quite clear from all this that the learned author would believe that it is much more safe to invest corporations with legislative control, than to confer upon legislatures corporation control. It is needless to say that with such views the *BOOK NOTES* is not in accord. But if you like such opinions, then such opinions are what you like. Harper & Brothers publish this very interesting little book.

President Arthur sent Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin Minister to Persia. He remained there two years in that capacity, when Mr. Cleveland went in, and Mr. Benjamin went out, of power. While there, Mr. Benjamin made the most of his opportunity in gathering a knowledge of the men and things which he saw. Now he has written a book about it all, which the Ticknors have beautifully printed, in form a large octavo, and full of beautiful pictures. Knowing Mr. Benjamin's predilections one would expect to find something of the arts and the architecture of the Persians. He will not be disappointed. Everywhere it attracted him, and he has made it attractive to you. In his glance at the arts, he carefully describes the work in embroidery done by the Persian women, which in many respects is remarkable. There is a clever chapter on the Persian Statutes, and the administration of justice; and another on the political situation as it was at the close of 1885. Altogether Mr. Benjamin has made a very interesting book, which will prove a seasonable gift for any man or woman of sense.

A set of the complete works of George Eliot for \$4.00.

Book Printing as a Fine Art.

There is scarcely a person who, when he sees a handsomely printed book, fails to remark upon its beauty. Were he asked to give the reasons for his admiration he would probably be unable to do so. The *BOOK NOTES* will set forth the elements of beauty in book printing. There must be first a proper proportion in the size of the printed page to the margin around it. The addition in length of an em in a line will destroy this proportion. The top and the bottom lines must begin and end properly. There must be a uniformity of tone in the color of the ink, and there must be a perfect register, which means that the pages on each leaf must be exactly over or under each other; and lastly, there is the back margin, which too often is too wide or too narrow. All these requirements were so admirably met by the Providence Press Company in a book which that Company once printed for the writer that he must be forgiven for now referring to it as an exemplification of all that is beautiful in book printing. The book was the *Private Libraries of Providence*, by Gen. Rogers. This book is beyond comparison the most beautiful book ever printed here, and is as fine a specimen as could be produced in this country. There is one other matter which I have thus far purposely omitted, to which I must now come. It is concerning the setting of a title page. It has come to be a proverb that in its exterior lines, a title page must, in form, resemble a vase. Holding to this inexorable rule the compositor must hold in view the matters to be made more or less prominent, and lastly the punctuation. In this connection I can refer with pride to the *Rhode Island Historical Tracts*.

For every one of the beautiful title pages which they contain, I am indebted to the skillful workmanship of these same excellent printers. The reason then why you think a book is beautifully printed, is because in its workmanship the rules which I have mentioned have been rigidly complied with.

Harper & Brothers have completed the year's volume of the *Young People* and bound it for a Christmas book. Every year for four years, the *BOOK NOTES* has tried to say something fresh, which would induce people to examine these volumes. There is nothing commendatory which it has not already said. It cares not how old you are, you will laugh over and enjoy the pictures. There is positively no fault to be found with it. Had it but a little fault, you all know how eagerly the *BOOK NOTES* would expose it. It is so pure in thought and in form of expression that it needs not the certificate of somebody before putting it into the hands of your children. Did you ever count the debt of gratitude that you owe to this house for the purity of their books and periodicals? You can't point even to a suggestion of immorality.

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In a speech delivered at Pawtucket by Judge Bradley, during the recent canvass for the election of a Representative to Congress, there occurs the following paragraph:

"In addition to that, my good old teacher Dr. Wayland, says: 'Upon this nation rests the duty to maintain the system that has once been adopted and upon the faith in which capital and labor have been expended and have rested their hopes.' It was not a question of political economy. He had been a teacher of moral philosophy and maintained that the obligation to maintain such a system is a question of ethics, it is a moral duty to maintain a system which you have once created and upon which the faith of your citizens has rested. So you have a moral duty to maintain a system of charges upon imports into this country."

I also have been a student of Wayland, not indeed, in Brown University, but during the odd moments of a busy life. These views are so different from those which I had supposed Wayland held that I have made diligent search to find them. The result of my search appears in the following extract from his *Political Economy*.

Having set forth (pp. 152, 153) "some of the certain evils of such a system," that is the protective principle system, which he says, "ought not to be voluntarily imposed upon ourselves without equal certainty of future benefits," which he has already demonstrated cannot arise. Dr. Wayland (p. 154) says, "To all this it is finally objected that a government having adopted a restrictive system and having thus obliged persons formerly engaged in other branches of industry to embark in manufactures is under moral obligations to continue that protection, at least as long as to enable the manufacturer to change his mode of employment without injury. To this objection I have no desire to make any reply. It is a question of morals and not of political economy. Whatever the government has directly or indirectly pledged itself to do, it is bound to do. But this has nothing to do with the question of expediency or in expediency of its having in the first instance thus pledged itself, nor with the question whether it be not expedient to change its system as fast as it may be able to do so consistently with its moral obligations."

This phrase appears in the 2d, 3d, and 4th editions of Wayland's *Political Economy*, published between the years 1838-1844. Those include the years during which Judge Bradley was a student under Wayland, and these are the books which Wayland at that time taught. These two opinions are so directly opposed to each other that if both are Wayland's then Wayland is convicted of a change of front, in fact, of double-dealing, which is a thing incredible, and before admitting it the BOOK NOTES must see the evidence. But even if Wayland accepted the doctrine and Judge Bradley approved it, the BOOK NOTES would still deny it. It is a doctrine which ought not to stand a moment. It means that a State cannot change its public laws without paying damages to such of its citizens as were losers of money thereby. Were this doctrine to be admitted, a State could never increase or reduce a rate of taxation. I once held \$35,000 in English bonds. The Government took off the duty, which had been 25 per cent. Could I maintain an action for the \$4,000 in duties which I had paid? Or, on the contrary, suppose I hold \$20,000 in English bonds, and Government should put on a duty of 25 per cent. This would increase the cost of such goods \$5,000, and hence would add to the market value of my stock. Ought the Government to be able to maintain an action against me for this increased market value which their law had given? The BOOK NOTES denies the soundness of the doctrine.

Ever since the publication of *John Inglesant* there has been a certain interest among the readers of the Test fiction, in the subsequent writings of Mr. J. H. Shorthouse. A new story, *Sir Percival*, has just been published by Macmillan & Co. It is a metaphysical fiction in which is discussed the problem of life and the mystery of sin and death.

Harper & Brothers have a new American novel entitled the *Demigod*. The name of the Demigod, so the anonymous author informs us, is Hector Vyr. He did extraordinary things. Among others, he released an American family from being captives held for ransom by brigands in Greece, the story of which makes a captivating incident in the narrative.

Providence is to have a new institution which, from its literary character, demands recognition at the hands of the BOOK NOTES. Mademoiselle Irène Saniewska has taken the house 5 George-street, in which she has set apart certain apartments to be devoted to the purposes of a French Reading Room. Here she gathers the best Parisian periodicals, covering literature, politics, art, fashions, theatres, music and, in fact, everything which the most cultivated French people are at the time discussing. Mademoiselle proposes opening these rooms to subscribers at the price of five dollars per annum. The rooms will be open from 10 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Fridays Mademoiselle will give her personal attendance from 2 until 4 o'clock, during which time she will read to her visitors the latest things in poetry, or the drama, or in fiction, or she will discuss with them the things which they have themselves read. Her rooms are bright and sunny, and are simply but elegantly furnished. Here you can read *Figaro*, the *Journal pour Rire*, the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, the *Journal du Dimanche*, the *Revue des deux Mondes*, the *Univers Illustré*, the *Revue Critique*, et *historique de la Littérature*, the *Modes Parisienne*, the *Journal d'Emilie Raymonde*, the *Revue Musicale*, and many other such things, every day if you please, and on one day you have the advantage of conversation upon such matters with an educated and accomplished French lady. This part of the scheme alone is worth more than the modest sum which Mademoiselle requests for its full enjoyment. The only thing in this admirable scheme to which the BOOK NOTES objects is that its editor cannot partake of this literary banquet. It is for ladies only.

One of the prettiest of books is Frances Havergal's *Fullness of Joy*, every page covered with beautifully colored flowers. A companion to it is *Songs of the Master's Love*, by the same lady.

It is beyond question that legislation has produced more misery, both in England and in the United States, than all other causes of misery combined. The greatest danger to the people lies not in themselves, but in those to whom they have delegated the power of legislation.

Mr. Solomon B. Griffin wrote recently a series of letters to the *Springfield Republican* from Mexico. They have now been gathered into a volume and published by Harper & Brothers under the title, *Mexico of To-day*. Mr. Griffin discourses with much acuteness on the politics of the country; the methods of agriculture; the management of railways; the social condition of the people, whether at home or in society, or in the street, and in fact everything pertaining to the physical or practical condition of things there. It is a small, compact book, well illustrated, and just the companion for a journey there.

Susanna Wesley was the mother of John Wesley, the founder of the sect Methodists. Charles Wesley, the poet of Methodism, was her son also. To write the life of this lady from any other than from a religious standpoint, seems at first ridiculous. But this is what has been attempted by Eliza Clarke, in the latest issue of the *Famous Women Series*, which Roberts Brothers have published. Susanna Wesley is described as a woman of intellect, a keen politician, and of excellent executive ability. It were needless to say this much, because we know that in boys are most strongly reproduced the characteristics of their mothers, and knowing the high degree in which John Wesley possessed these very powers, we look, of course, to his mother for their derivation. A much more wonderful thing concerning this lady is that she possessed any powers whatever, for she was the twenty-fifth child of her father, and was herself the mother of nineteen children. Heavens! what families they raised in those days. She was born in 1689 and died in 1742. To the BOOK NOTES the most curiously interesting things in this book are the scraps of family life which it discloses of which there are not a few. There is a chapter entitled *Supernatural Noises*, in which is related a series of occurrences in the Wesley family in 1716-1717, which reads singularly like a description of modern spiritual manifestations. Had the account been written by the author of the book it would not have been singular, but it is in the form of letters written at the time by several members of the family, and hence is curious. The book is a good one.

Among the Christmas books this year comes *Nature's Hallelujah*, by Irene E. Jerome. It is published by Lee & Shepard. In form it is an oblong quarto. In theory it is the awakening to life of nature, after its long night of winter. It celebrates with poetry and picture the birth-time of the spring flowers, and of the wild birds. The time is laid in April, and May, and June, and the scenes are the meadows and hillsides, and copses with which we are all so familiar. As we look upon these delicate drawings we are transported as if by the wand of enchantment among the scenes we love so well, and we forget for the time the dull, cold, cheerless city. These books by Miss Jerome are overflowing with a sentiment of intense love of nature. It is that which gives them the strong hold which they have in the esteem of men. And it is that love of nature, intensified by the reverent approach to her subject, which guides the delicate pencil which she holds. Her books are full of thought, reverent thought, and they deserve and will receive the patronage of people.

The *Sonnets & Lyrics* written by Helen (Hunt) Jackson have been gathered into a very pretty little volume and published by Roberts Brothers.

When I first learned that Charles Lamb had said that in the intellectual composition of a boy who didn't like apple dumplings there was something lacking, my regard for Mr. Lamb as a philosopher was immediate and profound. So now when I have just discovered a phrase like this in a book, "When a girl deliberately laughs at being made love to, there is something radically wrong in her make up," my mind is at once made up that Annie Bliss McConnell, the author of the book, is a woman with an opinion, a sound one, too. Frank, free, out-spoken, in such a woman there must have been bliss for McConnell. Well this lady has written a novel with the curious title *Half-Married*. What advantage there is in being married in this incomplete way the BOOK NOTES has not discovered. This being suspended mid heaven and earth is a condition fit only for the occupant of Mahomet's coffin. The story seems to be this: General Lansing was an old West Pointer in the service of his country along the frontiers. He had a daughter Bessie, who, being motherless, served with him in his campaigns. She could ride, she could swim, she could shoot. In short, she possessed in abundance those accomplishments which the old journalists used to say "render the connubial state desirable." One day there was assigned to the command of General Lansing a young officer just out of West Point. Charlie Waring was his name. He came, Miss Bessie said, with a reputation of being wild, "as wild as a hawk," as she expressed it. So she took it upon herself to undertake some of the discipline which it was supposed to be the duty of her father to administer. For the results of her experiments in this line the reader is referred to the sprightly story which Lippincott publishes.

At first the BOOK NOTES took it to be something concerning old John Bunyan, but on reflection we remembered that John's pilgrimage wasn't made on a tricycle. So we investigated further and we found that it was *Two Pilgrims' Progress*, to wit, their names were Joe and Elizabeth Pennell, and they pilgrimaged from Florence to Rome by the old Flaminian way, and other ways, on a tricycle. Joe did the heavy work, and made the pictures, while Elizabeth acted as headlight, and wrote the story. The whole is a clever account of a pretty journey through classic lands. Hawthorne has told us of his experiences over this very same road, but it wasn't on a tricycle. The distance was perhaps a hundred and fifty miles through a country filled with vineyards and villages, and everywhere the peasants flocked with innocent curiosity to see these singular people and their singular vehicle. Only at Rome were they stopped by the gendarme on the Corso and fined ten francs for furious riding. Roberts Brothers publish this interesting book.

It is the fate of cultivated people to be afflicted with a love of the fine arts. We do not expect to find a Venus of Milo in the hut of a Hottentot. While this is true it is not a misfortune. It is wise and good to love the works of the greatest geniuses in art. No one was ever made bad by looking upon the Medicean Venus. Among American women no one has done more to develop a love of these things than Clara Erskine Clement. The Ticknors have brought out for Christmas uses a new book of hers entitled *Stories of Art and Artists*. The book is essentially popular in its character. It takes an artist, Cimabue, for example, tells who he was, when and where he lived, his method of work, some of the greatest of his works, where they are, and how they look, this last by exquisite engravings. Only the greatest names in art are presented. Thus we fail to get lost in a maze of obscure artists. Portraits of these men and women abound throughout the book. There is Rembrandt, and Van Dyck, and Mirillo, and Fra Angelico, and Titian, and fifty more, among them the grand head of Albert Durer. Among the copies of pictures there is Van Dyck's portrait of Charles the First. Take one look at this picture, and you will understand how it happened that the head of Charles was used to ornament the block. This beautiful book is filled with suggestions for thought.

The Lippincott Company publish for the coming Christmas Mr. T. Buchanan Read's poem, the *Closing Scene*. It has been exquisitely illustrated with many wood engravings. The poem is a careful study of domestic life in America, the sentiment of which has such a strong hold upon every one of us. The book is small, but beautiful. The same publishers issue another pretty poem by M. B. M. Toland, entitled *Egle and the Elf*. A fantastic fancy indeed it is. *Egle* was the most beautiful of the Naiads. It is in the Eclogues that Virgil describes her. She was the daughter of Zeus. There is nothing prettier than this charming conceit.

The principle of protection in this country is just as certain of destruction as was the slave system of the South. It is, as a matter of fact, just as unprincipled. It taxes the help in a mill for the benefit of the owner, and with not the slightest possibility of a chance for the laborer. His shirt is taxed 39 per cent. His boots are taxed 39 per cent. His stockings are taxed 35 per cent. His coat is taxed 60 per cent. The very bread he eats is taxed 29 per cent., and this is called *protecting* him. Gentlemen, you cannot hoodwink the moral law.

Tennyson's fine poem *Dora* has been illustrated and published in a pretty quarto by Lee & Shepard. It is bound in old gold cloth, gilt. It sells for \$1.29.

Among the choice books for Christmas there is none finer than the *Song of Songs* which the J. B. Lippincott Company have published. The book is a quarto, printed as well as the present state of the art will permit, and illustrated with designs by Bida. These designs merit a passing notice. They were engraved by two of the most expert French etchers, Hedouin and Boilvin, printed upon india paper, and two hundred and fifty copies (a very limited number) of the book were made. The present copies are numbers 81, 82, of course among the earlier ones, and therefore supposed to be better impressions of the plates. The spirit of the poem was never better interpreted by art. The book contains besides the twenty-six etchings by Bida, a dozen or more *cuts-de-jour*; or, as we say in English, *tailpieces*. A tailpiece is an ornamental design used at the end of chapters or sections of books. Many of them are of great beauty. Among such are those by Grenx. They are floral in character, and present objects with which many of us are unfamiliar. Among such things may be mentioned the sacred lotus, the water crowfoot, the cedar of Lebanon, the ivy-leaved toad-flax, the water trefoil, the wild fennel flower, the Phœnician juniper, the sea holly, the two-spined thistle, the bamboo, and wild iris, and a great many others. The book is of great excellence.

One of the best of English convivial songs, is Mr. Thackeray's *Mahogany Tree*. It came out in *Punch* forty years ago, with an illustration or two by Mr. Richard Doyle. Mr. Casino has brought out a beautifully illustrated edition for Christmas, with illustrations by Mr. Frank Merrill. It seems to the BOOK NOTES that it would not be possible for an artist to bring out the sentiment of the poem more perfectly than Mr. Merrill has done in this instance. It is very beautiful. There is something original, too, in the way in which the publisher has done his work. It is out of the common place. Along the back of the volume where leather, in half bound books, usually appears there is placed a broad margin of mahogany, with the title in gold, imprinted upon it. The effect is very pleasing and gives to the book a unique appearance. This individuality of the publishers appears in another book of his which the BOOK NOTES has mentioned—the Christmas Carol by Mr. Charles Dickens.

Miss Charlotte Yonge's new story, *A Modern Tel-nachus*, is out by Macmillan & Co. It is a curious historical story illustrative of the Algerine piracies of the early 18th century. It is the story of the capture and captivity of some ladies belonging to a family of rank and of their escape, based wholly upon fact. When Miss Yonge writes a story it is because she has a story to tell.

Ginevra was a young Italian bride, who hid herself in an old oak chest, the cover of which had a spring lock. The lid fell upon her, and long afterwards her skeleton was discovered. Thus far from the dictionary. This legend has formed a theme for poets since the art of writing poetry was discovered. This year, for a Christmas story, Susan E. Wallace, the wife of General Lew Wallace, has told the tale in prose, and the General has himself illustrated it. Scott and Rogers, the poets, have both told the story in verse. At Abbotsford they show the bridal chest, while at Modena there hangs the portrait of the unhappy lady. The *Mistletoe Bough*, a poem with which every one is familiar, is another version of the legend. How happily Mrs. Wallace and her husband have wrought together can be learned by reading this clever Christmas book.

A new novel comes from Macmillan & Co. by Mr. Henry James. By name it is the *Princess Casamassima*. In the delineation of human character there is no American writer who excels Mr. James. It is drawn out and refined even to the nicest point. Mr. James is, moreover, a very subtle analyzer of character. This was never more manifest than in the person of Hyacinth Robinson, a character in the present novel, who, with many persons of both sexes and several nationalities, was engaged in a secret political intrigue in London, a field admirably adapted to the peculiar mind of Mr. James.

The Lippincott Company publish a very little book by Dr. Ellits, in which he considers the characters of Othello and Desdemona, and the manner of the death of the latter. The design is to show the consummate art of the dramatist in that "Othello's vengeance involved no vindictive element, but was a purely judicial act, from which his heart recoiled as much as his sense of duty compelled him to perform it; and that the love of Desdemona suffered no diminution even in the hour of death."

Harper & Brothers have issued a small selection of the Poems of Robert Browning, edited with notes by Mr. W. T. Rolfe and Miss Heloise E. Hersey. The object of this little treatise is to teach people how to go to work to understand what Robert Browning has to say. To this end there is a biography, a bibliography, bits of criticism, a mention of reviews worth consulting, and last and most necessary, a series of careful notes, explanatory of historical, local, or other obscure allusions in the selections.

The *Pearl Series* is the name given to half a dozen very little books issued by the Putnam's. The selections are poetical and grouped in the following order: Reflection, Fancy, Wit and Humor, Love, the Poets' Garden, Faith, Hope and Charity.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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A few days ago the writer was threading his way among the barrels of garden truck which infests the sidewalks of Canal street. A narrow passage ran among them, just wide enough for a single person to walk. There were three of us, one a woman, passing through behind each other, in Indian file. Suddenly the garden truckster yelled at us at the top of his voice: "Damn ye, hurry along! are ye going to be all day standin' round here?" Neither of us had stopped, nor did we stop. Last week, a young lady, passing in the dusk of evening along the sidewalk on Exchange street, in front of a store where iron rods are sold, caught her toe under one of these rods, which lay across the sidewalk, by which she was thrown violently, striking her face, breaking short off a front tooth and otherwise bruising herself. There is a grain store on Fountain street where a wagon is backed almost daily over the sidewalk, for the purpose of passing grain into the second story of the building. This for hours prevents the public from the use of the sidewalk, forcing them into the street. The lady, of course, has a clear case for damages. But of what use is money in such a case? It will not restore her teeth. It will, however, pay the bills of her dentist, and the least that the owners of the iron can do is to pay them if the lady will permit it. Providence has emerged from its pristine simplicity. It is no longer a country town. It is a city. Is it not time that these nuisances came to an end? The law is clear upon the subject. The law of the sidewalk is the law of motion. They are for the use of the public for certain purposes, to wit, to pass over. They are not for the individual use of anybody. The trend of decisions of the courts in all our cities lies entirely in this direction. A man who wishes to transact business must find quarters in which to transact it. He cannot lawfully take the highways for that use. The police should correct this evil. It is all very well to give taffy to a policeman for the purpose of obscuring his optics, but the policeman is worse than a fool who allows such things to operate upon his vision. No, my dear Mr. Clark, I will still try to be polite to you, but I ask no immunity from arrest at your hands. Keep the sidewalks as clear of these nuisances as you do mine of snow.

Mrs. Lucretia P. Hale took the Peterkin family to Europe, where she puts them through a lot of singular adventures and at last, as a family, annihilates them. All this she does in a clever little book for young children, which she calls the *Last of the Peterkins*. Susan Coolidge has done a similar thing with her character, Katy. Katy is now a young lady. She has a friend, Mrs. Ashe, who takes her to Europe as a companion. There they fall in, at Nice, with a family who are relations of Katy's. This family finding themselves with fifteen dollars or some such paltry sum more than Katy possesses, consider it their duty to look down with supreme contempt upon her. This works well until a new character, Lieutenant Ned Worthington, U.S.N., is introduced. His ship is lying at Nice. The Lieutenant is a relative of Mrs. Ashe's, "a tall, bronzed, good-looking somebody, in uniform, with pleasant brown eyes, beaming from beneath a gold-banded cap." There was no resisting on the part of the girls, of such a fellow as that. So straightway Miss Lily, who was Katy's relative and enemy, laid for him. This makes a very interesting series of complications. Miss Lily, at first, sets about keeping the knowledge of the Lieutenant's presence from Katy, but by a portentous circumstance the Lieutenant comes plump upon Katy. He soon learns the relationship and enters upon a comparison. This was at first favorable to Miss Lily, who was very much prettier to look upon than Katy. But did you never know a person whose character was so honest, so plain, so companionable, that you soon saw, not the plain face which was at first so unattractive, but a face now made redolent with beauty reflected from the character beneath? Thus it was with Katy and the Lieutenant. One evening while at Venice, they went upon the Grand Canal together in a gondola. Some conversation followed, which unfortunately, since the gondolier could not understand English, has been lost. But the suspicion arises that the Lieutenant and Katy were— There, you know as well as the BOOK NOTES what happened. If you desire the particulars you must read the book *What Katy Did Next*, in which Susan Coolidge has so charmingly told the story. She has not indeed, annihilated her characters,

as Mrs. Hale did with the Peterkins, but she has done the next best thing, she has married them. Messrs. Roberts Brothers publish these pretty stories, as they do also a little story for young children, by Mary Cowden Clarke, called *Uncle, Peep, and I*. "I" was a little girl, the elder sister of Peep. Both parents of these children were dead, so they fell a penniless inheritance to the Uncle, who was a sailor retired from the seas. Health, wealth, prosperity and happiness followed. The same publishers issue Miss Alcott's new book, *Joe's Boys*, which needs no introduction at the hands of the BOOK NOTES, in this community.

Ever since the days of Bogatzky (1699-1774) it has been a favorite practice to make selections of sacred readings, with appropriate texts from the Scriptures, arranged for daily use. Sometimes these selections are arranged for a month, and sometimes for a year. Sometimes for morning and sometimes for evening use. Infinite in their variety, form, and price, and so selected that we can devote five minutes, or as many hours, every day, for the contemplation of things divine. This year a number of these little books have been made, which are of surpassing beauty, and at the same time amazingly low in price. There is a little one by Cecelia Havergal, *From Morn till Eve*, consisting entirely of her own poems. Another, selected by L. V., is made up of selections from many writers, and is called *Heavenly Echoes*. Similar to it in character is *Holy Messengers*. Another little group has the following titles, *Thoughts for Sunrise* and *Thoughts for Sunset*, suggestive at once of morning and evening devotions. Another is *Thoughts of Heaven*, our home above, about which we all think every day, in spite of all our stoicism. These beautiful little books are printed in gold and colors, and generally cost about thirty-five cents each. Copies of some of them are exquisitely bound in Russia, with limp covers. These, of course, are at a higher price. Akin to these pretty books, is an illuminated edition of Frances Havergal's *Coming to the King*, a bouquet of English posies wherein the beautifully colored forget-me-nots, and daisies and violets and ferns and ivys, blend in the most charming way with the sweet sentiment of the writer, now, let us hope, a saint in heaven.

The Message of the Blue Bird, by Miss Irene E. Jerome, the author of the charming "Sketch Book," and of "Nature's Hallelujah," published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston, in its new binding, is one of the daintiest combinations of song and illustration of the season, exhibiting the fine poetic taste and artistic touch, which render this author's work so popular. The pictures are exquisite, and the verses graceful, appealing to the highest sensibilities. The little volume is beautiful and pleasing.

Nothing could more clearly indicate the interest which people take in cathedral architecture than the almost numberless books which have been published in England upon the subject. Britton's magnificent work was published at sixty guineas, a sum equal to more than three hundred dollars. This is a large sum to devote to a single book even by wealthy people. Yet there are many who would like to possess some book upon the subject. For the gratification of all such people an excellent work has been recently published. It is both descriptive and historical, and of course filled with fine wood engravings, of which there are upwards of a hundred. The volume is a quarto in form and bound with ornamental covers, with the edges gilded. The name of the book is the *Cathedral Churches of England and Wales*. It contains thirty-five subjects beginning with grand old Canterbury where Becket was slain, and followed by York minster, the nave of which is paved with the re-cut grave stones of departed generations. Among the precious relics preserved at York was one of the bones of St. Peter, set in a crucifix of gold. This relic was sent among other things to Palestine to ransom Richard Coeur de Lion. It was at a council here that Gerard of York kicked over the chair prepared for him because it was on a lower level than that prepared for Anselm of Canterbury. So might the BOOK NOTES go on making interesting memoranda concerning these holy shrines, but it must stop somewhere; people must buy the book.

Harper & Brothers' principal holiday books this year are E. A. Abbey's illustrated edition of Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*, and Mr. Frank French's *Home Fairies and Heart Flowers*.

Little Miss Wren is the suggestive title of a children's volume written by Penn Shirley, (who is a sister of Sophie May, the author of "Prudy Books," etc.), and just published by Lee & Shepard. The stories are bright and witty, and are narratives of the merry exploits of a rollicking little girl who was full of health, and just as full of fun and mischief.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce for publication a new edition of *Pickwick*, which ought to be of considerable interest to the great army of students of Charles Dickens. It has been edited by the novelist's eldest son, and has been designed to mark the change in the manners, customs and places described in the book which the passage of fifty years has wrought. An introductory chapter will contain the three "addresses" which were published with the original numbers, and which are now very scarce. A series of notes and numerous illustrations will accompany the text.

Mary A. Lathbury, who last year made the charming book, *Idyls of the Months*, and the year before the *Seven Little Maids*, comes this year with another, *From Meadow Sweet to Mistletoe*. It is not, like its predecessors, printed in colors, but it presents the same excellent characteristics which were so apparent in Miss Lathbury's former productions. She is a woman of uncommon talent. Mr. Worthington has brought out another very pretty book for the coming Christmas, by Mrs. Brigham. It is called *Under Blue Skies*. Never was a Christmas so prolific in beautiful books for very young children as this. There's *All Around the Clock*, and *Through the Meadows*, and *Out of Town*, three exquisitely colored books, made in Germany for Messrs. Putnam & Co., of New York. Marcus Ward & Co. have a new one of peculiar excellence. It consists of a couple of little poems by the old English poet, Robert Herrick, admirably illustrated by an English lady, Mrs. Houghton. A very clever book, indeed, is *One Day in a Baby's Life*, adapted from the French of M. Arnaud, by Susan Coolidge. Roberts Brothers publish it.

Mr. Charles Dickens published his *Christmas Carol* in 1843. It was the first of his Christmas books, the subsequent publications of which were no doubt induced by the very great success of this first one. For the coming Christmas Mr. Casino has prepared a very beautiful edition with original illustrations. Nothing in the way of a Christmas book can be conceived more chaste in style, or more suitable in its contents, than this fine book. It is a handsome quarto, in a binding which is the embodiment of neatness. Do you remember Marley, and Old Scrooge, and the Ghost, and how Old Scrooge couldn't bear to look even upon the shadows of things, so mean, so contemptible, so niggardly, which he had himself done, and which the Ghost spread before him; and how he clapped the extinguisher upon the light which flows from a good deed, and how, thank God, he couldn't put it out. We little think how much we owe to Dickens for making Old Scrooge squirm for us, beneath the fires of conscience.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard have issued some of their illustrated hymns and poems, reduced to a size for the "vest pocket," entitled *Golden Miniatures*, with all the original illustrations of these beautiful poems. Included in the series are "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night," "Rock of Ages," "Home, Sweet Home," "Abide with Me," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "My Faith Looks Up to Thee." These little books, are made to meet the popular demand for low-priced books, and are very tasteful. The familiarity of the hymns renders them peculiarly adapted to Sabbath schools and kindred uses.

English writers have given us several excellent books in which they have told the school-boy life in the great English schools. Foremost among them is, of course, *Tom Brown*. While these books relate an experience very different from that which we have in this country, they are, nevertheless, amusing to us. Recently Lippincott has published a book of this kind. It is written by the Rev. H. C. Adams, and is entitled *Charlie Lucken at School and College*. The names, perhaps, may be fictitious, but in the adventures and exploits of the young scamps, there seems to be something which points to a real existence somewhere. At best, what a difference there is between English and American fun. American fun is funny, but English fun is the reverse of funny. And this book is an excellent illustration of the difference.

Macmillan & Co. have published an excellent little book for Christmas, *Days with Sir Roger de Coverley*. It has a wealth of illustration by Hugh Thomson. There are eight of the Sir Roger de Coverley papers reprinted in this pretty book, from the Spectator. They are Sir Roger's Family, Mr. William Winkle, The Picture Gallery, A Country Sunday, The Widow, The Chase, The County Assizes, and the Spectator's Return to Town. Those who are familiar with these papers will recognize at once the large and peculiar field which they present to an artist, and their delight will be increased when they see the charming way in which Mr. Thomson has caught and preserved the subtle wit which Mr. Addison so deftly hid under the idiosyncrasies of the renowned English squire.

Among the forthcoming books, none will please young people more than the series of six books, called, *Young Folks' Pictures and Stories of Animals*, by Mrs. Sanborn Tenny, and published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard. Each volume is complete in itself, the whole containing more than five hundred wood engravings. Mrs. Tenny has so arranged these little books that they make a juvenile library of natural history. The first contains pictures of mammals or quadrupeds; the second, pictures and stories of birds; the third, of reptiles and fishes; the fourth, of bees, butterflies and other insects; the fifth, of shells and the animals which live in them, and the sixth, of sea-cucumbers, sea-urchins, star-fishes, jelly-fishes, sea-anemones and corals.

Don't insult me by offering charity. First give me justice. Had justice been the lot of each of us, I should not be a subject for charity, nor would you have been in condition to grant it.

The fifth volume in the series of novels by Mr. George Meredith, has been issued by Roberts Brothers. It is called *Vittoria*.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard issue part three of *Parlor Varieties*, containing plays, pantomimes and charades by Olivia Lovell Wilson, which includes some of the brightest home theatricals published in recent years. It contains an introductory story by the author, entitled "A Happy Star and How it Shone," being an entertaining narrative of the rise and fall of the Star Theatre, which was erected in a private house; giving the names of the plays performed, how the performers were costumed, and their successes, and telling how to gain a great amount of pleasure from home theatricals.

There is a book of high character entitled *Shakespearean Scenes and Characters*. It consists of descriptive notes, made more graphic by the addition of fine illustrations of the principal characters in the plays as interpreted in the presentation of them by the greatest players from George Betterton to Henry Irving. It is the work of Mr. Austin Brereton, is illustrated with forty pictures, thirty of which are upon steel. It is a book eminently suited to Christmas use, both in nature of its contents and the style in which it is presented.

Towards the Gulf, a novel by a new writer, has recently been published by Harper & Brothers, is a tale of unusual power, whether considered with regard to its literary or its artistic merits. It is a picture of New Orleans life at once poetic and realistic, rich in felicitous illustrations of personal, social and local traits. The dramatic situations are strong and are skillfully developed. The creole dialect is well handled, and life at a cotton plantation is portrayed with a fidelity which is both charming and picturesque.

The Young Wrecker; or, The Trials and Adventures of Fred Ransom, by Richard Meade Baché, which has just been issued by Lee & Shepard, is a realistic presentation of the experiences of a boy who, without any premeditated design, found himself at sea on his way to the West Indies, and finally engaging in the exciting vocation of a wrecker on the reefs of Florida, at a time when the Indians inhabited the islands contiguous to the coast of that land of flowers.

Among the most popular novels this season was Mrs. Cameron's *In a Grass Country*. It was several times "out of print." The same publishers, the Lippincott Company, have just published by this same author, a new one. She calls it *Pure Gold*. It is a good square love story with nothing debasing or bad about it.

A man who is supposed to be rich, may wear a brass watch chain with impunity. For a man supposed to be poor, to do such a thing would be financial ruin. Hence we discern the infallibility of human judgments.

It ought not be possible for a Scotchman to come into the United States and make \$5,000 a day for three hundred days, out of the American people, as Mr. W. L. Scott says Andrew Carnegie did. Mr. Carnegie is still an English citizen. It was done by protecting the iron laborers of Pennsylvania. Did the laborer or Carnegie really get the "protecting?"

Dr. J. H. Thayer's great work, the *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament*, recently issued from the press of Harper & Brothers, has been published in Great Britain by T. & T. Clark, of Edinburgh. The price of the British edition is nearly twice as high as that of the American edition, the former selling at about nine dollars, the latter at five dollars.

Nothing is easier than to pronounce the argument that you do not like fallacious. But when you come to demonstrate the fallacy, the case is changed. Age, even into second childhood, will no longer answer. Sepulchral tones nor profundity of manner have their former weight. Sincere, honest, earnest, demonstration will alone answer.

His One Fault is the title of Mr. J. T. Trowbridge's fifth volume of the popular Tide-Mill stories, published by Lee & Shepard. Young people in every country have been always delighted to read Mr. Trowbridge's captivating stories, drawn from every day experiences, in the lives of boys and girls.

Five Minute Readings for Young Ladies is the title of a volume which has just been issued from the press of Lee & Shepard, selected and adapted by Walter K. Fobes, a well-known Boston elocutionist. This book is a well-chosen collection in prose and in poetry, from various authors.

A new and fantastic fairy story for young children comes from Roberts Brothers. By name it is *Key Hole Country*. It purports to relate a story about things you would certainly see if you went through the key-hole, related by Gertrude Jerdon. It is bristful of comical pictures.

Harper & Brothers have added to their uniform edition of Miss C. F. Woolson's novels the volume of short stories which she originally published through another house several years ago under the title of *Rodman, the Keeper: Southern Sketches*.

When you invoke the power of Congress to make me pay a higher price for your manufactures than I otherwise should, you rob me. Nor have the people ever given to Congress any power to make such a discrimination in your favor and against me.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

NO. 17 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Providence, R. I. Post Office.

FORTNIGHTLY.
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A Public Library desiring to obtain a complete set of these BOOK NOTES authorizes their publisher to offer 25 cents each for the following numbers: 1, 12, 13, 14, of volume 1. Any one having these numbers and being willing to sell will promptly receive the amount offered.

The Derivation of the Word "Nooseneck."

In the town of West Greenwich, R. I., there is a locality known as *Nooseneck*. It is one of the post-offices of the town. The singularity of this name has often excited my curiosity. The only attempt at an explanation so far as I know is to be found in the so-called *History of Rhode Island*, 4to, 1878, p. 342, in these words, "the word Nooseneck is said to have been derived from the setting of running nooses for catching deer in the Nooseneck Valley." Whatever may be the derivation of the word, this explanation is, of course, nonsense. I therefore propose advancing a theory of my own concerning it. The tract of land designated by the name *Nooseneck*, is a narrow neck lying between two small streams, which unite and become tributary to the Pawtuxet. As you approach the sources of these streams, the land rises to a considerable height, and is known as Nooseneck hill. The narrow neck, which consists of the lands through which the streams flow, is an exceedingly beautiful valley. The name Nooseneck is affixed to this locality on Beaulieu Lockwood's map of Rhode Island, made in 1819, where it is printed as here written. I have been peculiarly struck by the pronunciation by the residents, of this name, and I have frequently inquired the name of the locality for the purpose of observing this singularity. They invariably pronounce it Noozeneck, pronouncing the s like z. This appears to me to possess peculiar significance. There was once held in the Narragansett country, a large tract of land by Harvard University. On this tract was a fresh water pond which appears in the old records (1675) by the name *Noosapogge*. This word, Mr. Fernald informs us, came from two Indian words, *noosap* and *pogge*, which mean beaver pond. Mr. Williams, in his Key, defines *noosap* as a beaver. The corrupt spelling in the old record indicates the pronunciation, which

the inhabitants of Nooseneck have unconsciously preserved down through generations. Their name arose no doubt from this Indian word *noosap*, beaver. The small rivers with their beautiful valleys became the home of the beavers. The sites of their dams are very numerous. Hence the locality became known as *Noosap neck*, corrupted in time as we now see it. I have noted this pronunciation by peculiarity in spelling, in a pamphlet printed here in 1881, thus, *Noosneck*. That this spelling is corrupt appears from the Lockwood map cited above, and printed thirteen years previously. Hence it is significant only as indicating the pronunciation of the period.

There is one other point upon which I wish to touch. There has been a suggestion to me that the name arose from the transmission of news by means of signals on top of the hill. Had this been the case how came the word *neck* to be used in naming a hill? Moreover, this hill is far inland and not in the line for communication with any specially important point; and moreover, it is quite clear that the term "Nooseneck Hill" followed the use of the term "Nooseneck Valley." The valley was *first* named, hence the use of the word *neck* was a rational use. This, of course, is simply a theory sustained by such arguments as could be easily brought to bear upon it, but it seems plausible, and certainly worth consideration until something better can be set up.

A book highly interesting in its character is *The Legendary History of the Cross*, a series of sixty-four woodcuts from a Dutch book published by Veldener, A. D. 1483, with an introduction by John Ashton, and a preface by S. Baring Gould, M. A. The version of the legend is taken from a very rare book of which there are but three copies in existence: one is in the Royal Library at Brussels, another at The Hague, in the collection of Mr. Schinkel, and the third is in the possession of Lord Spencer, at Althorp. This book is called indifferently, "*Historia Sanctae Crucis*," or "*Boek Van den houte*" (Book of the wood or tree). It was printed at Kullenburg on March 6th, 1483, by John Veldener, who had just returned from Louvain. The illustrations used in the present reprint are by M. J. Ph. Berjan.

Miss Hazard's Memoir of Professor Diman.

The writer of these BOOK NOTES is a book-seller who in youth was deprived of those advantages in acquiring knowledge which so many young men possess. He knew somewhat of the exterior of books, and he was possessed of an inordinate desire to know that which was within them. Professor Diman was professor of history in Brown University, and, like all the educated men of the town, frequented his bookstore. He was a daily visitor, and with him the writer daily talked about books, and drew heavily, for his mind was immensely stored. These talks were often short, but always fruitful. The writer knew as well as any man certain phases of Professor Diman's character, hence when Miss Caroline Hazard published her Memoir, he was exceedingly curious to see how well she had caught and preserved those characteristics which he so well remembered, and it is with the greatest satisfaction that he can in this public manner bear testimony to the excellence of her work. It is a literary photograph. Miss Hazard speaks deprecatingly of her attempt to set forth the theological position of Professor Diman. Herein the BOOK NOTES differs with her. Strangely as it may appear to those who know the writer, it is nevertheless true that he has held long talks upon such matters with him, and it seems to him that she has succeeded admirably in her effort. Professor Diman appears to me to have been just what she has represented him to be. He was singularly ingenuous and devoid of cant, and thus she has pictured him. He was a scholar, and he led the uneventful life which appertains to such men. There were no extraordinary events, or incidents, the graphic descriptions of which give picture-queeness to biographies. She was confined to the portrayal of the quiet, and often secluded life of a student, and of such a life she has made a very charming picture. Her Memoir is an honest one. It is very much like Mr. Diman. To say that her book has no fault, would be saying that which can be said of no book. Had more severity been exercised concerning some of the letters, the book would have been improved. This is, however, a matter of opinion, and concerning which there may be an honest difference. The book is good.

The Historical Discourse delivered by the Hon. Thomas Durfee on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the planting of Providence has been printed in a handsome pamphlet by the publisher of the BOOK NOTES. Notes have been added by the learned orator, and the other services on that occasion have been included.

A woman suffers and weeps—a child is born. A child weeps, suffers—and as a man frets, labors, dies. This is the epitome of human life.

The American Institute of Instruction recently offered a premium for the best essay on the question, "What is the true function of a Normal School?" The premium was awarded to Gen. T. J. Morgan, of the Rhode Island Normal School. It has been printed in a neat pamphlet, and can be had of the publisher of the BOOK NOTES. It begins with a general survey of the processes by which a child becomes educated. Beginning with the mother, then the nursery, then the common school, then the higher schools, and lastly the colleges, the universities, and the technical schools. In the course of this survey, Gen. Morgan considers the modern demand made upon a student by the civilization of the time, and the qualities in a teacher which are absolutely required to meet these demands. He then proceeds to enquire how these requirements are best given to a teacher, in what order, and by what course of study. His order is physiology, or care of the body; psychology, care of the mind; ethics, care of the morals; logic, care in thinking. These are fundamental studies, to be followed by others more technical in character, that is, specially relating to the profession to be followed. These relate to the philosophy of education, which he concludes is a process of growth by the exercise of individual powers, the teacher merely supplying the external conditions. The teacher must possess a knowledge of the ideas and accomplishments of the great laborers in the same field who have preceded him, and must comprehend the principles of teaching, many of which Gen. Morgan considers have reached the stage of aphorisms. These aphorisms he lays down, ten in number, and they deserve the consideration of intelligent men. He then proceeds to enquire how far the normal schools, as at present conducted, meet the requirements of the case, and wherein their efficiency may be improved. Thus he seems to cover the whole case. He places such schools in the class of technical schools, such for instance as law, medical, naval, and theological. This is no doubt correct. A normal school is for the purpose of teaching teachers how to teach, just as a theological school is to teach preachers how to preach. Gen. Morgan's essay is concise, yet comprehensive, logical, and hence conclusive. It ought to be and doubtless will be largely read.

The question of the authorship of *A Demigod*, the anonymous romance recently published by Harper & Brothers, is engaging the attention of some of the critics. F. Marion Crawford, T. B. Aldrich, and Laurence Hutton are among the authors to whom it has been attributed.

Vanity as to your own capacity is often the result of the meaningless flattery of those whom you wrongly consider friends. They are in fact inveterate enemies. These are the honors that don't count.

There comes to the BOOK NOTES from Messrs. Putnam's Sons a book entitled *Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor*, written by Brig.-Gen. Theo. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A. It is a description of this decoration which, by the laws of the United States, is to be given to those who perform deeds of noble daring in the cause of their country. Then follows an account of some of the noble deeds for which the medal has been awarded, often described by those who have won it, but the accounts are confined to the army from 1861 to 1886. These accounts are very graphically written, and possess in the highest degree a peculiar personal interest, for they are deeds of personal daring done in the face of the enemy, and often described by the men themselves. There is a list appended of those to whom these medals were given. This list has the names of four Rhode Island soldiers, to wit, Sergeants J. H. Haveron and Archibald Malbone, Corporals Samuel E. Lewis and James A. Barber. These men were all of Battery G, 1st R. I. Artillery, under command of Capt. G. W. Adams, who was brevetted Lt.-Col. for the same service, gallantry in action, April 2, 1865, before Petersburg. The list also contains the name of Private Thomas Parker, of the 2d R. I. Regiment, for gallantry in action, on the same day. The circumstances were these: Gen. Wright, with the Sixth Corps, was to assault the enemy's works. Capt. Adams conceived the project of scaling their defences, getting possession of their guns, and turning, or spiking them, as fortune favored. For this hazardous service he selected seventeen men, whom he led, and with whom he succeeded. The Adj. Gen.'s Report for R. I., 1865, p. 776, informs us that each of these seventeen men received the medal, but the Official Record as given in this book, does not sustain the statement. Which is correct the BOOK NOTES does not know. Gen. Rodenbough's book is very interesting, the text being filled with spirited engravings.

Among the most charming of Christmas books during the past years, are those by Mr. W. H. Gibson, and published by Harper & Brothers. First there came *Pastoral Days*; afterwards there came *Highways and Byways*; and now there comes *Happy Hunting Grounds*. It is a tribute to the woods and fields, and is marked by the peculiar characteristics which made its elder sisters such delightful companions. Mr. Gibson possesses in the highest degree the perception of graceful forms in plant life. To this gift has been added a fine poetic sentiment; and to these gifts there has been added a wonderfully delicate touch with the pencil. To few persons is it given to unite all these gifts as Mr. Gibson possesses them. He is nature's own prose poet, for his prose can be readily turned into poetry. There are seven studies in the *Happy Hunting Grounds*. One of these Mr. Gibson calls a

Witch Hazel Copse. In one of his autumn walks Mr. Gibson loitered awhile to watch the antics of a chewink, or, as others say, a ground robin. While thus engaged in silent contemplation, he was startled by a shower of missiles striking his face and falling upon the dried leaves like shot. Wondering what this could be, he investigated and finally discovered the cause. It was the seeds of a witch hazel standing near. This shrub is indeed a wonder. From it comes *Humandils*, an extract that extracts all the pains which follow human bumps and bruises. There also comes the divining rod with its strange and fanciful property; and now we find that it can propel, or shoot, its seeds a long distance, sometimes forty-five feet from the pool in which they grow, and that, too, with great force. All this is very wonderful. What more we shall ultimately discover can now be drawn only from the imagination. Just as curious and interesting facts can be drawn from each of the seven papers in this book, as the one which the BOOK NOTES has given, but the exquisite beauty of Mr. Gibson's fine poetic sentences is lost in the rude English of the BOOK NOTES.

Sale catalogues of books are as a rule the most unreliable of all books as bibliographical guides. Only a month ago the BOOK NOTES called attention to a fictitious statement in such a catalogue concerning the *Memoirs of Rhode Island Officers*. Here is another. In a New York catalogue is this title, "Official Record of Rhode Island in the United States Army and Navy during the Rebellion of the Southern States," etc. Appended to it the seller puts this note: "Only 24 copies printed with this title, of which this is No. 11." All of which is pure fiction. There were 1050 copies printed and every copy had this title. The actual fact was that the copy for sale was a copy on larger paper, and was imperfect, lacking nearly 40 pages of being complete.

The *Book of American Figure Painters* is one of the most important art books of the season. It is a superb folio, 16 by 20 inches, containing specimens of the work of forty of the leading American artists, reproduced by photogravure, showing the rapid progress and excellence of American art. The cover is designed by Mr. La Farge; the lining-paper by Mr. Maynard. Mr. St. Gaudens's "Angel with Scroll" has been incorporated in a bas-relief title page by Mr. Babb; and all interior decoration has been done by Mr. Lathrop. Each picture accompanied by a page of text. Printed on fine plate paper, with a richly decorated cloth binding, gilt top, and rough edges.

The first volume of Mr. C. F. Richardson's *American Literature, 1607-1885*, has been sent to the BOOK NOTES. Its characteristics will be presently considered.

On the 17th October, 1586, there lay before the Fortress of Zutphen, in the Netherlands, a man dying. On that day he died. Just before he drew his last breath he said to his brother, who was overwhelmed with grief, "Love my memory, cherish my friends; their faith to me may assure you they are honest. But above all govern your will and affections by the will and word of your Creator; in me beholding the end of this world with all her vanities." Thus died in his thirty-third year Sir Philip Sidney, a character among the noblest, if not the noblest, which the age of Elizabeth has bequeathed to us. Numbers of lives of this young man have been written. None of them are bad. Each has good qualities. But some are better than others. That which for a rugged intellect will during our own times possess the greatest value is unquestionably Mr. Fox Bourne's *Memoir*. But for the general reader it is too profound. There was need of just as acute a memoir, but more concise and written in the light of modern investigation and under the inspiration of modern thought. Such a memoir has just been published by Harper & Brothers, and written by Mr. J. A. Symonds, an English scholar of the highest attainments. Whatever may be the years of a man, he never outgrows the love of study of this splendid character. But it is in the years of his youth that he should begin it, for then he grows with Sidney, who remains with him all the days of his life, exercising over him a constant influence for good by the very force of his own excellence. Give this book to your sons.

Messrs. Putnam's have added to their series of *Stories of the Nations*, two new volumes. The *Saracens*, by Mr. Arthur Gilman; and the *Moors in Spain*, by Stanley Lane-Pool, with the collaboration (united labor) of Mr. Arthur Gilman. These are books of kindred interest and may not unprofitably be read together, or the one following the other in the order as here written. There has hitherto been no lack of good books on both of these subjects. But they were for men and women. Such, for instance, as Mr. Ockley's admirable book, now a century old, but not yet superseded. Irving and Freeman and Muir are also first class authorities, but as we have written, they wrote for mature intellects. These two books by Mr. Gilman are for boys and girls. They seize upon salient points, and endeavor by the proper use of language to fix them in the minds of youth. Verily if this thing continues, that is, the preparation of intellectual food for infant minds, there will be nothing for men and women to learn, for by the time the boys and girls reach their full age they will know everything.

Among the celebrated rivers of the world the Tiber and the Thames are preëminent. Books upon books have been written about each. They

have long been and doubtless will long continue to be objects of pleasant research for scholarly people. The Cassell Company have this year brought out a new and beautifully illustrated book about the Thames. It is a quarto in form, comprising twelve chapters, each relating a certain section of the river and the scenes thereon. These chapters are written by several hands; among them are Mr. Senior, Prof. Bonney, Mr. Richard Jeffries. These men are among the ablest in this line of literary work in England. The Thames is less than two hundred miles from the source to the Nore. Singularly enough the real source has been for centuries a matter in dispute. Flowing through the very heart of England, its banks have become studded with places renowned in history. There stands Oxford and Hampton and Windsor and London, and a never ending list of just as celebrated places. Filled with historic and romantic associations, these localities must ever remain dear to every reader of English history or English fiction. This elegant volume has been prepared with special reference to holiday purposes, but it possesses an interest above and beyond these uses, which will preserve it in perpetual memory.

We like coffee, and we like cream, but upon the whole we think that a little mixture of the two ingredients is a proper thing. So it is with the new book which Harper & Brothers publish, entitled *Their Pilgrimage*, by Mr. C. D. Warner. The BOOK NOTES first admires the story, and then it admires the pictures by Mr. Reinhart, but it finally comes to the conclusion that it is the union of the two which gives such a delightful sensation. Mr. Dudley's story has passed through the magazine by the same publishers, and is now in a handsome book. It is the tour of the watering places, and takes in Newport and Narragansett Pier among the others. There are lovely scenes, and scenes of love in the story, and it all ends with a delightful wedding, just as all such stories ought to end. The BOOK NOTES has carefully considered the enchanting descriptions of these favored spots upon the surface of the earth, and it comes finally to the conclusion that the Berkshire hills is the proper place for "a lodge in some vast wilderness, where rumour of oppression and deceit might never reach us more." The book is inexpensive and excellent for Christmas.

Taken by Siege is a story of a young journalist's experiences in New York. Who the hero may be is enveloped in mystery, but that the heroine is Miss Clara Louise Kellogg there is little doubt. The other characters will be readily recognized as conspicuous in New York society. Certain things have transpired since the publication of this story in *Lippincott's Magazine* that make it seem almost in the light of a prophecy.

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Mr. Dowden's Shelley.

Percy Bysshe Shelley was drowned near Lerici, Italy, in 1822, at the age of thirty years. With the exception of Shakespeare, there is scarcely an English poet about whom so much has been written; among modern poets there is certainly not one. There has recently come to us a new life of this poet. It is written by Edward Dowden, Professor of English Literature in the University of Dublin. It is in two handsome octavo volumes, illustrated with portraits and fac similes. We may concede at the outset the immense advantages under which Professor Dowden entered upon the work of writing this memoir, in the submission to him of all the family manuscripts, which to all former writers had been denied; but even then we must admit his industry, perseverance, and his success in discovering and obtaining the use of an immense amount of unpublished manuscript material from all parts of the world. The main facts in Shelley's life had long been known; but a new meaning has now been given to many of them, by means of Shelley's own letters, and by the letters of those intimate with him. Biographical portions of unpublished poems have by permission of their owners been incorporated. In one case, covering a large number of unpublished letters, while Mr. Dowden was not permitted to publish them, he was permitted to read them for the purpose of using the knowledge which they contained. It may therefore be fairly assumed that so far as the accession to material is concerned, no future writer will ever possess any advantage not possessed now by Professor Dowden. It is no part of the task imposed upon the BOOK NOTES to inquire what there was in the life of Shelley which so powerfully attracts the attention of men. It is sufficient to note the fact that there is such interest, and further, to show wherein these volumes by Professor Dowden are better equipped than those lives which have preceded them with the material wherewith to gratify this desire. This the BOOK NOTES has done. It now comes to a matter which, while in a measure delicate, is, nevertheless, interesting. It concerns the fair fame of Harriet Westbrook, Shelley's first wife. Mr. Dowden says, v. 1, p. 428, "It is no part of this biography to justify Shelley in all his words

and deeds. The biographer's duty is rather to show precisely what those deeds and words were, leaving the reader to pronounce such judgment as may seem just. Still less is it the part of Shelley's biographer to cast a shadow upon the memory of Shelley's first wife." Mr. Dowden then brings as witnesses of her fair fame, Pen-crook and Hunt, and Trelawney, and Hookham, and Hogg, and one of the Goodwins, each to show that in whatever consisted the cause of Shelley's abandoning her, that she, at all events, "was perfectly innocent of all offence." In 1814, Shelley left her, and went to the continent with Mary Godwin, there to live with her as his unwedded wife. Two years later, in December, 1816, Harriet, the actual wife, was found in the Serpentine, Hyde Park, drowned, whereupon Mr. Dowden remarks, v. 2, p. 65, "Harriet Shelley's life, apart from that of Shelley, forms no portion of the story told in these volumes. There is no doubt that she wandered from the ways of upright living; how far she wandered we need not now inquire. If she sinned, she also sorrowed. That no act of Shelley's, during the two years which immediately preceded her death, tended to cause the rash act which brought her life to its close, seems certain." That means that Shelley's living with another woman, in a foreign land, was no cause of grief to his actual wife. "He had left her, believing that she was unfaithful to him." Now all these are mere insinuations with not a particle of evidence upon which to rest. They are insinuated merely to give a color of fairness to Shelley's outrageous treatment. A woman must be damned to save the fame of Shelley. To all this the BOOK NOTES protests. Shelley's immorality was patent to all the world; why defame Harriet Westbrook as a palliation for it?

Mr. Dowden is a great writer, one of the brightest among modern Englishmen. He is a very acute scholar, but even in such a man, such things are inexcusable. He is bound by his position, by his learning, by his opportunity, to do just what he says, as cited above, that he has done, "give precisely the words and deeds, and leave the readers to pronounce judgment." The BOOK NOTES submits that so far as Harriet Westbrook is concerned, he has not done so.

Society in the Elizabethan Age.

A very interesting and valuable book under the above title has been written by Mr. Herbert Hall, of Her Majesty's Public Record office, and published by Sonnenschein, of London. An edition has been imported by Lippincott. The period covered is practically 1547-1603. Mr. Hall presents it in three aspects: I. In the Country; II. In Town; III. At the Court. The first of these he illustrates in the characters of a landlord, a steward, and a tenant. The second, in the characters of a burgess, a merchant, a host; and the third, in the characters of the courtier, the churchman, the official, and the lawyer. All these characters are illustrated in the personification of an actual character. Thus in the characters of landlord and courtier, William Darrell is taken. William, or, as he is better known, Wild Darrell, was a person who has in literature appeared as both famous and infamous. A Darrell is a character in Ainsworth's famous but wicked novel, *Jack Sheppard*. How he has been wronged in character, is now shown by Mr. Hall in his admirable study. Instead of being a villain, Wild Darrell was a hero, and the proof is overpowering. The Essex family were his enemies, and they invented and perpetuated the infamous lies about him. But their own time came at last. Printer's ink is indeed a powerful ally in perpetuating the living lies which men act, but, on the contrary, it becomes in proper hands a fearful Nemesis. Another real character is Sir John Popham, one of the ablest and best of the English Chief Justices. Still another, but much less known, was Edward Baeshe. For forty years this honest man provided food for the fleets of England. Under his care the fleets of Drake and Frobisher and Raleigh went forth. Mr. Hall's book is a close and careful study in a new field. He has blown the dust from some of the most interesting old papers in the Record office, and his book is both interesting and valuable. It has many curious old plates, not the least interesting of which is a reproduction of a map of London in the days of Shakespeare.

Mr. John Dewey, assistant Professor of Philosophy in Michigan University, has written a *Psychology* which has been published by Harper & Brothers. It is for use as a text-book in schools. When Francis Wayland wrote a book upon this subject he called it *Elements of Intellectual Philosophy*. It is this calling of things by strange names which makes us feel so stupidly ignorant. If you were asked to describe the "problem of apperception," as Mr. Dewey puts it, how would you do it? If you only knew the fact all you would have to do would be to reply in Wayland's words, "It is that condition of the mind in which it is cognizant of its own observations." Wayland calls it *consciousness*. It is not so much the acquisition of knowledge that puzzles us; it is learning the meaning of terms.

The New York *Tribune* is engaged in the laudable enterprise of publishing a series of articles on the condition of the working women of New York. There are two hundred thousand of them. The miserable condition to which they are reduced is set forth by Mrs. Helen Campbell, and commented upon editorially by the *Tribune*, in vigorous English. They are, as the *Tribune* says, "overworked and underpaid." Thousands are worked sixteen hours each day, for which they are not paid money enough with which to buy the food required to sustain life. They die in hordes. The details are simply heartrending. Any one wishing them has only to consult a file of the *Tribune* during the past six months. Now while one end of this valuable paper is setting forth these facts; the other end is engaged in setting forth the beneficent influence of a "Protective" tariff on the wages of home labor. All of which is pure cant. These women never knew any other than a "protective" tariff, why under it are they reduced to this extremity? They were born under its benign influence. By it they were reduced to beggary, and they die. They cannot be charged with wastefulness for they have nothing. They cannot be charged with extravagance, working sixteen hours each day for three dollars a week. The thing is absurd. The *Tribune* says they ought to enter the domestic service. Such a thing is impossible. The domestic service is full,—how are two hundred thousand more women to be added to it? This frightful story is of a single city in the richest and most prosperous country in the world. A land with a "protective" tariff greater than ever before known to any people. A land of material resources greater than any on the globe. Now why is it? Something is wrong. These women are not only willing to work, but they do work incessantly, only to starve. Somebody other than themselves gets the money which they earn. The community owes it to them to put a stop to this wrong. Give them justice, not charity.

A very clever book came from Ticknor & Co., during the holidays, too late for the special attention which it deserved. It was *A Muramasa Blade*. It is a tale of old Japan, of the days of feudalism, a system from which she has not even yet fully emerged. It is full of the traditions, the manners, and the singular customs of this most interesting people. Japanese artists have made many drawings illustrative of the story, and with them the book is filled. The book is a handsome octavo bound in red Japanese Kiofo, or as we speak in English, brocade silk.

Miss Mulock has gathered into a volume a collection of tales written by her in former years. There are ten of them in number which she offers as a "Christmas remembrance from an old friend who has lived for sixty and written books for forty years." Harper & Brothers publish it.

Mrs. Martha J. Coston has written her autobiography under the title, *A Signal Success*. It is published by Lippincott. A parcel of school children were on a picnic. A pretty girl of fourteen was gazing upon the counterfeit presentment of her own pretty face in the clear waters of a beautiful pool. Thrusting her face through the ferns on the brink she bathed in the bright waters. Shaking the waters from her face she beheld across the pool a young fellow watching her. Afrighted she ran, but ten minutes later Miss Pattie Hunt was legitimately introduced to Mr. B. F. Coston. At sixteen she entered into a secret marriage with the young fellow, and in her twenty-first year she was left a widow with four children, and penniless. Her mother soon died, and then her youngest child; thus shock succeeded shock. But she was a woman born to breast adversity. Her husband had been a chemist who had devoted himself to the work of pyrotechnics, and had served in the Government Laboratory. He had invented a percussion primer for artillery, and many things of service to the navy. After his death Mrs. Coston looked among the various things which he had left in the hope of finding something which she could turn to advantage as a means of living. She found a system of night signals which her husband had invented, the great value of which she at once comprehended, and she set herself at work to perfect and introduce them into the fleets of all naval powers. The purpose of these night signals was that by means of colored lights, red, green, white, etc., a ship could communicate a sentence, just as by day this is done with flags. The utility of such a scheme is apparent. In this book Mrs. Coston tells the story of her years of struggle, and of the triumphs and defeats which she encountered. Whether the beautiful portrait of the lady prefixed to the volume represents her at the beginning or end of her struggle the BOOK NOTES does not know. But one thing it does know, and that is that no woman who looks like that portrait ever yet failed to accomplish whatever she attempted.

There has developed in England within a few years a class of historical investigators of which any nation might be reasonably proud. Among them, Mr. Green, Mr. Stubbs, Sir Henry Maine, Mr. McLennan, and now comes Mr. Skottowe. This latter writer has recently written a *Short History of Parliament*. The English Parliament as we now see the institution dates from 1295, although Simon de Montfort had thirty years previously summoned a Parliament to meet in London. The struggle of the people for a representative government in the place of the despotic governments of earlier days is marked by distinct epochs: Magna Charta, 1215; Baron's War, battle of Lewes, 1265; the institution of Parliament, 1295-1295. Mr. Skottowe gives a concise account of the various developments which have led to

the institution as we now see it. This account is enlivened by much personal incident, as well as political history. One of the most interesting chapters is that relating to the efforts of George the Third to regain for the Crown the authority which had through a long period been taken gradually from it. This chapter covers the loss to the Crown of the American colonies. Following this comes a chapter on Men and Debates which is full of interest. A pretty full account of the beginning of the trial of Hastings is given, wherein he says (p. 237): "Mr. Burke's speech extended over nearly four days. On the second day he gave an accumulation of quotations from various Oriental books of law, concerning the nations of Hindostan. One of these Oriental law books was brought to Providence by the writer and sold to a very prominent member of the Rhode Island bar. It has an autograph letter on the title-page written by Mr. Burke, stating that he had so used it, and speaking in great sorrow of serious domestic affliction in the loss by death of a son. Every lawyer in Providence, and every student of history ought to read this useful book. Harpers are the publishers."

The following letter will explain the inability of the publisher of the BOOK NOTES to supply certain subscribers for the *Illustrated London News* with the colored supplement to that paper, which belongs to them:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,
Collector's Office, Dec. 21, 1886. }

S. S. RIDER,

17 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

SIR:—Package to your address, by mail, now under seizure at the Custom House in this city, contains lithographs, which being merchandise subject to duty, is prohibited from importation through the mails, and therefore liable to forfeiture.

Application for relief in this matter should be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully yours,

J. M. WILSON,

Inspector.

The eight lithographs above referred to are the colored supplements to the London *Illustrated News*. They are portions of an English newspaper which for years, under the same tariff, have come through the mails to the publisher of the BOOK NOTES. This same publisher has nothing to say against a Democratic administration. It is only administering a Republican tariff law. And even in this case the law is so unambiguous that different officers have at the same moment decided in directly opposite ways upon the same lithographs. Why condemn the pictures of the *Illustrated London News* and allow the balance of the paper to pass? The whole business is simply contemptible in a great nation.

The following interesting paragraph appeared in the editorial columns of the *Journal*, during the late entertainments, P. v. P. and G. v. G., before the Supreme Court:

"The manifestations of prurient curiosity in the attendance at the notorious divorce trials of the past few days are not encouraging for the results of the new system of holding the trials in public, although the less obvious evils of secret sessions are grave and serious, and the Justices of the Supreme Court have doubtless carefully weighed them in the balance."

This singular paragraph is suggestive of curious reflections. The *Journal* suggests a court setting with closed doors. A secret court like the Inquisition or the Star Chamber, where a man could be deprived of his wife, or his life, or his property, or all, without the annoyance of defending himself. The court is not to blame for the gratification of the prurient curiosity of the public. It compels nobody to attend from mere curiosity to listen to the nasty details to which it is itself obliged to listen, nor can it promulgate what it hears. It issues no bulletins. The *Journal* on the contrary does, and at the very time it published these hypocritical lines it published columns upon columns of disgusting details of these disgusting affairs. We had no choice in the matter. Into our houses they must go, whether we wanted them or not. We could not, as in the case of the court, keep away; we had no choice but to take them. Now which of these institutions, the court or the paper, panders to a prurient curiosity? The *Journal* speaks of a "new system of holding trials in public." The BOOK NOTES begs to suggest that there has been no change in the method of procedure in cases of the character of those now referred to, that is, contested cases. They are tried publicly now just as they always have been.

The sales of *The Century Magazine* have gone up over 30,000 copies since beginning the Life of Lincoln. It is believed that the permanent edition of the magazine will go beyond 300,000 before the completion of the Lincoln history. The January installment is of surpassing interest. It occupies thirty pages of the magazine, and treats of Mr. Lincoln's settlement in Springfield; his practice of law in that city; the Harrison campaign; Lincoln's marriage; his friendship with the Speeds of Kentucky; the Shields duel; and the campaign of 1841. The illustrations are numerous, including portraits of Joshua Speed and wife, of Mrs. Lucy G. Speed, Milton Hay, President Harrison, General Shields, William H. Herndon (the law partner of Mr. Lincoln), and Mr. Lincoln himself, from the photograph presented by him to Mrs. Lucy G. Speed, in 1861.

Mrs. Wister's new translation from the German will be *Saint Michael*, written by E. Werner, the author of *Runed and Blessed*. It will be ready early in January.

There is a little book published by Harper & Brothers entitled *In the Wrong Periodic*. It consists of a series of papers written by Mr. Andrew Lang, and by him contributed to sundry periodicals. In this form some of them may have fallen under the eyes of some of us; but as a whole we have not before seen them. *The Romance of the First Radical* and *The Great Gladstone Myth* are certainly famous. The BOOK NOTES has before spoken of this book, but it comes again to it, because during the holiday season, people have other things than it in mind, and because of its remarkable acuteness. It is the keenest of satires upon the political perversities of the times, the religious nonsense of the times, and upon several other things, which with delightful vagueness we denominate the "conventionalities of social life." The BOOK NOTES delights in the demonstrations of actual knowledge; it delights also in the puncturing of those windbags, full only of words and wind, which are so often thrust forward, and having only the semblance of knowledge. Of all such things Mr. Lang is the keenest of dis-sectors. His book is fit only for keen intellects, but in it all such will revel with delight.

Mrs. Cora Urquhart Porter, who has gained great celebrity as a reciter, has, at the request of many people, gathered into a volume the poems which she has been so successful in reciting. The volume is called *My Recitations*, and is published by the Lippincott Company. There is many an old familiar favorite here, and in addition, the accomplished elocutionist has drawn many gems from among the fugitive poems of the time. This might be made a suggestive book for an evening of quiet entertainment.

There has been much speculation concerning the question of the authorship of a capital novel published by the Harpers, entitled *A Demigod*. The claims of the friends of sundry popular writers in favor of their favorites have been one after another set aside. The BOOK NOTES suggests the question whether Mr. E****d P. J***** of the P***** L****n S***** had anything to do with it?

Mr. Frank Wilkeon enlisted as a private soldier in a New York battery in the war of the Rebellion. He fought in many battles, and lived to tell the story of his fights. The name of his book is *Recollections of a Private Soldier in the Army of the Potomac*. It is published by the Putnam. The special occasions described are: the Battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and the Battles around Petersburg. Every phase of a private soldier's life is touched upon, death, and without reference to personal prowess. The multiplicity of these personal memories indicate the mental qualifications of the men who made up the Northern armies. Those who come after us will be able to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the actualities of war than any former people ever possessed. If you wish a touch of the realities of war, read the chapter in this book, "How Men Die in Battle."

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

NO. 17 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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No. 22.

Mr. Gammell's Address in the Light of History.

The President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Prof. William Gammell, recently delivered before the society a discourse commemorative of the services of the late John R. Bartlett. This discourse partakes of the nature of a eulogy. To speak eulogistically is to speak in a commendatory manner—to praise. From the nature of the case we are prevented on such occasions from a reference to facts, for the reason that were we confined to facts, eulogies would often lose their eulogistic character. Coming from the head of the Historical Society, this paper should carry with it a weight which it would not otherwise possess. For this reason its author is bound, even more than other men, to hold himself strictly within the lines of historical accuracy. The purpose of this inquiry is to discover how far he has done this. The BOOK NOTES would deal justly with all men, withholding from no one his just reward, but it does not believe in discouraging all honest effort by eulogizing that which is bad. It takes exception, First—To the statement that the Secretary performed the labors upon the Colonial Records, the Indexes to the Schedules, the Census of 1774 and the arrangement of the State archives "without expense to the treasury," as delivered and first printed, or "with moderate expense," as now printed. Second—That the work was done without assistance, or with slight assistance. Third—That Mr. Bartlett lost his position as Mexican boundary commissioner by reason of a change of administration, and "the system of civil service then prevailing;" and Fourth—That Mr. Bartlett's historical labors are books of "supreme authority" in Rhode Island matters.

The first law under which the Colonial Records were printed, directed that such of the Records as were in a defaced and perishable condition be transcribed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and one thousand copies, of a volume to contain not less than five hundred pages, printed. The appropriation was also to cover the printing of "at least fifty copies of the public and private laws and resolves of the General Assembly, passed previous to the year 1797." One thousand dol-

lars was appropriated. (*Acts and Res., May, 1855, p. 27.*) Nothing was done under the second section of this law. The first volume of the Colonial Records was issued, and the whole appropriation, one thousand dollars, paid to Mr. Bartlett. (*Acts and Res., May, 1857, p. 90.*) A second law was passed authorizing the Secretary "to continue transcribing the Records." (*Acts and Res., May, 1858, p. 27.*) The President of the Historical Society speaks (p. 13) of the "compilation and publication of extracts" from the Colonial Records as one of the most important of Mr. Bartlett's labors. The BOOK NOTES begs to suggest that the State of Rhode Island, not the Secretary, published the Records; that there was no compiling, for they were all in admirable consecutive order in bound manuscript volumes; and lastly, that Mr. Bartlett was authorized under the law, not to make extracts, but to transcribe the Records. Nor do the volumes published bear any evidence that they were extracts. They purport to be *Records of the Colony*, not extracts. Nevertheless they are in fact extracts. Large omissions were made, and nothing appears to indicate to a historical investigator that such was the fact. The first volume bears upon its title "transcribed by the Secretary," but no other volume bears these words, nor were they in fact transcribed. The original manuscript volumes were sent to the various state printers, with pencil marks along the margins indicating to the compositor the portions to be printed. In this rude and rapid way the Secretary could compile a volume in a few hours. The original Records were then kept in the various printing offices at the risk of fire and loss for months. As a matter of fact there was no period between the years 1855-1865 when some portion of these original Records were not in these printing offices. The greatest carelessness in reading the proofs is manifest. It may be doubted whether the Secretary ever read the proofs by the original Records. The editorial work was of the most meagre description. The slightest examination will demonstrate this fact. But even worse was the sin of omission. Not only are we never certain of the correctness of that which was printed, but we are in constant fear that something of importance bearing upon our inquiry was overlooked

and omitted. To remedy in some measure these evils, the General Assembly passed an act (*Acts and Res., January, 1876, p. 224*) directing the Secretary (Mr. Addeman) to print an additional volume, which was to contain certain specified omissions, and such others as the Secretary might think proper. It is proper here to say that of this supplementary volume only a portion, less than 50 pages, has been printed. The BOOK NOTES now comes to the question of remuneration. Was this work done "without expense to the treasury," or even "with moderate expense to the treasury"?

For the 1st and 2d volumes the secretary received \$600. (*Auditor's report, January, 1858, p. 5*.) This sum was in addition to the \$1,600 previously paid. For the 3d volume \$300. (*Acts and Res., January, 1859, p. 80*.) For the 4th volume \$300. (*Same Acts and Res., p. 90*.) For the 5th volume \$300. (*Acts and Res., May, 1860, p. 76*.) For the sixth volume \$300. (*Acts and Res., May, 1861, p. 97*.) For the 7th volume \$300. (*Auditor's report, January, 1862, p. 42*.) For the 8th volume \$300. (*Auditor's report, January, 1863, p. 6*.) For the 9th volume \$300. (*Acts and Res., May, 1864, p. 128*.) For the 10th volume \$300. (*Report of Gen. Treas., May, 1866, p. 78*.) In this last amount was included payment for superintending the registration returns, for which \$150 had annually been paid to the Secretary. In addition to these amounts there were two other items amounting together to \$193 for "materials." Thus it is shown that the Secretary drew upon the treasury for the handsome sum of \$1,393 for these "Extracts," as the President of the Historical Society calls them, and moreover, disobeyed the laws under which he acted in several important provisions. But the Secretary, by a side operation, added very largely to the amount drawn directly from the treasury. He printed for his private sale 50 sets of the Records on large paper. These were sold by him for \$60 per set; and besides these, he printed an unknown number of copies of the *Destruction of the Gaspee*, which formed a part of the 7th volume of the Records. These were sold at \$3 each, or used in making exchanges for other books. These last operations were not indeed drafts upon the treasury, but by their help the Secretary added very largely to his salary. He received by this single enterprise nearly \$8,000. Concerning the volume on the *Destruction of the Gaspee*, Mr. Gammell says: "These (the extracts) were followed by a copious index, and also by a separate volume containing the papers relating to the burning of the Gaspee." Very meagre and inaccurate indexes are at the end of each volume. They are the vexation of an enquirer. The Gaspee papers are a portion of the 7th volume, as stated above. The separate volume was simply an extract from this 7th volume. There was no such thing as "a copious index"

following the publication of the "extracts," nor was the volume on the *Destruction of the Gaspee* a supplementary work.

Mr. Gammell speaks of the work of Mr. Bartlett in the classification and arrangement of the papers which had accumulated in the Secretary's office. These papers had previously been folded and filed. Mr. Bartlett's son simply unfolded them and pasted them into scrap books. So far as classification is concerned, it was most imperfect. The papers can certainly be turned over and read more easily than before, but papers which relate to each other are often to be found in disconnected volumes, and there being no indexes, the finding of them, or of their existence, is a mere chance. This work also is one of those which Mr. Gammell says "was done without expense to the treasury." Let us see. In his final report on the *Public Archives* (*Acts and Res., January, 1866, p. 245*), Mr. Bartlett prints the law by virtue of which he states the work was done. In this law there was appropriated \$250 towards defraying the expenses. This is the only appropriation which Mr. Bartlett refers to in either of his reports, but in the *Acts and Res., January, 1858, p. 42*, there is another of \$300. Again in *Acts and Res., January, 1859, p. 63*, there is \$300, and again in the same session, p. 67, \$400 was appropriated. And again, *Acts and Res., May, 1859, p. 41*, \$300 appears. Thus there was appropriated in about two years \$1,550. Let us see who received this money. It is recorded in the *Report of the Auditor, Jan., 1858, p. 6*, paid on the Secretary's order, for arranging old papers, \$125. In the *Acts and Res., May, 1859, pp. 79-80-99*, Henry A. Bartlett, for arranging public archives, \$425. Paid J. R. Bartlett for this same service, \$400, and Henry A. Bartlett, \$300; and finally, *Acts and Res., May, 1860, p. 76*, Henry A. Bartlett, for arranging old documents, \$300. These sums cover the appropriations amounting, as shown above, to \$1,550. Another of the labors alleged to have been performed with slight assistance and moderate remuneration was the publication of the *Census of 1774*. It is recorded (*Acts and Res., May, 1859, p. 90*), Paid Henry A. Bartlett, arranging Census of 1774, \$81.92. This was, of course, a mere sinecure; an hour of work was unnecessary. Concerning the question of assistance in the Secretary's office, the following records appear: (*Acts and Res., May, 1861, p. 97*.) Paid Henry A. Bartlett, for making up the Records, \$300. (*Acts and Res., May, 1862, p. 63*.) Paid same individual, for assisting Secretary, \$260. Three other members of this family were paid considerable sums for service in the Secretary's office, and finally Mr. Fitz Gradd became permanently employed as assistant. The following is a summary of the moneys drawn by the Secretary for the very labors specified by Mr. Gammell, and are all in excess of the salary allowed by law:

1857..... \$1,000 00	1864..... \$1,619 00
1858..... 1,176 84	1865..... 372 00
1859..... 2,154 35	1866..... 1,482 75
1860..... 1,295 38	1867..... 150 00
1861..... 1,136 34	1868..... 425 00
1862..... 1,123 79	1869..... 150 00
1863..... 1,007 19	

Three years later, in 1872, Mr. Bartlett lost the nomination, and the office of Secretary of State. The further consideration of this subject will be resumed in the next BOOK NOTES.

Value of Traditional History.

The *Palatine Light* is one of the stock legends of Block Island. Upon an occasion the BOOK NOTES referred to the flimsy foundation upon which the story rests. It was taken to task by a Block Islander for its incredulity. This gentleman says in *Livermore's Block Island*, p. 117, "My grandmother's grandmother died in 1836 at the age of 95, from which data (she being 12 years old when the ship came ashore) I conclude that she [the grandmother or the ship] was wrecked about the year 1722." Again I quote from the same book, p. 116, "So in August, 1755, about the supposed time of the wreck of the *Palatine*." Again I quote the same book, p. 120, "That a ship *Palatine* about 130 years ago came to Block Island." This being written in 1877 makes the date of the wreck 1747. Thus there are three various dates in this one book. In Bull's *Memoirs of Rhode Island*, published in the Newport newspapers, there appears an account of the *Palatine Light*. Mr. Bull gives his authority to be "an ancient and very reputable lady, an aunt of Mr. William P. Sands. 'She [the ship, not the lady] ran on shore on Block Island about the year 1719 or 1729.' The vessel floated off and disappeared from the island. She was not wrecked nor burned there, according to this account. This account appears in the *Rhode Island Republican*, March 9, 1876. Here there are five different traditional dates between 1719 and 1755, or 36 years asunder, with as much authority for one as another. The account in Arnold's *History of Rhode Island*, vol. 2, p. 68, is taken entirely from Bull's Memoir. Bull's account is also reprinted by Mr. Sheffield in his *Sketch of Block Island*, p. 39. Concerning the story, my excellent friend Mr. Sheffield says, "that there was a ship freighted with *Palatine* emigrants bound for New York or Pennsylvania that came to this country, and with which was associated some great crime or disaster which occurred in the vicinity of Block Island, is true beyond question if we are to regard evidence to any fact which did not arise within our own personal cognizance. There are now living (1876) many persons who have seen and conversed with many persons who had seen and conversed with at least two of the survivors of the emigrants that came in that ship." The BOOK NOTES has not hitherto

regarded that as *evidence* which a person conversed, with another person who conversed, with a fourth party. How far must it be attenuated before it becomes mere tradition?

Mrs. Louisa P. Hopkins is already well known as a teacher, by the many suggestive books on education which she has written, as well as by a very large circle of acquaintances. She is employed at the Swain Free School, at New Bedford. She has just ready a new book, entitled *How Shall My Child be Taught?* It seems to be a thoroughly good book, full of suggestive thought both for parents and teachers. It is founded on the inductive principle. It was Bacon who invented the system. Mrs. Hopkins applies it. She talks with her girls, leading them to talk, and to tell what they discover, or observe, concerning things. From the innumerable number of small facts elicited from her pupils a theory or system is discovered. This is knowledge. The girls taught each other, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, induced each other to acquire and to disseminate knowledge. This is the true philosophy. The publishers, Messrs. Lee & Shepard, say of this book: "The volume has the great virtue of being the immediate reports of actual work with a class of children whose subsequent educational growth amply justified the methods which Mrs. Hopkins adopted early in her career as a teacher. To keep in close companionship with the laws of creation and of actual affairs, is a principle which the author affirms is of absolute importance; hence, we find her in the fields, among flowers and trees, illustrating to her pupils by the aid of nature's great and immutable laws." That is the true function of a teacher, and is all that he can accomplish.

Carving and Serring, by Mrs. Lincoln, author of the "Boston Cook Book," is a little manual by the aid of which any gentleman or lady can become an expert carver. What an advantage it must be to be able to place with the left hand a fork in the breast of a turkey, and, without once removing it, with the right hand to carve and dissect, or disjoint, the entire bird ready to be helped to admiring guests! This is done by skillful carvers. The book also contains directions for serving, with a list of utensils for carving and serving. Roberts Brothers, publishers.

There is a little 50 cent book published by Lee & Shepard which is deserving of special mention. It is Mr. Towle's *The Nation in a Nut-shell*. It is an epitome of the history of our own country from its first settlement, even to our own day. It discloses the national progress, or progress in the arts, as well as the political progress of the country. It will not, of course, supply the place of a history, but can be quickly read, and will serve to revive your slumbering knowledge.

THE BOOK NOTES once (v. 3, p. 50) undertook to perform a public service by printing a specimen of illiteracy emanating from the office of the Superintendent of Public Schools. A visit of vituperation from this official followed. The only consolation offered by the Editor was to either dismiss or educate the individual who wrote the letter. At the risk of demolition, the BOOK NOTES now comes with another letter. It purports to have been written by one who is now a principal in one of our higher schools.

Wednesday March 6.

Mr. _____

We are all out of Wood and Shavings, with the Mercury very low.

Respectfully Yours

P. S. We have *cole* enough for *onley* this week.

THE BOOK NOTES begs to say to all parties concerned that they can get as angry as they wish under this publication. There is no City Ordinance against getting angry. But there is a public sentiment which will insist not upon the suppression, but upon the publication and correction of these scandalous things. Except in so far as he defends the system, or lack of system, which permits these scandalous things, the BOOK NOTES lays no charge at the door of the Superintendent. The fault lies with the School Committee. There is now, and has been for twenty-five years, a corrupt ring in control of this body.

Agatha and the Shadow is the second novel in the "Old Colony Series" of fiction. It opens in this way: "A shadow was stealing along the walls of the room where Bernard Anselm lay dying; and it had already fallen upon the bed, when the wife, Agatha, turned her head toward the low fire of yellow-birch, to see what it was which intercepted the light;" and it closes with the inscription on the simple headstone of the grave at Star Island, Isles of Shoals: "Here lyeth ye body of Elder Brewster's daught'r, Agatha Anselm." The book will be found to be absorbingly interesting, and a worthy companion to *Constance in Acadia*, the initial volume in the series. Roberts Brothers, publishers.

A Year in Eden, by Harriet Preston, is a quiet story of the very interesting phase of country life, in a small New England town noted for its refined and intellectual society; a town where more than one generation has grown up under the spiritual and mental guidance, and the personal influence, of one of the greatest thinkers of this century,—a man of pure and exalted character, a philosopher and poet honored and adored the world over. There is little action in the story; but there is a great charm in the style, and there are some exquisite scenes unsurpassed by any writer on New England life. The book will interest a very large number of readers by its subject, its thought, and its wit. Roberts Brothers, publishers.

The London *Times* said last week that "all law-abiding men should stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of the fundamental institutions of society." This was against the incendiary schemes of one Gladstone. Doubtless some such expression fell from the lips of King John as he went one day out into the field of Runnymede to sign the Magna Charta. All this must arise from what for want of a better phrase we must denominate the Irish Question. Never since the days of Magna Charta have the people of England been brought to face so momentous a question. Not alone for themselves are they working out this problem, but it is for all the peoples of the world. Large things are of slow growth, but considering its size, the rapid development of this question is without a precedent. The history, then, of the Irish people, and of the wrongs which England is now being called upon to remunerate, is of paramount necessity for understanding the situation. To meet in some measure this necessity, Mr. Towle has written a *History of Ireland*, ostensibly for young people, but since no one is old, he means for everybody. "The true history of Ireland is not familiar to the people of the present day, and the chief aim of this book is to present the facts so plainly, and to arrange the salient features so clearly, that the rising generation may be able to realize the conditions under which the Irish people have struggled from generation to generation." This timely book is published by Lee & Shepard.

THE BOOK NOTES found in a little book this passage: "There has belonged to Rhode Islanders a certain taste for the ideal side of existence. It is the only State in the American Union where chief justices habitually write poetry, and prosperous manufacturers print essays on the *Freedom of the Will*." Curiosity is at once aroused. The little book is Mr. Higginson's *The Monarch of Dreams*, a very charming fancy, into which is interwoven some things concerning the Ayraults. Those people were French Huguenots, whose ancestors came to dwell at Freecetown, near East Greenwich. For a time they dwelt at the latter place, and later went to live at Newport. The picture which Mr. Higginson draws of the ancient brick mansion of the Ayraults is excellent.

A work which is reported to be of a remarkable character will be published by Roberts Brothers in February. It is called *Through the Gates of Gold*; and though by a well-known author, it was submitted to the house under conditions of the strictest secrecy, and nothing concerning the writer's identity or nationality is to be revealed. As Roberts Brothers have had much experience in the secret-keeping business, there seems to be little prospect that the mystery surrounding the origin of the work will be penetrated. The book deals with problems of the future life in an unusual manner, and it is believed that it will make as much of a sensation as did *The Gates Ajar*. Its simultaneous publication in London has been arranged for.

BOOK NOTES

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} VOL. IV.
No. 23.

Mr. Gammell's Address in the Light of History.

THE BOOK NOTES resumes the consideration of this address at the point where it left it in the last issue. A summary of moneys drawn from the treasury, amounting in the aggregate to more than \$13,000, had been presented.

These continuous raids upon the treasury at last attracted public attention to such an extent that in the Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers in 1867, Mr. Bartlett came near losing the nomination. He was saved by the influence of his brother-in-law, Senator Anthony. This fact accounts for the immediate falling off of the sums paid and their final extinction.

There are innumerable cases of moneys drawn in many ways, connected with the publication of the *Records* and other similar enterprises. For instance, Mr. Bartlett stated that he "had employed persons to copy sundry letters" printed in easily accessible books for use in the succeeding volumes of the *Record*, for which he asked an appropriation. The Assembly granted him \$250 (*Acts and Res., May, 1867, p. 92*.) This fact alone disposes of Mr. Gammell's statement that work was done "with slight assistance and at moderate expense." A little later he asked authority to hire a room for storing the books which the State was accumulating. He received authority to hire a room for that purpose at an expense of \$100. He then contracted with himself for a semi-subterranean basement in his own house for that sum, which the State paid for several years. By a blundering order there was printed a second edition of the second volume of the Colonial Records. These were, of course, useless for anything but waste paper. In January, 1862, (*See Acts and Res., Jan., 1862, p. 208*) he asked and obtained an appropriation of \$250 for extra services, and as Secretary of the Senate he was paid \$3.00 per day in addition to his regular salary. In addition to all these sums he obtained by the office of Insurance Commissioner which he held, \$200 per annum. In very truth there seems to be absolutely no limit to the ingenuity of the Secretary in small pipe laying beneath the Rhode Island State treasury. Mr. Gammell fails to

give credit for the *Rhode Island Manual* for 1867; a book which contained 184 pages, of which one half consisted of the constitutions of the United States and of Rhode Island, and of the rules and orders of the General Assembly, and the other half of tables from the Providence Directory, the city documents, and sundry State pamphlets. Nor of the fact that for this compilation he asked and received \$150, (*Acts and Res., Jan., 1867, p. 173*.) while the entire work was performed by the Deputy Secretary during the absence of the Secretary. The Deputy Secretary received his regular salary and nothing more, while Mr. Bartlett quietly gets through the Assembly an appropriation for himself, having actually done nothing. Mr. Gammell gives a glowing account of Mr. Bartlett's second visit to Europe, but he fails to make mention of the fact that he secured an appropriation of \$300 from the General Assembly with which to pay the expense (*Acts and Res., May, 1872, p. 80*). The pretext was a commission to an International Congress held at London to consider the subject of prisons. The government of the United States published a report of the proceedings, but Mr. Bartlett's name cannot be found in it. That there may be a limit to such items is possible, but if there is the BOOK NOTES has not yet discovered it.

Another of the labors spoken of by Mr. Gammell is the *Index to the Printed Acts and Resolves*. His statement (p. 13) is singular for its many errors. I quote the passage entire: "Some years before his election, the assembly had made an order that the Secretary of State should prepare an index to the entire series of printed acts and resolves from their beginning in 1750. This work, however, had not been performed, and he began it anew according to his own plan, and at the end of two years completed it in two volumes."

To this the BOOK NOTES makes the following objections:

First—No such order as is here stated was ever passed by the assembly.

Second—Mr. Bartlett did not begin the work anew, nor did he himself perform it.

Third—Nothing is said about *printed* schedules in the order.

Fourth—The work was not completed in two years, but in seven years, 1856-1863.

Fifth—The plan was not Mr. Bartlett's, but if it was, it was simply execrable.

Sixth—The Schedules were not first printed in 1750.

The law under which this work was performed was passed in 1853. (*Acts and Res., Jan., 1853, p. 256*.) By it, the Secretary was directed to make an Index of "all the volumes of the Schedules which are now destitute of such index." The word "printed" is not here, hence the law covered manuscript Schedules. The first volumes of printed Schedules having indexes were in 1826. The first printed Schedules were in 1747. Hence, if the word printed is inserted, the Secretary was directed to make Indexes for 1747-1827 inclusive, and there stop. But he did neither. He began with 1758, and went on indefinitely. Mr. Bartlett says in the preface to these Indexes, page iv., that "his predecessor, W. R. Watson, Esq., had begun this index. It was afterwards continued by him to the year 1867." Thus, according to his own statement, Mr. Bartlett had nothing to do with the first forty years of the work. This is certainly to his credit, but if true, how could the plan have been devised by him?

Those Schedules which existed in manuscript were required by this law to be indexed just as much as those which were printed. They were not indexed, nor were the first eleven years of the printed Schedules indexed. The law was broken in almost every particular. The work done was of the very worst possible character. Those curious in such matters are referred to BOOK NOTES, v. 3, p. 53, where the condition of the work is fairly shown.

Concerning the monument in commemoration of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the Rebellion, Mr. Gammell states (p. 14, "of the original commission which had this work in charge") he (Mr. Bartlett) was the only member in official life when it was completed, and it fell to him to prepare the splendid and impressive pageant with which its unveiling was celebrated." This committee was appointed by law in January, 1867 (*Acts and Res., Jan., 1867, p. 163*). It consisted of A. E. Burnside, William Grosvenor, R. G. Hazard, C. C. Van Zandt, J. D'W. Perry, William Bimey, George W. Greene, John E. Weedon, and the Secretary of State. The dedication and unveiling took place in September, 1871, and the committee made a joint report which every member signed, which report appears among the documents (unnumbered) appended to the Acts and Res., Jan., 1872, Ex-Gov. Van Zandt was then Speaker of the House, and George W. Greene was a member from East Greenwich. This giving credit to Mr. Bartlett for the work done by others is carried to the greatest extent. On p. 13 it is stated that Mr. Bartlett raised the money among Providence people residing in New York for the pur-

chase of the *Muse Français* and the *Description of Egypt*, prepared by order of the Emperor Napoleon, and the gift of them to the Providence Athenæum, and that he devised and painted the case in which these books have been always kept. By reference to the Report of the Providence Athenæum, 1886, p. 38, it will appear that Brown & Ives, Cyrus Butler, W. G. Goddard, H. N. Slater, William Jenkins, Thomas J. Stead, Amory Chapin, John Whipple, Amasa Manton, William W. Hoppin, William T. Grinnell, and three anonymous friends gave these books, all well-known citizens of Providence. By reference to p. 34 of the same Report it will be seen that Kinsley C. Gladding did a portion of the artistic work.

Concerning the loss by Mr. Bartlett of the position of Mexican boundary commissioner, Mr. Gammell says, p. 11, "the appropriations made for it by Congress became exhausted, and the work was in consequence suspended. It was not resumed till another administration had begun, when President Pierce, in accordance with the system of civil service then prevailing, appointed another commissioner." It would be difficult to write an account more misleading than this. While what it says is true, it suppresses almost the whole truth. The United States had entered into a treaty with Mexico, known by the name, the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty. By the 5th article (*Bartlett's Per. Nar., v. 2, p. 587*), the boundary line between the two countries is defined. By the 6th article, *suppressed* by Mr. Bartlett, provision was made for a road, canal, or railway. Each country was to appoint a commissioner, and any agreement which they made became a part of the Treaty, and of course, binding upon both countries. Mr. Bartlett received the appointment under the Taylor administration, in June, 1859. He operated under it until October 15, 1862, when he was recalled by the same administration which appointed him. The method of his recall was this: He asked an appropriation from Congress of \$120,000. Congress granted it with a condition attached that it should not be drawn until the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior had become satisfied that the southern boundary of New Mexico should not be further north than El Paso. Mr. Bartlett had fixed the "Initial Point" about 45 miles north of El Paso. This act had become a part of the Treaty. It was objected to by the Chief Astronomer and Surveyor of the Commission, who signed the agreement under a direct order to do so by our Government, and it had lost to the United States the advantages which for railway purposes that country supposed it had by the Treaty acquired, and by the United States it was finally repudiated. The letter of the Secretary to Mr. Bartlett, conveying to him the position taken by Congress can be found in *Bartlett's Per. Nar., v. 2, p. 574*. Mr. Bartlett had drawn and used

\$340,000. Congress had become satisfied that a great error had been made, and it proceeded to recover the lost ground. While this was being performed there was nothing to be done but to recall Mr. Bartlett, which was done. This last act took place nearly three weeks before the Presidential election of 1852. When President Pierce came into power, five months later, it was found that the erroneous act of Mr. Bartlett had bound the Government, and that it could only be recovered by a new convention. The result of this new convention came to be known as the Gadsden Purchase. It cost ten millions of dollars to recover the advantages which the Gadsden Hidalgo Treaty was believed to have secured, but which Mr. Bartlett had surrendered. That certainly does not look as if it was lack of civil service rules which cost Mr. Bartlett his office; for how could President Pierce, under such circumstances, reappoint a discredited commissioner of a preceding administration?

The *Dictionary of Americanisms* was first published in 1848. It was at once severely criticised as being made up, not of Americanisms but of English words, to be readily found in many English writers, and particularly Shakespeare. The justness of this criticism was acknowledged by Mr. Bartlett on the publication of the second edition in 1859. The first edition contained about 2,400 words; one-third, or 800 words, were cancelled on the issue of the second (see preface, p. iv). The third edition was simply the binding of some copies of the second edition with a new title page, on which were the words *Third edition*. (See preface to the edition of 1877, p. iii). This method of multiplying editions is well understood. The best critics have severely condemned this book "as misleading and untrustworthy." Those curious in such matters are referred to the *Galaxy*, Sept.-Dec., 1877, and Jan., 1878; *Atlantic*, April, May, July, Sept., Nov., 1878, Jan., March, May, Nov., 1879, May, 1880, May, 1881, Dec., 1883, and to a recent criticism in the London *Saturday Review*. In connection with this book there is a piece of work so singularly characteristic of Mr. Bartlett, that the *Book Notes* will explain it. On the publication of the second edition, the preface to the first edition was reprinted. At the foot of page viii, there is a note defining the scope of the term *Americanisms*, as used in including the words which compose the book. The note at the end bears the words, "note to second edition," and it follows these words which are included in the preface to the first edition, "and this I determined to adopt." Now this was simply intended to deceive a careless reader. Not a single word of this note was in the first edition. Nor was the book ever made upon any such principles as are therein enunciated. Had it been so made there would have been no justice in those criticisms which Mr. Bartlett has himself informed us

forced him to exclude 800 words, or one-third of this first edition.

Mr. Gamball continues his list of Mr. Bartlett's most "important works" in the following order: *Bibliography of Rhode Island*, the *Literature of the Rebellion*, *Memoirs of the Rhode Island Officers*, and the *Wanton Family*. Concerning the first the reader is referred to *BOOK NOTES*, v. 3, p. 45. The work is simply shocking. Concerning the catalogue of Literature of the Rebellion, the reader is referred to the special copy used by the late C. Fiske Harris, now in the Providence Public Library. Concerning the *Memoirs of the Rhode Island Officers*, they were written by the friends of the officers and not by Mr. Bartlett. It was an excellent financial operation. In the portraits of which there were 37, lay the profit. There is no present exact means of knowing just how much was made. The pictures cost about \$65 each, and some of the officers are believed to have paid \$250. If that rate of profit prevailed something over \$6,000 was realized for the pictures. Concerning the *Wanton Family*, it was my own publication. The very complimentary notice which it received in the *Journal* was written and inserted as I was informed and believed, by the author himself. Some portions of the tract are so inaccurate that it has been my intention to cancel certain pages and print others for insertion.

There is a matter not mentioned by Mr. Gamball to which the *BOOK NOTES* must now come, and which by reason of its magnitude makes all that has preceded it appear dwarfed in consequence. The General Assembly is the only legislative power in Rhode Island. The laws which it enacts are printed for each session and are popularly known as the Schedules. These Schedules are printed under the direction of the Secretary of State, who by the Statute is required to certify as to the correctness of six copies, which are kept at the State House. Mr. Bartlett retired from the office of Secretary, in May, 1872. The certification of the January Schedule had not been performed by him, the book not having been finished. The certification therefore fell upon his successor, who not having read the proofs, and knowing nothing of the accuracy of the work, was obliged to examine the entire work by the original record. This operation developed an astounding condition of the public laws. Innumerable errors were discovered some of which were of trivial and some of vital importance. In some cases whole sections of the laws were omitted. The *BOOK NOTES* has written a few specimens of these blunders. They all refer to a single Schedule, that for January, 1872, for none of the others have ever been examined.

In the law extending the time for the construction of the Woonasquatucket Railroad, an error was made of ten years. The law as passed

read 1876, as printed, 1886 (p. 138). Mr. Bartlett gave the corporation ten years more time than the General Assembly gave it. In the law authorizing the City of Providence to exchange bonds with this corporation, the General Assembly fix the amount of such exchange at \$500,000. Mr. Bartlett reduces this amount to \$500 (sec. 5, p. 140). The General Assembly provided for a fee to be paid to the Secretary for countersigning the bonds, and directed that the Railroad Company pay it. Mr. Bartlett placed this tax upon the City by the change of a single word (sec. 6, p. 140).

The General Assembly passed an act incorporating the Block Island Steamboat Co. The law read "for the purpose of owning, building, purchasing, and running steamboats." Mr. Bartlett took away the right to run boats by changing running to *owning* (sec. 1, p. 155).

In an act of corporation (sec. 4, p. 210) it was that directors of a railroad should reside in Rhode Island, upon whom process might be served, the corporation being held thereby. By the omission of the words "may be legally served and said corporation." Mr. Bartlett so fixed the law that the directors and not the corporation must be held to answer.

In an act confirming and establishing the Newport harbor line the Assembly provided that when the line was fixed it was to be reported to the Assembly and "shall be subject to modification and *satisfaction* of the Assembly." The word *satisfaction* should be *ratification* (see bottom line, p. 219).

The General Assembly passed an act for sending commissioners to represent the State at the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American independence at Philadelphia. The third resolution, "Provided that neither of the said commissioners shall receive any compensation for his services." This section was suppressed by Mr. Bartlett. It appears only in the original manuscript (see p. 225, Jan., *Acts and Res.*, 1872).

The Assembly passed a resolution authorizing William F. Hammond to release his wife's dower in certain real estate. The 2d section refers to a deed dated 1855. This should have been 1866. In the 4th section another deed is referred to under the date 1875. The real date was 1755 (see p. 238, Jan., *Acts and Res.*, 1872).

The Assembly passed an act to establish a harbor line between Sassafraz Point and Field's Point. The 3d section provides a penalty. It was a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand. In the original the word *two* reads *ten*.

There are in the certified copy of this single Schedule (Jan. 1872), at the State House 163 corrections.

The inference is fair that no Schedule issued under the care of Mr. Bartlett during the seventeen years of his incumbency is more correct

than is this of January, 1872, the last one issued by him; indeed there was an omission of a Resolution from the Schedule of January, 1870, which was discovered and afterwards inserted between pages 212 and 213 of that Schedule as an unpagely leaf. This resolution was the most important legislation during the session. It covered the transfer of the right of the State in the Cove lands to the city of Providence, for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

It is clear that no lawyer can give an opinion upon any question which rests upon these Schedules between the years 1855-1872, unless he first obtains a newly certified copy of the law on which he rests. Every Schedule outside of the State House is filled with these errors. They are in every town clerk's office, and in every court, and they are all utterly unreliable. They may lead to expensive litigation, or they may be effective in preventing justice from being done. That which the State published as its laws were not its laws, and yet all men in good faith accepted them. The certification of Mr. Bartlett was merely perfunctory. In many cases it was no certification at all, being printed in the Schedules like other matter.

Probably not one of these thirty-four Schedules had ever been compared with the original record. Their danger lies in our ignorance of what the original record contained, and the existence of which we had no good reason for suspecting. There is no possible extenuation for such criminal negligence, and yet in the face of it Mr. Gammell pronounces these works of Mr. Bartlett to be of "supreme authority." The BOOK NOTES takes leave for the present of these things.

It has made careful search, and cited its authority for every statement of consequence. What it has said is either true or false. The fact can be determined by examination. If what it has said be true then those things which it has traversed cannot be true. It stands or falls upon the fact. In the face of such a record the learned President of the Historical Society declares that these works of Mr. Bartlett's were the offspring of a pure patriotism, that they were prepared "with slight assistance and with but moderate expense," and that Mr. Bartlett "bore continually in his thoughts the interest of the State," and that his works are of "supreme authority," in whatever they teach, and upon this point he cites in support the very learned President of the Mass. Hist. Soc., Dr. Ellis, as follows: "His (Mr. Bartlett's) fidelity, accuracy and *thoroughness of research*, and information on every subject of public or private interest which engaged his mind and pen made him a *most trusted authority* and gave to his many published works a *supreme value*." It is needless to say that towards all such opinions the BOOK NOTES is opposed. It seeks only the truth for that alone is history. How it was possible that such a condition could ever be reached in Rhode Island may be a subject for future consideration, but here for the present the BOOK NOTES leaves it, in the profound belief that so far as Rhode Island is concerned it is time that she entered upon a new epoch in literature.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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How far Brown University was responsible for the Stockbridge Catalogue.

The *Nation* of Dec. 30, 1886, contains a severe review of this catalogue. This review bears evidence of having been in some measure drawn from the article on the same book in the *Book Notes* of Nov. 26, *ante*, but without having given due credit for the same. It was copied from the *Nation* by the Providence *Sunday Journal*, February 6, 1887. However severe either of these reviews may have been, no fault can be found with them on that ground. The catalogue deserved it. But there is a point touched by the writer in the *Nation* upon which the *Book Notes* wishes to touch. It relates to the connection of Brown University with the work. The *Nation* says "Brown University on receiving the collection recognized the accompanying obligation, and a prospectus was soon issued announcing that a catalogue would be prepared and published under the auspices of that institution." This does not, indeed, say that Brown University issued a prospectus, but it conveys that impression, which is not true, it does say that the work was done "under the auspices" of Brown University. Again, "a Board of Trustees cannot order a catalogue as they might order a dinner." The *Book Notes* will attempt to set forth the facts, in the hope that the reputation of the college may not be hurt by reason of its connection with this very bad book.

The following entry appears on the records of the library committee of Brown University, Oct. 12, 1885:

"Rev. Dr. Stockbridge presented a communication from Mr. Bartlett expressing his views as to cataloguing the Harris Collection of American Poetry. It was voted that the library committee approve of the plan proposed, but assume no financial responsibility in regard to it." On the strength of this vote, Mr. Stockbridge issued a prospectus in which he says "the catalogue is published with the endorsement and approval of the library committee of Brown University, of which the compiler is a member. Of course there was no excuse for Mr. Stockbridge in making such unauthorized use of this vote as he has done. The library committee approved,

not his catalogue, for it had not been made, but Mr. Bartlett's plan, which on paper doubtless appeared specious enough. The trustees had nothing to do with the matter; whatever was done, was done by three members of the library committee, which small number lacked one of a majority. They simply thought well of making a catalogue on Mr. Bartlett's plan, and said so. That this act of theirs has been made use of unfairly in giving character to a wretched work, there can be no question. The work was indeed performed in the College Library Building. It could be done nowhere else. Dr. Stockbridge connected, without authority we must suppose, the name of Brown University and of Brown University Library, with his work in his circulars in every way. The members, or member of the library committee, who subscribed for the catalogue, paid for it as did the librarian of Brown University. If the library committee knew of the use which was being made of their vote, and allowed it to go on without protest, blame may attach to them. But the *Book Notes* does not know this fact.

No periodical comes to the *Book Notes* from which it derives more satisfaction than the *Narragansett Historical Register*, of which Mr. James N. Arnold is the editor. It is always amusing, and often instructive. The current number has a paper entitled a *New Theory Regarding the Origin of the Palatine Light*, written by Welcome A. Greene, Esq. It attributes the "phantom" to a phosphorescent oil which large schools of menhaden are, as therein asserted, supposed to emit. Since this "phantom" has not been seen at Block Island for half a century it necessarily follows that during that period no large schools of that fish can have approached the island during the night time; and secondly, it fixes with a degree of accuracy creditable to Rhode Island scholarship the period when menhaden must have originally begun emitting this oil. It was anywhere between the years 1719 and 1755, and only in the vicinity of Block Island. (*Book Notes*, vol. 4, p. 57.) It is papers of this class which has raised Rhode Island credulity to the very high degree which it has attained.

The Greville Diary Ended.

The third and concluding section of the diary of Mr. Charles Greville has been published. It is contained in two volumes, and covers the years 1852-1859. Nothing in these interesting books more interests us than the story of the rise of Mr. Gladstone. Practically it began with the introduction of the Budget in 1853. It became known as the Famous Budget and was discussed in all parts of the civilized world. It marked an epoch in English commercial affairs. Mr. Greville was a Liberal in politics, yet he so contrived to govern his tongue and his actions as to be in confidential relations with the leading men in both the great parties. So while he was at heart opposed to Disraeli, he notwithstandingly maintained certain friendly intercourse. He was everything to everybody and seemed to be the enemy of nobody. He has much to say concerning Napoleon III., as he did in the former portions. The Crimean war was fought, and so he records many things concerning the actors therein. There is one despatch from Lord Ragland which has a sombre interest, in that it shadowed forth that which history has since revealed as truth. Palmerston, a man who in his day was looked upon as the greatest of Englishmen, figures largely in these pages. As you have developed in wisdom and in years have you never observed the mountains of youth shrink to be the mole hills of age? Just so it is with contemporaneous great men. As they pass into history in the receding years, they assume their true perspective, growing smaller and smaller until they disappear in the dim distance. There are, indeed, men to whom this rule does not seem to apply. Such men were Socrates and Abraham Lincoln. But let us return to Greville and to Gladstone for whom, despite all his enemies, we have only admiration; and to whom we think the Englishmen of the year 2009, if any such there be, will look back upon, as the most honest, and taken together the greatest English statesman of his time. Thousands of little incidents are narrated in this interesting book which remind us of things which once we knew, and which on some theory of selection will by and by appear in the stately histories of England.

The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, has been now nearly half a century in the hands of literary people. It ranked among the first authorities from its first publication. Originally it was in six volumes, with hundreds of plates. It has frequently been sold in this country for from \$60 to \$90 according to the condition and the binding. It has now been issued in three volumes, with all the plates, and brought down, so far as facts are concerned, to the present time. This very learned and excellent book can be had of the writer for \$7.50.

Mr. R. Heber Newton has a new book entitled *Social Studies*, just published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It discusses in ten chapters the following subjects: I. A Birds-eye View of the Labor Questions. II. Coöperative Production and Coöperative Credit in the United States. III. Coöperative Distribution in the United States. IV. Is the State Just to the Working Man? V. Old-Time Guilds and Modern Commercial Associations. VI. Prevention of Intemperance. VII. Moral Education in the Public Schools. VIII. The Free Kindergarten in Church Work. IX. The Religious aspect of Socialism. X. Communism. The BOOK NOTES proposes showing the character of this book in the very words of the author of it. Mr. Newton is a firm believer in the "wrongful action of society" towards the laboring man. He thereupon undertakes "to point out some of the many particulars in which he believes our civilization is at fault concerning labor: in which the State consciously and unconsciously legislates so as to interfere with certain great natural rights of man." The chief "complaint of labor is its poverty. The chief creator of wealth, according to the masters of political economy, it finds itself poor while making others rich, in its own pocket only copper pence, while with the touch alchemy it is turning everything to gold." Mr. Newton holds to the view "that there is first a right of all men to an equal access to the bounteous provisions of nature for human support, and our civilization is unjust if it shuts any man off therefrom." This means that men have equal rights to use the earth without paying some other man for the use thereof. Again, Mr. Newton believes that "the mineral resources of the earth and the productive powers of the surface of the earth are the provisions of Providence for the common need of man, over which a private monopoly is a crime against man." That means that half a dozen coal mine owners ought not to be able to levy a tax upon all the citizens of a country for their individual enrichment. He believes that "out of this fundamental wrong springs some of the deepest sources of labor's poverty in our modern civilization." He believes that labor has a right to an equal chance in the struggle for existence, a right not to be handicapped by arbitrary burdens; and he further believes that "our civilization does thus handicap labor by oppressive taxation." Such are some of the opinions of this earnest writer, who hesitates not to utter them, albeit he knows that reckless writers will denounce them as communistic, or anarchistic, or socialistic. Well, what of it? Pet names never kill. These things, if true, are wrong; and if wrong, they can be made right, and the man who hesitates, or fears to say so, is a coward; in fact, he is worse than a coward, he is a party to the wrong.

There will presently come a day when men will cease to ask for justice, they will take it.

Now that we have all had a good laugh at Mr. Frank Miner's discomfiture in quoting Scripture the other day to the House of Representatives, the BOOK NOTES would like to suggest a curious operation of the mind just then and there, in Mr. Miner, which doubtless he did not himself detect, but which must now, upon consideration, be quite apparent. The passage which he undertook to quote is a very familiar one, repeated no less than five times in three of the gospels. Each time with verbal changes, but always with the main idea intact. This is one of the versions: "For he that hath, to him shall be given; and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath," *Mark, iv. 25*. This passage is a seeming contradiction. The moment Mr. Miner began the quotation, the apparently illogical nature of it flashed upon his mind, he hesitated, his mind struggling with the logic, the House burst into a laugh, and he was overthrown. Now this could never have happened with a less carefully trained mind, for being unable to see the contradiction, it would not have stumbled. There is a couplet in the 3d satire of *Juvenal* which is similar in thought to a portion of this passage. Dryden thus renders it:

"Tis true poor Codrus nothing had to boast,
And yet poor Codrus all that nothing lost."

If reliance can be placed upon Biblical criticism, this couplet must have been written at a period contemporary with the Evangelists.

At last there is a really good novel; one which the BOOK NOTES can in good conscience commend. It is *Sons and Daughters*, by the author of the *Story of Margaret Kent*. The scene is near Philadelphia. A little coterie of people of different conditions. One rich, preposterously rich, and vulgarly ignorant. Others educated, bright, even brilliant, but in worldly goods as poor as Job. Among them were four girls, each of marriageable age, and very charming girls they were too; then comes the requisite number of young fellows, so that the story develops into a sort of quadrilateral love story. The characters most carefully drawn are, first, Mrs. Reese, the rich woman, who but for her money might have passed for a tolerably decent person; but her money destroyed her, and second, comes Paul Forbes, as clever a young fellow as any girl needs to have about her. Well, these young people make love to each other and marry, but just how you must read the book to find out. There are no dry and barren spots in this story, nor is there any padding. It is full of bright things prettily said, and as wholesome and pure as any novel can be. By saying that there are two carefully drawn figures in the story the BOOK NOTES does not mean that the other figures are carelessly drawn. On the contrary all have been well studied, and are the result of careful observation. Ticknor & Co. publish the excellent story.

The Key of the Eastern Empire.

England acquired a controlling interest in the Suez Canal, in 1875. From that time, the question of a controlling interest in Egyptian affairs became a paramount one in English politics. She has not nor will she ever willingly release her hold on Egypt. It is well for the civilization of the world that she should not. She must ultimately assist Egypt against Turkey; stop the draining of money by the Turks; make Egypt an independent kingdom, or government of some kind; sustain her; and thus secure the Eastern empire. Napoleon the First saw this clearly in 1800, but the rest of the world have scarcely yet waked up to the idea. Mr. J. E. Bowen has written a good and clear summary of these matters in the East. He calls it *The Conflict of East and West in Egypt*. He sustains General Gordon, condemns the action of the English Government towards Gordon, and condemns Wolsley, whose attempt to rescue Gordon met only with the ridicule of men; but in spite of all mistakes, he maintains the desirability of English ascendancy. Putnam's, publishers.

MISS AMANDA M. DOUGLAS has added another clever book to her list of novels recently published by Lee & Shepard. The book is uniform in style and make-up with this lady's previous works, and bears the title, "*Foes of Her Household*." It will be found to be equal to the other now familiar productions which have emanated from this lady's pen, in everything which is required to make a readable and an elevating piece of fiction.

Occasionally there comes a man who has really something to say. When such a man speaks the world will listen. Mr. Lee Merriwether, a young man connected with the Government at Washington, has recently written a book called a *Tramp Trip to see Europe on Fifty Cents a Day*. It is a book of travels in Europe, but not the kind of travels which are usually travelled. Young Merriwether tramped over most of the continental States of Europe in the garb of a laboring man. He ate the food of the working man. He slept in their apologies for homes. He learned their languages and talked with them. He is very adroit, his mind is keen, he knew what he was after, and possessed the requisite skill to acquire it. He was no crank, but he has opened a new world to us, and in those countries, too, about which so much has been written. He has seen Europe in a way in which very few, if indeed anybody, before him has seen it. His book is as instructive as it is possible to make a book, but it is fearfully real. He tells his story because he must, and he tells it in the simplest way to reach the moral which he wishes to convey. It is full of bright and curious things, and more interesting than any fiction. Harper & Brothers publish it.

Among the Newest Books.

The Lippincott Company publish a little collection of verses by Mr. Hunter MacCulloch entitled *From Dawn to Dusk*.

Miss Rosa Carey, who wrote *Not Like Other Girls*, and so many other clever love stories, has a new one just ready, by Lippincott. The name of it is *Uncle Max*. It is only 25 cents.

Mr. W. S. Gottsberger has added to his very popular series of translations, the *Romance of a Poor Young Man*, by Octave Feuillet. A generation ago this excellent book found many readers.

Chapter 59 of Mr. Hugh Hastings' *American Politics* gives an account of the Webster and Hayne debate in 1833. From this time down to the Log Cabin and Hard Cider campaign of 1840, this book is full of interest. It costs only 30 cents.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. inform the BOOK NOTES that they have in course of publication an entirely new edition of the works of *Browning*; to be in six volumes, from new types and in every respect fully equal to the best work of American publishers. Two volumes will be ready early in the coming month.

In 1797, there came to America an English actor named John Barnard. He travelled all over the country, establishing theatres and playing the while. He left a manuscript giving his views of men and things as he saw them in 1797-1811. His book, *Retrospections in America*, takes a lively view of things. He has many droll adventures, which he narrates in a very clever and graphic manner. It makes right jolly reading. Harpers publish it.

Mrs. Lincoln, the author of the famous *Boston Cook Book*, has recently written a little essay on *Carving and Serving*, which Roberts Brothers publish, and which ought to be useful to a great many people. It was written not for the purpose of cramming for special occasions, but for the purpose of producing comfort, perfection and ease in our everyday home life. There are a few suggestions in this book which the BOOK NOTES will reproduce. In carving, work slowly, but skillfully. Do not make hard work of it. Avoid scowling or contortion of the mouth. Don't let your countenance betray the toughness of the joint. Do not be guilty of the discourtesy of asking each guest, *before you begin to carve*, to choose: first carve, then offer. Don't ask, "Can't I give you another piece of meat?" which is but a reminder that the guest has had one already, but say, "Let me help you to this choice portion," or something akin to it. Never stare at the carver; you are invited to dine, not to take a lesson in carving. These, and many more such things, are in this book, and while they are trite enough, it will not harm us to be reminded of them.

Harper & Brothers publish an *Introduction to Psychological Theory*, by Borden P. Bowne, the Professor of Philosophy in Boston University, whose previous work, *Metaphysics*, made a stir among those engaged in the pursuit of mental science. In his forthcoming book, Professor Bowne begins with a discussion of the subject of the mental life, from which he passes to the impressions which that subject receives from without, and with which the mental life begins, and finally he considers the complex action and reaction upon those impressions in which the developed mental life consists.

Dr. Franz von Reber is director of the Bavarian royal and state galleries of paintings, and professor in the University and Polytechnic of Munich. His *History of Ancient Art* was pronounced by Mr. Charles Eliot Norton to be the most trustworthy and judicious compend of information on the subject in any language. Harper & Brothers have issued a companion volume to that on ancient art, under the title of *History of Medieval Art*. It is gotten up in the same superb style, and will have a similar abundance of illustrations. Both works are translated by Mr. Joseph Thacher Clarke, whose fitness for the work is known to every student of art. The present work deals with the whole artistic development of the Middle Ages, and by the general reader will be found even more interesting than its predecessor.

Dr. John E. Weeden, of Westerly, sends to the BOOK NOTES a monograph entitled a *New View of an Old Question*. Mr. John L. Hayes, in an introductory note, says concerning it that its "main argument for a protective policy is remarkable for the clearness, compactness and vigor of its statements." Here is one of them (p. 9): "Here are two Ohio farms, side by side, both adapted to the same products. One of them makes cheese and butter which can be sold for a remunerative price at home and abroad. The owner of the other, *looking to the government for a bigger profit*, goes into wool growing. Now what special advantage to the public is there in *luring* this farmer to grow wool rather than make butter and cheese? Here is land diverted from products that pay a profit, to something *they say* will not, and the government is called upon to make up the deficiency caused by its perverted use. A man plants his land with corn when potatoes are its natural product, and calls for protection against his own mismanagement." The BOOK NOTES has not hitherto been able to quite agree with the arguments in defence of the "protective" principle. It is delighted to find one at last (if this is one) with which it is in accord. It makes but little difference what other new views Dr. Weeden holds, if he sticks to this one he will not go very wrong in his reasoning upon the tariff.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

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The Punishment for Contempt by the General Assembly.

It may be neither unwise nor unprofitable in the light of recent discussions within and without the General Assembly to examine for a moment the question under discussion. It concerns the power of the Assembly to commit for contempt, individuals not before it, nor concerned with it. To properly examine the question, it will be necessary, first, to consider the origin, second, the powers conferred by the charter (for I do not propose to consider the Constitution), and lastly the use, or abuse, of those powers. Before the General Assembly became known under the name we now use it was styled the *General Court of Election*, and it consisted, practically, of the assemblage of the whole people. Those unable to be present were represented by a proxy.

In May, 1648, this body adopted certain rules of procedure to be observed at its sessions. One of these rules provided "that they that whisper or disturb ye court or use thipping terms shall forfeit sixpence for every fault." The word *nipping* meant at that time satirical, or sarcastic. This rule applied only to the members of the Assembly. (*R. I. Col. Rec. v. 1, p. 214.*)

In May, 1650, an assembly of the freemen of the four towns which then comprised what is now known as the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, was held at Newport. A form of legal procedure was established by which it was provided that each of the four towns should choose six freemen. These twenty-four freemen were to meet four days before the meeting of the General Court of Commissioners, and were to have the full power of the "generall assemblee" of the freemen, and were designated by this act the *Generall Assemblee*. This act was followed immediately by another act, also by the whole people, to the effect "that whosoever shall speake wordes of disgrace contemptuously undervaluing of that Honored State of England, he shall suffer a severe punishment according to the judgment of his peers, there fault being proved by two lawfull witnesses." (*R. I. Col. Rec., v. 1, p. 228.*) These acts were performed under the authority of the *First Patent*, known as the War-

wick charter, obtained by Roger Williams in 1643. (*Proceedings First Gen. Assm., p. viii.*) The words, First General Assembly, as here used, refer to the assembly of the whole people. As used previously in this paper, they refer to the meeting of the delegates of the people. This was the origin of the General Assembly in the meaning of the term as we now use it. Coeval with its creation by the people, the people enacted a law punishing contempts, but they were contempts of "that Honored State of England," to be tried upon the evidence, and by a jury of the peers of the accused. Sixteen years later, in 1663, came the charter of Charles the Second. In this charter the General Assembly as a representative body of the people was continued. Changes were made in the method of election. A Governor, Deputy Governor, and ten Assistants were to be elected annually at Newport, by the "*General Court or Assembly*," and also a certain number of deputies from the towns, to wit, six from Newport, four each from Providence, Portsmouth and Warwick, and two for each other place, town or city. This body when assembled was to be styled the *Generall Assemblee*. Certain powers were then conferred upon the General Assembly, in terms as follows: "From tyme to tyme, to make, ordeyne, constitute or repeal, such lawes, statutes, orders and ordinances, formes and ceremonies of government and magistracye as to them shall seeme meete for the good and welfare of this said Company, and for the government and ordering of the landes and hereditaments hereinafter mentioned to be granted, and of the people that doe, or att any tyme hereafter shall inhabit or bee within the same; soe as such lawes, ordinances and constitutions, soe made, bee not contrary and repugnant unto, butt as neare, as may bee, agreeable to the lawes of this our realme of England, considering the nature and constitution of the place and people there; and alsoe to apoynt, order and direct, erect and settle such places and courts of jurisdiction, for the hearinge and determininge of all actions, cases, matters and things happening within the sayd collonie and plantations, and which shall be in dispute and depending there as they shall thinke fitt; and alsoe to distinguish and sett forth the severall names and titles, duties, pow-

ers and limits of each court, office and officer, superior and inferior; and also to contrive and appoint such formes of oaths and attestations, not repugnant . . . as are convenient and requisite with respect to the due administration of justice. . . . And also to order, direct and authorize the imposing of lawfull and reasonable fynes, mullets, imprisonments, and executing other punishments, pecuniary and corporal, upon offenders and delinquents according to the course of other corporations within ourre Kingdom of England; and agayne to alter, revoke, annull or pardon under their common seale or otherwise, such fynes, mullets, imprisonments, sentences, judgments and condemnations as shall bee thought fitt." The charter then conferred upon the Governor, Deputy Governor, the Assistants, power to administer justice, to exercise government, to use, exercise, putt in execution the laws and statutes of this ourre realme. The charter did not create courts for the trials of causes, but it conferred upon the General Assembly the power to establish them. It gave, in no form, any judicial power to the General Assembly, neither by a preliminary hearing, nor on an appeal from any court. Thus were established three co-ordinate branches of government as they now exist, each independent of the other, and each exercising distinct and clearly defined powers, the legislative, the judicial, and the executive. No sooner was the charter secured and accepted, than there began under it a series of usurpations of power by the General Assembly positively incredible. Among the first things done by it was the establishment of a Court of Trials. The charter having denied the exercise of judicial power to the General Assembly, that body could not erect itself into a court, but it was obliged to establish a court. So it created one out of a portion of its own members. The Governor, or the Deputy Governor, or either of them, together with not less than six Assistants, were constituted a *General Court of Trials*. By this operation a portion of the General Assembly, to wit, the Governor, Deputy Governor, and the ten Assistants, exercised in their own persons all the functions of government, that is, the legislative, the judicial and the executive. Another portion of the General Assembly, the Deputies, were confined to their legitimate sphere, to wit, the legislative. Thus at the very beginning of the government was inaugurated a serious violation of the rights conferred by the charter. This invasion of rights was continued and increased for more than a century. It met with no real check until there came a man, David Howell, who had the requisite knowledge, and with it the courage, to face and to defy the Assembly. This was in 1786. But even since that time there have been occasions when the Assembly has attempted to exercise those powers which once they exercised, but corruptly exercised. It has, however, now come to

be only the grasping for a shadow. By the terms of the charter the General Assembly possessed no power to reverse a decree of a court: It is nowhere in the charter given power to entertain an appeal, neither in direct terms nor by implication, but it could pardon. Nevertheless, in violation of the charter, it assumed and exercised these powers for nearly two centuries. By the terms of the charter the General Assembly could "order, direct and authorize" the imposition of lawful fines. But it had no power to execute its order. It could establish a lawful fine, but the court must impose it, and the Governor, or other magistrate, must execute the judgment. But in violation of these chartered rights this body united in itself all the functions of government, inflicting fines and punishments for two centuries. Divorces were granted, separate maintenance awarded, the whole property of a man attached and held, criminal causes tried upon petition, (*Arnold's Hist. R. I., I, 321*.) and in every form it exercised judicial powers. That all these powers were in violation of the charter is clear from a careful reading of the instrument, and the General Assembly itself so regarded it. The proof lies in the following transaction: A suit, *Peleg Sanford v. Miles Foster*, had been twice tried before the General Court of trials (1678), and had been decided in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant, by his attorney, Nath. Colson, appealed the case to the General Assembly, which body passed this resolution: "This Assembly conceive that it doth not properly belong to them, or anywise within their recognizance, to judge or to reverse any sentence or judgment passed by the General Court of Tryalls according to law, except capital or criminal cases, or mulct or fines." (*Arnold's Hist. R. I., I, 449*.) Also (*R. I. Col. Rec., 3, 19*). Whereupon Mr. Arnold remarks "that the Assembly clearly understood their legitimate powers, and had no desire to exceed them." History will hardly substantiate that statement. Indeed Mr. Arnold is himself obliged to record only two years later (1680), its complete refutation in these words: (*Arnold's Hist. R. I., I, 459*.) "In all actionall cases brought to the Generall Courts of Tryalls, if either plaintiff or defendant be aggrieved after judgment entered in court they may and have liberty to make their appeals to the next General Assembly for relief." An act for which there was not the slightest authority in the charter. In 1672 the General Assembly passed a law of which the following is a portion of a section: "If any person shall appear in opposition against any of the acts and orders of the General Assembly of this Colony, made according to the charter, by speaking against such acts or orders openly in any concourse of people together, or that shall move to the rejecting such acts and orders when published in any such meeting in any town or place, or that shall endeavor by word or deed to

send back or otherwise to slight such acts and orders; all and every such persons shall be questioned and proceeded against as for high contempt and sedition, and be made responsible at the Generall Court of Tryalls in this Colony." Fines and other punishments were provided to be inflicted by the court in its discretion. (*R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. 2, 439.*) Concerning this infamous act Mr. Arnold says: "A bolder assertion of the omnipotence of a legislature could not be made." (*Arnold's Hist. R. I., I, 355.*) Let it be here distinctly understood, that the General Assembly enacted a law making it a criminal act on the part of a citizen, to discuss in public, any law which the General Assembly might make. It was simply despotism. Let it be here also distinctly understood that the person so charged, was answerable, not to the General Assembly itself, but to the Court of Trials. It then went on for a hundred years to bring citizens, not otherwise before it, to the bar of either house, there to be tried, and punishment inflicted, all of which was in direct violation of their own law, and contrary to the provisions of the charter. It has sometimes been said that the General Assembly possessed and exercised powers equal to those possessed by the Parliament of England. Such an opinion can only be held by those unacquainted with the circumstances surrounding the two bodies. That the General Assembly did not possess such powers is shown by the procedure in the following case: In 1765 the Assembly enacted itself into a Court of Chancery, on the most ridiculous of reasons. For seven years it exercised such powers. At last in 1712, a case, *Remington v. Brenton*, involving a question of land title, was considered by the General Assembly on an appeal from the Court of Trials. From the decision of the Assembly the case was taken by appeal to Her Majesty's Council, where it was reversed, and as the Records of the General Assembly itself declares, "the proceedings of the Assembly were utterly condemned." (*R. I. Col. Rec., v. 4, p. 126.*) The Assembly further placed upon record the following: "Whereupon notwithstanding a former act of *this colony* which hath constituted and empowered the Assembly to be a Court of Chancery, we judge that they had no power or authority to make any such law by reason we cannot find any precedent that the legislators, or Parliament of Great Britain after they had passed an act or law took upon themselves the executive power or authority of constituting themselves a Court of Chancery or any other Court of Judicature." It further enacted "that no appeal from the Court of Tryalls for the future be granted, allowed or brought before the Assembly." It then created a Court with Chancery powers, and, incredible as it may appear, granted a right of appeal, to itself, a right which it had declared in the third section previously did not exist. Nor was it by an act of the col-

ony that the General Assembly was constituted a Court of Chancery, as they stated in their resolution. It was by an act of its own, as I have previously shown. The action of the General Assembly in this case discloses the fact that in its own opinion it was equal in power to Parliament, and this in a transaction where an English court created by Parliament annulled and reversed a decision by the General Assembly, the proceedings of which body were "utterly condemned."

All writers admit the inherent power in all legislative bodies, and in courts, to establish and enforce certain rules or regulations for their internal government. All admit the possession of power in such bodies to enforce obedience to such rules, and to punish offenders for disobedience of such rules. This offence is known legally as contempt. This, however, was not what the General Assembly did. The citizens arrested by it and brought to the bar were in no way before it. They were in every respect private citizens. By virtue of a warrant issued by the Speaker, these persons were arrested, charged, tried, convicted and sentenced by the General Assembly. These were judicial acts. They pertain only to Courts. They were done only in violation of their own laws and in violation of the charter. Every officer executing such a mandate would be liable in damages, under the common law, to the victims. It was despotism pure and simple. How far these long-continued usurpations of power on the part of the General Assembly were influential in the development of that peculiar political condition to be observed here in Rhode Island, is an admirable subject for study by a historical student. The Dorr war, one great political upheaval, can be traced to them with historic accuracy and precision. It remains only for me to submit a few cases in illustration.

THE CASE OF JOHN MARTIN.

At the June session of the Assembly, 1753, appeared Mr. Rouse Helme and gave testimony that John Martin, of Jamestown, "hath treated this Assembly in a very gross, abusive and scandalous manner, which is a great insult upon their dignity and authority." A precept or warrant, as we should now term it, was voted to be directed to the sheriff of the county of Newport, who was commanded to apprehend and bring before the Assembly the said John, there to be "examined and dealt with according to his demerits." (*Schedule, June, 1753, p. 27.*) Accordingly Martin was arrested and brought before the next (August) Assembly. The record says that the charge was fully proved. Martin was adjudged guilty of the "crime laid to his charge." Thereupon the Assembly sentenced Martin to be "forthwith committed and closely confined to His Majesty's Goal in Newport, without the use of pen, ink and paper; and that no person but the sheriff shall, without leave of this

Assembly, have liberty to speak to, or confer with him, on any occasion whatever; and there to remain till further orders from this Assembly; and the said John Martin was committed accordingly." (*August Schedule, 1753, p. 30.*) Torquemada in the paludiest days of the Spanish inquisition, never performed a more unwarranted act. It was a mere exhibition of brute force, utterly unlawful in every way. In the face of such a condition of things there was nothing possible for Martin but submission, or incarceration at the pleasure of the Assembly. Accordingly he submitted by the following acknowledgment, "that I have grossly and scandalously slandered and abused this Honorable Assembly for which I am heartily and sincerely sorry, and very humbly entreat Your Honors' Pardon; and promise for the future never to be guilty of the like crime." It was thereupon voted to dismiss Martin, he paying costs.

THE CASE OF SAMUEL THAYER.

It appears of record that the Assembly at its November session, 1756, hath been informed that Samuel Thayer, of Providence, hath grossly abused them; it was thereupon voted that the said Samuel Thayer be brought immediately before the Assembly. The Secretary was directed forthwith to issue a warrant directed to the sheriff of the county of Providence to arrest Samuel Thayer and bring him before the Assembly. (*Schedule, Nov., 1756, p. 65.*) This was accordingly done. The two houses were resolved into grand committee. Samuel Thayer was brought to the bar, and there confessed that he had "damned this General Assembly." Whereupon the General Assembly ordered that the said Samuel Thayer "be forthwith committed to, and closely confined in His Majesty's jail at Providence." This, however, appears not to have been done, for the Assembly at its (first) January session, 1757, declares that "satisfaction has not yet been made," and again orders the immediate commitment of the said Samuel Thayer. Nor does this appear to have been done, for there were two sessions in January, 1757. At the second session it was again resolved to immediately arrest and commit Samuel Thayer, he not having yet made satisfaction. So far as the *Schedules*, or the printed Colonial Records go, this is all that can be learned of this contempt case. (*Sec. Sess., Jan., 1757, Schedule, p. 120.*)

THE CASE OF JOHN WHEATON, OF WARREN.

It is related in the *February Schedule, 1757, p. 120*, that information hath been made by the oath of Mr. Daniel Wall, that John Wheaton, of Warren, "hath greatly abused and threatened the members of this Assembly," a warrant was thereupon directed to be issued by the Secretary, for the apprehension of Wheaton, and that he be brought to the bar of the grand committee. The sheriff made return that Wheaton was *non est inventus*. Thereupon the Assembly directed the

issue of a new warrant for the arrest of Wheaton, and his production at the next General Assembly. Wheaton had lately entered the port of Providence with his sloop. He was accused of trading with the French, in violation of a law then recently passed by the Assembly. A special court to try Wheaton was ordered, but within a week the sloop and her cargo were taken out of the custody of the sheriff by the General Assembly and returned to Wheaton. So far as the printed record shows there were no further proceedings against Wheaton. But the sheriff of Providence county, David Wilkinson, brought in an account of £162 2, of which amount the Assembly paid £90 2, for "going to Warren after John Wheaton, and others, for trafficking with the French" (*Schedule, March, 1757, p. 131.*) Thus far I have relied on the usual printed authorities, and I have found the case in a very difficult position to be understood, but on searching the original record, *v. 1747-1757, p. 544*, I found a resolution which explains the action of the General Assembly at once. Wheaton petitioned for a trial in the court then sitting in Providence. No notice was taken, but his vessel was surrendered to him under bond. Later he petitioned again, this time to go to East Greenwich. This was granted, and his bonds were continued. This is an illustration of the imperfect editing of the Colonial Records. The only opinion which in this case could be proved from them is directly opposed to the facts.

Mr. Samuel Thurber has translated the concluding chapter of Prof. F. Paulsen's *History of the Higher Education at the German Schools and Universities*. It is published as a supplementary number of the *Academy* for January. The object sought to be attained by Mr. Thurber, is to show that among the German scholars a large class are not in opposition to "changes in the position of the ancient languages in education." Prof. Paulsen is of the University of Berlin.

Mess. F. Warne & Co., New York, will shortly publish a new and thoroughly revised edition of "Nuttall's Standard Dictionary." The work is edited by the Rev. James Wood, of Edinburgh, who has been engaged upon it for nearly three years. It will be an etymological as well as a pronouncing dictionary. It will contain all the new words now in use, and will be illustrated.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have issued a new edition of Mr. W. Kingston Clifford's *Lectures and Essays* at a much lower price than before. The biographical preface to this book, written by Mr. F. Pollock, is an admirable piece of work, while Mr. Clifford's essays are worth the attention of the best educated readers.

Conservatism without wisdom is the stolidity and stubbornness of a jackass.

BOOK NOTES

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Cases of Contempt in the General Assembly.

The two following cases were in illustration of the question of contempts in the General Assembly, (treated lightly in the last BOOK NOTES,) but crowded out for lack of space. Concerning Mr. Harris very much might be written. The writer of these papers is gradually coming to the opinion that William Harris has been, like Samuel Gorton, a badly abused man. He has come down to us as a turbulent man, continually making trouble for the *quiet, law abiding* members of the General Assembly. This account has been transmitted, largely, by the General Assembly itself. No man living, or dead, has ever made a careful historical study of the legal merits of the case. It is well, therefore, to hold our opinions in abeyance.

CASES AGAINST WILLIAM HARRIS.

In 1667 the General Assembly was convened to try a case brought by Arthur Fenner against William Harris. It was a case of disturbance concerning a town election. The sitting was held in July for this special business. Without going into the merits of the case we will reach quickly the result. Both Harris and Fenner were Assistants, and hence were members of the General Court of Tryalls. The General Assembly voted that Fenner was not guilty, but that Harris was guilty. Thereupon they fined him fifty pounds, levied upon his estate, ousted him from office as Assistant, and disfranchised him. Whatever else William Harris may have been he was a good lawyer. Almost anybody may be forgiven for being a little troublesome in cases such as these we are now describing. Mr. Harris was overthrown by the vote of the Assembly, but he would not yield, and in October of the following year the Assembly yielded. On that occasion Mr. Harris appeared before them and requested them to rescind their judgments. The record says Harris "producing the judgment and advice of our much honored Collonell Nicholls in the case, being a person skilled in the law, the Assembly having taken the matter into serious consideration and wayghing that his Majesties noble grant unto us *hath yett limited* us, soe that wee have not power to impose an unreasonable

mult," whereupon the said Harris is "wholly released" the fifty pound fine "utterly voyd," and all persons forbidden to molest him "at their perill." Thus ended the first case. The Colonel Nichols referred to was Gov. Richard Nichols of the colony of New York. He was one of four Commissioners who had been sent out by the English government "to determine complaints in the various governments of New England." He heard the case, decided it for Harris against the Assembly, and they must either yield or stand an appeal to the English government. This case shows that the power of the Rhode Island General Assembly was not equal at that time to the Parliament of England. But the Assembly bided its time. Three years later, in 1671, they arrested Harris by an order of His Majesties Court of Justice, which body was simply a portion of the Assembly, and committed him "to prison without baile or mainprise." This ancient law term "mainprise," means an enlarged species of bail; a man under mainprise was not in the ward of the court, as he is under bail. A person who assumed the friendly custody of a man under mainprise became liable not only to be amerced for his non-appearance, but he entered practically into bonds for his good behavior. He might go at large without the liability of commitment for the time he was put under mainprise until the time he was ordered to appear. Hence Harris was committed absolutely for "speakeing and writing against his Majesties gracious charter." The following April a paper from Harris was presented by his attorney which the Assembly refused to receive, "it not being directed to this Assembly in those words which his Majestie in his gracious Charter hath been pleased to give the title unto this Corporation." What further became of this case does not appear in the printed records, but from this time to the end of his life he was in continual litigation. He stood not the slightest chance before the Assembly in any of his cases, but he overthrew the Assembly in every case by appeal to the English government. For this he made four voyages to England, dying there finally in 1689.

THE CASE OF EDWARD HARDMAN.

Edward Hardman had written "books," at all

events so declares the Assembly, which contained "vile and mutinous expressions." Thereupon the Assembly ordered "that the books of the said Hardman be burnt before the colony house;" that said Hardman "make acknowledgment under his hand of his fault of publishing them, to the Governor and Assistants of New York at such time as they shall order, and to pay the charges that hath and shall accrue thereon, and to stand committed till this sentence be performed." This was in 1727. (*R. I. Col. Rec., v. 4, p. 393.*) What these books or pamphlets were is unknown to the writer of these BOOK NOTES. They have never fallen under his notice. That they were political there can be no question. They being "mutinous" must have treated of the usurpations of power by the Assembly in some form. It is possible that this notice may bring them out.

Messrs. Putnam's Sons have added to their admirable series the *Story of the Nations*, a history of Persia, by Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin. The claim of the author of this book is, that while like other histories it presents the story of the Persia from the earliest times, it elaborates more than those works the legendary period of the history. This gives a charm to the story which very much increases its interest for readers either old or young. In the struggle which is surely coming between Russia and England for the possession of the southern coast line of western Asia, Persia will be certain to play a most important part. It, therefore, behooves us to know something of the past history, as well as the present characteristics of these people. This book will help many people to acquire this information. It is singular how names change. In the days of my youth Tamerlane, and Genghis Ghan and Koolikan, were familiar acquaintances. Now I have to be re-introduced to them as Nadir Kuli Khan, Zenghis Khan and Timoor Lenk, which last means Timoor the lame. There is one difficulty with all such books as this. They lack precision. Moreover one would like to know something about Haifiz, the poet who wrote the *Rose Garden of Persia*, and of Omar Khayâm, whose *Rubaiyat* has more recently been brought within the range of English readers; but one looks in vain for anything.

Attention has been already called by the BOOK NOTES to the new books from Roberts Brothers. They are now ready. There is a new volume from the French at Balzac, the *Country Doctor*; a new volume in the series of Meredith's novels, *Dianna of the Crossways*; and an *Autobiographical Poem*, by A. Bronson Alcott, written by Mr. Alcott after his eightieth year, and unfinished at his death; a little attempt at a glimpse into the hereafter, called *Through the Gates of Gold*. It has some of the characteristics of Miss Phelps' *Gates Ajar*.

Among all the singular things in literature nothing has ever struck me as being more singular than the fact that a woman could have ever written the *Heptameron*, ascribed to the Queen of Navarre. In truth I never more than half believed it. But now comes Miss Robinson with her new life of *Margaret of Angoulême*, and tells the story of the book and the author. Margaret, Queen of Navarre, was sister of Francis the First, King of France. The King, although not yet stricken in years, grew prematurely old; no one at the Louvre could charm away the melancholy of the unhappy King, Margaret alone excepted. The King took the greatest delight with Margaret, and she wrote these stories to beguile his weary hours. The story has come now to be looked upon as coming within the range of licentiousness. Miss Robinson says: "It is gross, but not so gross as the time, worldly and amorous, but not more so than the Court." She then speaks of it as lifting the "ideal of religion and virtue" in opposition to the "gay society for which it was written." The BOOK NOTES has not hitherto looked upon the *Heptameron* as suggesting an ideal of religion. A bookseller in New Jersey has just been sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of \$500, for selling a copy of this book. The life of Margaret of Angoulême is the latest of the volumes of biographies of Famous Women. Published by Roberts Brothers.

At last we have an elementary American treatise on the use of the microscope. Hitherto we have been obliged to have recourse to those made in England. Dr. Alfred C. Stokes has prepared the book and Harper & Brothers have published it. The name of it is *Microscopy for Beginners; or, Common Objects from the Ponds and Ditches*. The writer's object is to give close, but untechnical descriptions of such of those common objects as a beginner would be likely to meet. It is at this point that the English books are weak. They are not perfectly adapted to use here, good as they are. The use of the microscope is steadily growing in this country, but it ought to be very much more largely developed. It can be prosecuted at almost any cost, a very small sum will suffice, or a very large sum can be used. Girls can study as well, or better than boys. Their patience is greater, and the gentle and delicate use of their hands and fingers stand them in good stead in its prosecution.

Lee & Shepard send to the BOOK NOTES a selection of the pretty offerings for Easter prepared by them. There are two sizes of these books, the ordinary small quarto size, and a smaller Biju size. Among the former is Mr. Charles Kingsley's *See the Land her Easter Keeping*. Miss Irene Jerome's *Message of the Blue Bird*, and many others.

Fly Fishing in the Sea of Galilee.

There comes to the BOOK NOTES, from Harper & Brothers, a book with the title *Haifa: or, Life in Modern Palestine*, written by Mr. Lawrence Oliphant. It has an introduction by Mr. Charles A. Dana of the *New York Sun*, wherein we are informed that Mr. Oliphant was long a resident of the Holy Land, that these letters, of which the book is composed, were written, not by a mere traveller, but by a competent person living there, to the *New York Sun*, and that Mr. Dana seeing clearly their very great value and interest has secured their publication in the present form. They possess a living, vital interest, in that they relate to the life now being lived in Palestine. They tell, not only of the immense discoveries which have been made in all parts of the country, but especially at Jerusalem, which go so far to illustrate and corroborate the story told in the Bible. The most startling of recent discoveries is the obtaining of a Hebrew inscription in a tunnel which has been explored, leading from the Virgin's Fount to the Pool of Siloam. It is a very small passage through the rock about 1,800 feet long, and about 16 inches in height. Engineering parties appear to have worked from each end to a point, which, when reached, they indicated by an inscription, which has been copied and which we can now read. It was made in the days of King Solomon. This is very wonderful and very interesting. The book is filled with just such things, but there is another kind of information which is of an entirely different kind. It relates to the price of town lots in Jerusalem; speculations as to fly fishing in the Sea of Galilee; the pious shams played on very earnest but very ignorant people in Jerusalem; the working of the first Palestine railway, the building of which was for the purpose of opening up the country through the plains of Esdraelon to the Sea of Galilee. These vast and fertile plains have been bought by these builders for the purpose of growing grain; steamboats are to be built and run across the Sea of Galilee in various directions, so that a great commerce will ultimately be developed. These things read strangely concerning the Holy Land. The name of the book, *Haifa*, is derived from the city whence most, if not all, the letters were written. *Haifa* is on the Bay of Acre, at the foot of Mount Carmel.

Another little book in the Handy Series, published by Lee & Shepard, is Mr. Higginson's *Hints on Writing and Speech Making*. This little treatise comprises two essays, one, a *Letter to a Young Contributor*, the other *Hints on Speech Making*, both formerly published as magazine articles. There are excellent suggestions in each essay. To write clearly and well is certainly a most desirable accomplishment, and to speak well in public is certainly not less so. This little book will assist you in both efforts.

There comes from Messrs. Putnam's Sons a little book by Mr. George Lausing Raymond, entitled *Ballads of the Revolution and Other Poems*. There are seven of those ballads, written with the intention of "representing the spirit and reasons leading to the Revolution." Two of them relate to events which took place in Rhode Island: the Destruction of the Gaspee, and the Capture of Prescott; trite subjects enough, certainly, but never so well handled as now by Mr. Raymond. He has kept as closely as he could to historical verity, and illustrates his verse quite fully with notes. These notes are taken, mainly, from Lossing's *Fight Book of the Revolution*. The ballad recites,—(p. 27):

"When off of Nauquit Point,
Shrewd Lindsey knew his ground;
He steer'd afar, and clear'd the bar;
Then turn'd his ship around."

The authority cited by Mr. Raymond is Bancroft's Hist. U. S. for the word *Nauquit*. He also says Lossing gives it *Nauquit*. In the account of the affair by Col. Bowen, and in the deposition of Dep. Gov. Sessions, the latter form of the word is used. In Mr. Bancroft's the error was typographical and was corrected in the recent editions. The word is now written *Contimicut*. In this form it appears on the *Blakewitz Chart* (1777). At a much earlier date, on the chart of the King's Commissioners (1741), it is written *Kenemicut*. Again, the ballad recites, (p. 30):

"Their arms were pick'd with care
From all their friends could loan;
And all the yaws for cannon balls
Were stock'd with paving-stone."

A note explains "they took with them a quantity of wood paving stones," the authority is again Lossing,—but Lossing said "round paving stones." There is no authority for either, nor is there for the blowing up of the vessel as the verse relates. The vessel burned to the water's edge, nevertheless, many of her stores were saved and carried to Pawtuxet. So, likewise, it is with the story of the capture of Prescott. It is based on notes drawn from Mr. Lossing, whose account comprised the stock legends and gossip of the time, without any historical sifting. Good authorities exist for both narratives in all large libraries, and it is a misfortune not to have used them. For the first is *Staples' Documentary History, 1845*. *Bartlett's Destruction of the Gaspee, 1861*. This reproduces the documents from Staples' publication, with some additions. It appears, also, in the R. I. Col. Rec. v. 7, and lastly, *Arnold's Hist. R. I., v. 2*. For the latter affair there exists Mrs. Williams' *Life of Barton*, a thoroughly honest and authoritative book, and still better Prof. Diman's Essay, *R. I. Hist. Tract No. 1*, which is the best account yet written.

Mr. Walter L. Campbell serves up the Social, Commercial and Legislative wrongs of the country in verse. *Civitas* he names his poem, which is in four cantos. In the person of *Civitas* the lands are subdued. In the person of *Plutocrat*, or Monopolies and Corporations the State in chains is bound, *Plutocrat* claiming that *Civitas* gave him powers which no one can take away. These he has held for many a day. They are now vested rights, however gained, and cannot be interfered with, for at his back he has the Dartmouth college case. In utter desperation at his terrible misery, *Civitas* invokes the assistance of the goddess *Libertas*, who soon slays his enemies; among them *Anarchia*, a lawless person, who lawless lived and by violence was slain. An outraged people at last arouses itself to action, and anarchists, monopolists, protectionists and all kindred *ists* are swallowed in one common ruin. Then broke the morning of a glorious day for the nation. That land once the prey of monopolists, and the hope of anarchists, has redeemed itself and remoulded its laws. Adversity has made it wise to see and strong to fight. The youngest of the nation then becomes the Benjamin, at God's right hand. From tyranny released and menace free, the hope, the fortress rock of liberty. Messrs. Putnam's Sons publish the book.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard have published a new edition of *Whately's Synonyms Discriminated*. It is a small but most useful book to those who desire to write with a precise meaning the English language. The difference between an ordinary book of synonyms, and a book like this which is called *Synonyms Discriminated*, is best shown by an illustration. Let us take the word *grateful*. Soule gives first *thankful*, and then other words having shades of meaning, similar but unlike. Now Whately tells you that *grateful* is a term commonly used with reference to a human agent who has conferred upon us some favor; but that *thankful* is to be applied to express our feelings for the goodness of Divine Providence. Thus we are taught to *discriminate* in the use of words.

Mr. H. Rider Haggard is a writer of stories of a very peculiar type. If you like them, then you like them, and you cannot tell the reason why you like them. It is a good deal like listening to *Lohengrin*, or eating tomatoes, a taste to be acquired. However, *King Solomon's Mines* was a really clever story. Concerning *She the Book* NOTES has not yet reached a conclusion; and now comes the new one *Jess*, which has been running through *Harper's Weekly*, subsequently crystallized into form in the *Fauntleroy Square Series*, and now in a book. That indicates what the publishers think, and they are men of great experience in such things. Harper & Brothers publishers.

Bishop Potter, of New York, in a note introductory to Capt. Samuel's autobiographical story, says: "The art of telling a story is a gift and Capt. Samuel certainly has that gift, his book is crowded with such varied incidents, graphically told, there is not a dull line in it." The name of this book is *From the Forecastle to the Cabin*. Harper & Brothers publish it. For many years Capt. Samuel commanded the *Dreadnaught*, a very celebrated semi-clipper ship, which ran from New York to Liverpool, in the Red Cross line, owned by Gov. Morgan and others. This splendid ship made this passage once in 13 days 8 hours. Alas, the American people have lost the trade of ship building. There are many very spirited things in this story, among them is the narration of a narrow escape in rounding the Cape of Good Hope in a hurricane;—another, in fact the one which Bishop Potter specially commends, is an account of a gale in the Dardanelles;—still another is an account of a mutiny on the *Dreadnaught*. But there is no use in selecting, the book is very cleverly written. Capt. Samuel is now in command of the *Dauntless*, sailing the ocean yacht race against the *Coronet*. Harper & Brothers publishers.

Mr. Charles E. Hammett, Jr., of Newport, has been for many years gathering the titles of books and pamphlets bearing a Newport imprint. He now announces the publication of his gatherings under the title, a *Contribution to the Bibliography and Literature of Newport, R. I.* In his preface the author says concerning the scope of his work: "I soon found that many books intimately connected with Newport and its history were not printed, and in some cases not written in this place, and, also, that many authors resided in Newport," whose works it was desirable to mention, hence he enlarged the scope of his book so as to include such material. Mr. Hammett gives full titles, with many notes, so that his book cannot fail to possess a bibliographical value. The edition is very small, being limited to two hundred copies, of which three-quarters will be for sale, to such as choose to secure them. The price will be \$2.60. Those wishing copies can send their addresses to the publisher of the *BOOK NOTES*, or to the author at Newport.

Harper & Brothers have issued a 3d part of *The French Principia*. It is prepared by P. H. E. Brette, on the plan of Dr. William Smith's very popular *Principia Latina*. This 3d part is an Introduction to French Prose Composition for English Students. It contains hints on the translation of English into French, a comparison of the rules of French and English syntax, and a large collection of idiomatic and proverbial phrases. It is one of the best modern treatises for the use of advanced students.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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With this number the BOOK NOTES closes its fourth volume; a title page and an index are attached. Four years since, the writer began the publication of this little serial; at regular fortnightly intervals, or during the winter more frequently, the BOOK NOTES have been issued. The objects sought in its establishment having been accomplished, its publication will now be suspended. It has discussed books, local historical matters, and sometimes other things. So far as Rhode Island history has been discussed, the BOOK NOTES has sought only historic truth. It has been severe, but always just. In not a single case has a historic statement made by it been successfully controverted. He who lacks the courage to utter an opinion is, if possible, a more unworthy member of the body politic than he who proverbially has no opinion. In Providence we have been peculiarly situated. The only avenue to the ear of the public has been the *Providence Journal*. This paper has been in no sense a *public* newspaper. It has been an engine for the personal and pecuniary advancement of its owners, and those supposed to be the friends and adherents of its owners. To such an extent was the protection of its friends carried that no public or political act of theirs could be criticised or condemned in it. The literary or historical work of its friends has likewise been under its peculiar care. Such a thing as healthful criticism was impossible; hence the growth of such historical fungi as the BOOK NOTES has been engaged in extirpating. Of course this work has been simply begun. The BOOK NOTES has led the way, but the work will not stop, it will go on; other and abler hands will perform it, and those historical structures erected upon false foundations with so much useless labor, will topple over. There is no real utility in a historical lie. Facts alone become ultimately useful. Acting upon this principle the BOOK NOTES has not hesitated to proclaim historic truths and expose historic errors, fearless of friend or foe. That there was a field for this labor is evident from the attention which the BOOK NOTES has received from the most learned men among us, and still further by the high prices which have been paid for copies of the early volumes. These things are gratifying to the writer, who now returns his thanks to

all those who have kindly received the BOOK NOTES, with a receipt in full of all demands. It is not impossible that at some future time the BOOK NOTES may be revived, but just now it proposes giving itself a rest. Another word seems to be necessary concerning the *Providence Journal*. That which I have written refers to its management under its former owners. It has changed hands and it is but just to say that in its whole history it has never been managed in a more independent way than now; nor more thoroughly in the way in which it evidently believes the public welfare will be best protected. It is more nearly a *public* newspaper than ever before. Let us hope that in the future it will shield neither political rascals, nor literary charlatans; and that literary log rolling so far as its columns are concerned has become a thing of the past.

By neither the Charter of Charles the Second nor by the Constitution of Rhode Island was the General Assembly authorized to call a Convention for the purpose of changing the organic law. This being the case, Mr. Dorr held that in the people rested this power. His opponents, the Law and Order Party, held that the power rested with the General Assembly, and that a Constitution established in any other way than under a call of the General Assembly was invalid, and of no force. Dorr was overthrown, and a Constitution established on the basis of the Law and Order doctrine. To-day, the same men, so far as they are alive, are maintaining precisely the opposite ground taken by them in 1842. Now they maintain that the General Assembly has no authority to call a Convention, which, of course, it has not, nor had it in 1842. These men were wrong then but they are right now. Surely Mr. Dorr has his revenge. A recent authority on Constitutional Conventions, says the calling of a Convention is not a legislative act, and he cites authorities in support; again, he says, "under a general grant of legislative power a legislature, could not rightfully exercise a power not legislative." If that reasoning is sound, where does the General Assembly get the power to call a Convention?

There comes from Messrs. Roberts Brothers a book of exquisite fairy tales from the Chinese, for grown people. There are six of these tales, written in prose, but filled with high poetic images. The name of the book is *Some Chinese Ghosts*. The translator, Lafcadio Hearn, tells us that "in preparing the material he sought especially for weird beauty." This is accomplished by the introduction of supernatural characters. These adventures with beings possessing and exercising all the most charming attributes of humanity, and, in addition, possessing the additional attribute of being able to vanish into thin air, or go somewhere else, at will, may make very pleasant reading, but at times it must be mighty inconvenient to the fellow who can't vanish. This being left nowhere, by nobody, must, if nothing more, give us a new sensation. Such books as this open to us a wider view of the literature of the Chinese, a matter upon which there is, in general, only a profound ignorance. How many people are there here in Rhode Island who have any further knowledge of Chinese literature than that which may be derived from a bill for washing drawn by Mr. Sam Lee?

Legislative History in Rhode Island.

Mr. John Whipple, in an argument before the U. S. Supreme Court in 1829, in the case *Wilkinson v. Leland* and others, used the following language: "The papers in the case clearly show that the legislature of the State always exercised *supreme legislative, executive and judicial* power. There is an executive magistrate, but he is totally destitute of executive power. He cannot pardon the slightest offence; he has no veto on legislation; and he cannot appoint a single officer of the State; all the executive powers are exercised by the legislature. So of its judicial powers. We have courts acting under standing laws; but one of those standing laws authorizes the legislature, upon petition for a new trial, to set aside judgments at its pleasure. Originally the legislature was the only court in the State. It exercised common law, chancery, probate, and admiralty jurisdiction. Its chancery jurisdiction it has never parted with. It is the best chancery court in the world. Its probate power, though conferred upon inferior courts, has always been exercised concurrently with them. (*Peters' U. S. Reports*, v. 2, p. 631.) Some of these passages have been incorporated by Mr. Arnold in his *History of Rhode Island*. Historically they are incorrect in these particulars: 1st, Originally the legislature was not the only court, it was not a court at all. 2d, The legislature was not supreme in its legislative power, for all its laws were to be made subject to the English laws. 3d, It did not exercise supreme judicial power, for its decisions were always subject to revision in England when carried

there. Other than in these vital particulars the statement is a correct presentation of the course of affairs down to the Declaration of Independence. From that time to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States the General Assembly was governed by its own will; from the adoption of the Constitution down to 1842 it was governed simply by its own will and the Constitution of the United States. It paid no regard whatever to the Charter. It was then, at that period, omnipotent in fact. Mr. Whipple, in the same argument, says: "It has been said in England that an act of parliament contrary to the principles of natural justice would be void; such an opinion in reference to a law of this state has never been intimated in this court." (*Peters' U. S. Reports*, v. 2, p. 632.) Hence, had the General Assembly enacted a law that every parent should slay his first born child (*Tarun's argument in the case Trevett v. Weeden*, p. 29), according to Mr. Whipple there would be no lawful means of resistance.

It, therefore, had become a settled principle in the Rhode Island mind that the General Assembly was omnipotent. It had done what it pleased. After the Revolution it knew no master. It had always performed these acts, it always could do so. In the argument above cited Mr. Whipple held that these things were the *usage* and "having no written Constitution *usage* was the law in Rhode Island. Hence the usurped powers exercised by the Assembly, and the exercise of which had been "utterly condemned" in England, and the wrong doing of which had been repeatedly put upon record by the Assembly itself, came to be cited in defense of the continuance of their use and violation. The Charter was utterly disregarded after the Revolution. In the argument cited, Mr. Whipple held that "no other limit to the power of the legislature of Rhode Island is known than that which is marked out by the Constitution of the United States. The National Constitution *being the only* limitation, this court has no right to pronounce a law of Rhode Island void upon any other ground," than that some "clause in that instrument is expressly or virtually infringed by the confirmatory act of 1792". This reference to the confirmatory act, is to the act by which the General Assembly "ratified and confirmed" a sale of land by Cynthia Jenckes to Moses Brown. This act cannot be found in the Rhode Island printed schedules. It is printed in *Peters' Reports*, v. 2, p. 636, and is there stated to have been enacted in June, 1792.

Among the opinions maintained by Mr. Whipple in the argument cited, is this, that the General Assembly of Rhode Island "is the best chancery court in the world." In the light of history as we now see it what can be thought of such an opinion. A court of equity consisting of a hundred judges, of which number we have frequently seen 92 elected by the machinations of the late Senator Anthony, and in one case 90

electd by the persuasive artifices of Senator Sprague. Verily a plaintiff would have a small chance for justice, in such a court, against such defendants. More especially would this be the case, if the main body of the members were to be in the condition of one member of the present Assembly, whom I heard recently in debate proudly declare that he had seen forty years of service in making the laws of Rhode Island, and that he was profoundly ignorant of the nature of the laws which he had helped to manufacture. Men outside of the corrupt influence of the General Assembly, however, had during all these years other views. Dr. W. Douglass "the honest and downright Dr. Douglass," as Adam Smith called him, writing in 1750, says concerning our Rhode Island courts of chancery, "a court of chancery or delegates not long since was erected, but on their iniquitous proceedings in dispensing with all laws no man's property was safe." (*Douglass' Hist. Summary. London, 1755, v. 2, p. 97.*)

It was charged against the administration of the government in Rhode Island (1680) that "They raise great sums of money upon the inhabitants by fines, taxes and arbitrary improvements, contrary to law," and that they denied or abridged the right of appeal to the English Government; and that they made and executed laws contrary to the laws of England; that laws were "razed and cancelled" without the consent of the Assembly, by the Court of Trials, which latter body was one section of the Assembly. (*Chalmers' Pol. Annals. London, 1780, p. 280.*) To all this the General Assembly, through Gov. J. Sanford, made the following dissimulating answer: "Our courts of judicature are two in the year certain appointed according to Charter and are carried on by Judges and Jurors according to law and Charter; and according to our Charter the legislative power is seated in one General Assembly; and the executive power is in our Courts of Trials." This answer acknowledges the controlling power of the Charter, the subserviency of the Government to the English authorities, is silent concerning the exercise of judicial power by the Assembly, and makes no mention of the fact that decrees of the court were entirely at the mercy of the vote of the majority of the General Assembly. (*Chalmers' Pol. Annals. London, 1780, p. 282*); also (*Arnold's Hist. R. I., v. 1, p. 488.*)

The most curiously interesting chapter in the history of the American States will be that wherein will yet be told the story of the evolution of Rhode Island. It has neither received the attention which it deserves, nor the treatment, historically which it merits. It could scarcely be called a government of law, for it was a government in violation of law. Its effect in retarding the growth and development of the State was from the first of paramount importance. This can be shown by its treatment of the paper money ques-

tion, the issues of which were persisted in by the Assembly until the entire State had become bankrupt. There are now in existence not less than ten barrels of unpaid mortgages upon real estate which grew out of this evil, and commerce became extinct. The judicial system, which was in fact no system, was a disgrace to any civilized State, down to the advent of Judge Eddy. It was simply a blight upon the land. All progress was stopped. The General Assembly by a long continued exercise of arbitrary power had actually paralyzed the people; until, in 1843, there came a Revolution. This long period of lawless government had poisoned the best minds in Rhode Island. Gen. Varnum clearly saw the danger in 1786, and he clearly made the issue. He maintained the controlling power of the Charter over the Assembly in these words: "Were there no bounds to limit and circumscribe the legislature, were they to be actuated by their own will independent of the fundamental rules of the community, the government would be a government of men and not a government of laws." (*Varnum's argument in case Trevett v. Weeden, p. 21.*) Again, "Some of our warmest politicians whose heads are undoubtedly wrong, and it is greatly to be feared their hearts are not right" (p. 18). It was actually held by the Assembly that it could set aside the right of a trial by jury. This was their reasoning: The Charter makes every inhabitant of Rhode Island subject to the laws of the Colony, and under these laws every inhabitant should enjoy "all the liberties and humanities" of free subjects of the realm of England. One of these liberties or rights guaranteed by Magna Charta was the right of trial by jury. The General Assembly have always recognized this right, for their law declares that no freeman shall be deprived of his Freehold or Liberty but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the laws of this Colony. This clearly, as they reasoned, gave them the choice of granting a trial by jury, or by the law of the Colony, and were they to make a law to that effect, their act would become the law of the land. All this is pure sophistry, but it clearly sets forth the current of legislative history in Rhode Island.

It levys a tax upon those American citizens who wear the products of wool, to be paid to those other American citizens who raise and manufacture the wool. This is "protection,"—that is, it is discrimination. It is what is called *fostering* our industries. That is building up one at the expense of another. The protectionist claims that the people conferred upon Congress the power "to foster." Did the people at the same time confer the power "to cripple" their industries? The protectionist maintains that the taxed party is benefited by the *levation*, a word which is here made to mean "protection." Such propositions are beyond the domain of argument.

Two Americans made the tour of the southern counties of England with vehicles hired from town to town, driving through the country, and visiting the cathedrals, and everything else which was picturesque, of which they could learn. They entered Sussex at Arundel, and travelled leisurely through Hampshire and Dorset and Wiltshire, and Salisbury Plain (which is by the way a vast series of hills) and Somerset and Devon. This tour filled six of the summer weeks, and took in the most celebrated cathedrals in England. Anna Bowman Dodd is the author of the book, *Collected Days in Southern England*, and Roberts Brothers are its publishers. It is filled with pictures from sketches and photographs made by the travelling companion of the lady. No matter how many human eyes look upon a landscape, each pair sees something which other pairs did not see. It is not that other people, in other ways, have not given excellent descriptions of this most ancient and most classic part of England; it is that these two latest story tellers have given us a fresh bit of delightful travel. They saw things which others before them had seen, but who had kept the secret of the seeing. They had adventures certainly different from those which had happened to others, especially in hiring turnouts, or traps, as the English call them. Some of their adventures are amusing enough now to these people, but how annoying they must have been while they were happening. After all, an English oak on an English lawn is indeed magnificent, but who ever before suggested that these oaks grew magnificent because they were conscious of a constitutional government, and an assured law of primogeniture. There is no end of clever thoughts in this book cleverly expressed.

The Rev. J. P. Root has just ready the second part of his *Genealogy of the Fenner Family*. Among other documents, now for the first time printed, Mr. Root gives the will of William Fenner, 1689. It discloses an amount of genealogical information which will be new even to those who were well posted concerning this family, and is a good instance of the acute study of a skillful genealogist. Mr. Root gives a wood cut of what he styles the *Fenner Castle*, for which he gives credit to Reid's History of Providence. I well remember Polly Fenner and her brother, who lived in this old house where I have seen them many times. They died, but at that time nobody ever thought of calling this house a *block house*. People first began calling it a block house, and now they dignify it by the name *Castle*. This picture, which he takes from Reid's book, must have been taken by that publisher from Whitefield's *Homes of Our Forefathers*, Boston, 1852, and notwithstanding Mr. Whitefield states that his picture was from an original drawing made on the spot, it is quite evident that the drawing was chiefly upon the imagination.

Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co. have recently published a new and revised edition of *Nuttall's Standard Dictionary of the English Language*. It is a small, compact book, but marvellously comprehensive, and at a very small price. It has 516 pages, and more than a hundred thousand references, and with as many wood cuts, illustrative of mechanical or technical words. To many words, such, for instance, as *loggett*, there are attached short, pithy explanations, to facilitate the understanding, and explain their origin. The phonetic method, so far as is possible, is used in explaining the pronunciation. This means spelling the words in accordance with their sound in speaking. The ordinary orthoepic method is difficult to remember, hence most people have to look, first for the word, then for the orthoepic sign, and then for the key to the sign. Mr. Nuttall's method covers all, for with a single inspection one sees at a glance the way a word is spoken, and what it means. There is a great advantage in having a small book, rather than a large one, from the fact that a small book can be kept at hand for use, while a large one has, many times, to be kept remote from one's easy chair. The intention of the compilers of this Dictionary was to bring it up to the times so far as the addition of newly coined words, either in science, or literature, or ordinary conversation, is concerned. They have, moreover, carefully eliminated words which have become obsolete among the best educated classes. They believe they have thus produced one of the best small dictionaries of the English language for popular use which has yet been made.

The Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody has written a treatise on *Moral Philosophy*. It consists of lectures delivered at Harvard University. The learned author gives three purposes which he had in view in the publication of these lectures. The second of these purposes was an endeavor to "show the inseparable alliance at every point with religion, and especially with Christianity, which I regard, not as having had its birth midway in human history but as Truth and Right co-eternal with God, and revealed and manifested by and in Jesus Christ." Unlike any other book of this kind which has ever fallen under the eye of the writer, this book can be read by a general reader with positive pleasure. It is filled with events of recent occurrence, and hence more or less familiar to us, and comparison of them with the principles of ethical science. In the clear light of eternal justice what is the difference between a fight of barbarians in the heart of Africa, and the slaughter of a hundred thousand civilized Europeans in the Franco-Prussian war, without merit or reason on either side? Why then do men submit themselves to be led to the slaughter by men like Bismarck or Napoleon 3d? Lee & Shepard publishers.

BOOK NOTES

CONSISTING OF

LITERARY GOSSIP, CRITICISMS OF BOOKS, AND
LOCAL HISTORICAL MATTERS CONNECTED
WITH RHODE ISLAND.

V. 5

VOL. V.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER INC., 1888.

PROVIDENCE
SIDNEY S. RIDER.
1888.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

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{ Vol. V.,
No. 1. }

The Bibliography of Newport.

Among the books concerning Rhode Island, published during the past year, one of the most valuable, and not the least entertaining is that by Mr. Hammett, of Newport, on the Bibliography of that town. Mr. Charles E. Hammett, Jr., is a bookseller at Newport, with an intellect as bright as the brightest. His book bears this full title, *A Contribution to the Bibliography and Literature of Newport, R. I., comprising a list of books published or printed in Newport, with notes and additions.* Mr. Hammett found after some years of experience that there must be some elasticity given to the rule for the construction of this book which he had made; for there were many things concerning Newport, contained in books which were neither written nor printed, in that town, and which it would be both valuable and interesting to the searcher for such things to discover; so Mr. Hammett included in his list, books of this character. That a bibliography could be made entertaining seems on a first thought to be absurd; nevertheless the Book Notes hazards the statement; and backs it up by the citation of Mr. Hammett's note on the *New England Primer*. A Newport printer published it; he was so confoundedly patriotic that when he came to "Our King the Good, no Man of Blood," he changed the line to "God is our King, His praises Sing." And so with Queen Esther, who instead of "Coming in Royal State" as she had formerly done, merely "Sues, and saves the Jews," which was certainly proper in the only town in Rhode Island maintaining a Synagogue. The town of Providence continued the good work of reclaiming these misguided people by the publications of

the writings of *Bucheno*. Again,—concerning entertainment consult the entry "Brooks" on the "*Controversy Touching the Old Stone Mill*," and Macy's "*Lecture on the Mysterious Knockings*," and Mr. Hammett's clever notes on the Newspapers, on the *Brenton* pamphlet, on the "*Recollections of Mrs. W*"—(p. 149,) on *Valentine Wightman*, and in fact all through his book.

Of course the Book Notes is well aware that this book cannot be considered under the strict rules of Bibliographical cataloguing. Had it been bibliographically accurate, it would doubtless have lacked that peculiar pungency wherein consists its fund of entertainment. Concerning those books which Mr. Hammett actually saw, there is, in his descriptions, a very fair degree of bibliographical accuracy; but in his descriptions of many books, which he could not see, he was obliged to fall back on the work of other people. Take for instance a book "*Faults on all Sides*," printed at Newport, 1723. This title Mr. Hammett quotes from Sabin. It is an anonymous book. It is supposed to have been written by James Honeyman, but nothing in, or on the book points to that fact. Yet it is catalogued under "*Honeyman*" and not "*Faults*," hence only by accident could a person ignorant of this fact discover it; but aside from this the whole description is very inaccurate. The book has 159 pages, which is not so stated. It contains the *Prophecies and Predictions* of the learned James Usher, a fact which is not stated, and it was "printed for the author and sold by E. Nearegreas and J. Franklin." The name *Nearegreas* is printed *Mearegreas*; which of course was typographical. As a matter

of fact but a very small portion of the title is given. The title says, "presented to the inhabitants (especially) of Rhode Island, and all others who make profession of the Gospel." Part of this appears and part does not. The singular doctrine is maintained by this author, that certain men "increase their own damnation," whenever they "come within the doors" of the church, and yet he wishes everybody to go to the church. Now had Mr. Hammett ever seen this book, these salient points would never have escaped him.

Again,—the name John Maylem appears as the author of the *Conquest of Louisberg*, (p. 92,) the date of which is given as 1758. In a note it is stated that Maylem died in 1742. Mr. Stockbridge, in his catalogue of the Harris collection, gives the date of the death (1742,) but does not give the date of publication 1758. He cites Duyckinck, but Duyckinck does not give the date 1742 of the death, he gives only the date of publication. The capture of Louisberg, took place in July, 1758; how could a man who died sixteen years before, have written a poem on the event. There were undoubtedly two persons by this name. There was a man by name, John Maylem, who fell into the hands of the French by the surrender of Fort William Henry, in August, 1757. He was an Ensign. (See *Notes and Queries*, 11th Ser., v. 4, p. 114.) By the perfidious action of the French, many of the prisoners, and among them Maylem, fell into the hands of the Indians. He was led captive to Montreal, where he was held in captivity three or four months. In the following year, July 1758, was printed the poem *Gallie Perfidy*. It was signed John Maylem, dated March 10, 1758, and bears on the title a cut of an Indian with a bow and arrow. From these facts it must be clear that all these writers are in error, that the John Maylem who died in 1742, was not the Colonial poet. Concerning Dr. Stockbridge's note, there is another point to which the BOOK NOTES take exception. The doctor says "his (Maylem's) memory is not very fragrant," and cites Duyckinck. But on referring to Duyckinck, we find it there recorded that Maylem "loved wine, and Venus as well," and it is further there

recorded that after "serious reflection" came "a thorough reformation." A man who has reformed himself ought not to be deprived of it without benefit of the clergy. This is another case where doubtless Mr. Hammett relied upon the work of others and thus perpetuated their errors. A curious error appears in the number of pages given to *Beacon's Essay concerning the Restoration of Primitive Christianity*, printed by James Franklin, without date. Mr. Hammett gives it 233. The book actually has 140, but by a blunder by the printer of the book, page 139 was printed 239. Hence Mr. Hammett's error. Another error of a similar kind, is in the number of pages given as contained in *Barclay's Apology*, Franklin's edition, 1729. Mr. Hammett gives it from the book itself as 524, but the book really has 574. This like the former was the error of the publisher of the book.

Further in the matter of typographical errors in statements of pagination, or in dates, see Mr. Callender's *Discourse on Clap*. It has thirty-six instead of eighty-six pages; 1722 instead of 1721 is the date of the second edition of *Morton's New England Memorial*; 1721 not 1722 is the date of *Will Clagget's Looking Glass*; 1785 instead of 1786 is the date of the death of *J. B. Lahl*, and a few other such things. In comparison with the great number (1200) of such items given, the most careful examination will disclose few such errors as are here mentioned. Concerning the omissions of things known to Mr. Hammett, or which have since the publication of this book been brought to light, the BOOK NOTES will make a brief mention of such as it happens to remember. The *Rev. Jonathan Mitchell's Letter*, printed by the Widow Franklin, 1741; *John Euston's* narrative of the causes which led to Philip's Indian War of 1675; *John Hammett's Confession of Faith*, printed by J. Franklin. This pamphlet is a criticism on John Hammett's confession, rather than the confession itself. *Ben Hazard's* report on the Extension of Suffrage (1829), his report on Free Masonry (1832), and his argument in case Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts, the Boundary question 1838; the *Ladies Magazine*, a monthly periodical, 1823. There were at least twelve numbers published.

Sachuest Beach, a legal opinion by Arnold Greene, Esq., 1877; the second and third editions of Cynthia Taggart's poems, and the first and second edition of Mr. Richmond's memoir of this lady, might have been inserted, and *Bardon* by Osmond Tiffany, N. Y., 1853; Full of Scenes in Newport a hundred years before, (1753.) All these things and many more it is the intention of Mr. Hammett to include in a supplement which he will presently print. Under *West, Stephen* is given the Life of Samuel Hopkins, (1893.) This book is an *Autobiography*, and only edited by Mr. West. So it is stated under the title "*Census of Rhode Island, 1774*," that it was reprinted 1858. This is not correct. There was no former edition. Comstock's *History of South Kingstown*, 1806, is in no sense a history of the town. It was a lampoon upon certain people in the town, in return for a practical joke played by them upon the author. This is so stated. The book is of excessive scarcity in a perfect condition. Mr. Hammett quotes Sabin, as saying that it has about thirty-two pages. It has certainly thirty-seven printed pages and possibly thirty-eight.

The Book Nones will refer to one more omission, chiefly for the purpose of putting upon record some account of the book. It bears this title "Public Laws [of the] State of Rhode Island [and] Providence Plantations, [passed since the session of the] General Assembly [In January, A. D., 1793.] published by authority [Newport,] printed by H. & O. Farnsworth, [printer's to the Hon. General Assembly.]" (No date.) It has been commonly supposed that the *Digest of Rhode Island Laws of 1719*, was the rarest of of these collections. It is not so. This little book, when complete, is far more rare than the *Digest of 1719*. It may be doubted whether more than three perfect copies are now in existence. Certain of the Rhode Island Laws appear in print only in this book, and in no other form whatever. To be exact, all public laws enacted between the years 1793-1814, and which were repealed during that period, can be found in no other printed form than in this book. The law under which it was made, provided that "one hundred copies of all Acts or Laws passed by the General Assembly at each session

be printed by themselves," uniform with the present *Digest*. (*Digest of 1798 page*) 130. This means that the Public Laws were to be printed in this form, separately from the Private Acts, the latter were to be printed in the *Schedules* as before. This arrangement continued until 1814, when the law under which the book was made, was repealed (*Feb. Schedule, 1814, page 22*), and the practice usual before 1798 was resumed.

The volume is octavo in form, similar in appearance to the Supplement of 1810, which was published in Providence, by Jones & Wheeler, and with which it is likely to be confounded. When complete it should contain 232 pages. Being printed from session to session, two, three, or a dozen pages at a time, many pages were obliged to be left unprinted, so that pages 26, 50, 98, 106, 112, 113, 114, 147, 148, 192, 200, 204, 214, 226 are entirely blank, and many of those immediately preceding them, are imperfectly filled out, the unprinted pages are counted in the pagination as if printed. This book is not mentioned in Bartlett's Bibliography of Rhode Island, nor in fact in any other book, hence my detailed mention of it.

The Book Nones sets forth the many excellent qualities of Mr. Hammett's book, and makes suggestions of corrections, which, when incorporated into it, will add materially to its value. Two hundred copies were printed, of which very small edition few copies remain unsold. It embodies a large amount of information concerning Newport which is contained in no other book. There is a chronological index added to it covering the years 1617-1887, wherein appears the names, under the years of publication of every book in the catalogue. This in a measure remedies any error which might be made in the selection of the word, which should be first used, the index word, for each entry in the catalogue. So in the case of the book above mentioned, "Faults on all sides," while one might not know the author, yet by reference to the year of publication, (1728), he cannot fail to discover it.

Come and take counsel of books, and so beguile thy sorrows.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JANUARY 7, 1888.

BOOK NOTES resumes its publication. It will now be issued regularly as formerly. It will be sent regularly from this time only to those who subscribe for it at its advertised price. It will discuss books, new and old, as it has always done with absolute freedom. If it thinks a book is not worthy, of patronage, it will not hesitate to say so; it will discuss matters of local history with the single purpose of eliciting the truth, and it will discuss such other things as it likes with as much independence as it is able to maintain. It can be no longer intimidated by threats of the withdrawal of patronage for its expression of opinion. For four years the BOOK NOTES hesitated not to speak freely against the infamous "Protective Tariff," which has been fastened upon the laborers in this otherwise free country, and is kept on them by those who gather the fruits of their labor. It is simply human slavery in another form. This question which the BOOK NOTES has been censured for discussing, has now assumed proportions throughout the whole country, which must fix the attention of all men. It was the destiny of this great people to wipe out with blood the horrible wrongs of human slavery. So it will be with this other outrage upon all human rights, "Protection." It will come to an end. In legislation, if a "protective tariff" is not wrong, then in legislation nothing is wrong.

A book by a Rhode Island woman, dedicated to Oliver Wendell Holmes, and very highly commended in the January Harper by William D. Howells, ought to attract at least the curiosity, of Rhode Island readers. *South County Neighbors* is the book, and Esther Bernon Carpenter is its author. It is a collection of character sketches gathered in the South County, a locality well enough known to the Rhode Island people, but possibly not so well known to those living elsewhere, as the Narragansett County, that is, the Southwestern corner of the State. This district is not remote from the busy centres

of civilization, hence its long retention of the primitive ways of life led by the ancestors of the inhabitants, and the still prevalent use of eccentric forms of expression, is singular. These curious idioms must be acquired to be understood. They are very droll and oftentimes extremely comical. But under these uncouth forms, it is curious to observe the shrewdest sense, the keenest wit and sometimes the profoundest wisdom. It is then among these people that Miss Carpenter takes her readers. She introduces an old friend, Sally, the South County cook. She goes with them for an afternoon at neighbor Northup's. She sits with them by the fire, an evening at the country store; she passes an evening with them at Uncle Sias's; and so, the round among these people she leads them, everywhere listening to the plain, common sense, or the droll gossip of the people. To say that this book is funny, is really a very weak characterization of it. It is awfully funny. Such a piece of work was never better performed, and in it Miss Carpenter exhibits powers which few of us were aware that she possessed. Few possess the power to observe, and to transfix in cold type, the *spirit* of conversation. This rare gift Miss Carpenter plainly has in a very high degree. *South County Neighbors* read as it deserves, will give you many a hearty laugh. Roberts Brothers, Boston, publish it.

No magazine in this country has developed more rapidly, or more beautifully, than the *American Magazine*. Among the frequent contributors appears the name of Mr. Z. L. White, so well, and so favorably known, here in Providence. The *American Magazine* is supplied at \$3.00, or in clubs at \$2.40 per annum. It is well illustrated, and gives an exceedingly well selected variety of matter. The leading paper in the January number, is by Mr. W. H. Rideing. It is the first of a series on Boston artists and their studios. Some of their best works will be reproduced on wood, with a view of illustrating their distinctive styles of art.

He that seeketh knowledge must first be for yt where yt is to be found, is the advice of Montaigne.

BOOK NOTES

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{ Vol. V.
No. 2.

Some Bibliographical Memoranda Concerning Burke's Report on the Political Affairs of 1842.

In February, 1844 the Democratic members of the Rhode Island General Assembly presented to the House of Representatives of Congress, a memorial asking that body to institute an inquiry into the facts of the adoption of a Constitution by the people of Rhode Island, in December, 1841, and its suppression by the then existing authorities of that state through the interference and assistance of the President of the United States. A select committee was appointed, and to it the memorial was referred. There were five members of this committee, and it made two reports, a majority and a minority report. The majority report was a voluminous document consisting of upwards of a thousand pages. It was prepared and presented by the Hon. Edmund Burke, then a member for New Hampshire, and is now commonly known as *Burke's Report*. The purpose of the present paper is to state a few bibliographical facts concerning it, which are quite unknown and are of historical interest. The report consists of 88 pages, the remaining portion of the large volume consisting of documents relating to the affair, to wit, the political events of 1842, popularly called the Dorr War. It is a mine of historic wealth to any one who wishes to investigate the question. There were two editions of the *Report*, and my purpose now is to state the difference between them, and to note the historic values of each. Apparently they are precisely similar, but there are nevertheless slight outward differences. The first edition has 1075 pages. The second

edition has 1075 pages. The first edition reads June 7, 1844, read and postponed till the first Monday in December next. There is no order of printing upon it, but directly beneath these words the second edition reads, "January 2, 1845; ordered that 5000 copies be printed." These are the only outward marks that distinguish the two editions. The reasons for printing the second edition has been supposed to have been on account of certain serious omissions of important documents, and other serious typographical errors which had been discovered. It was found that the indictment of Mr. Dorr was omitted, and that the closing argument of Mr. Turner, of Mr. Dorr's counsel, had also been omitted. Both of these documents were supplied in the second edition. They appear respectively on pages 888, 872, 910 and 912. But Mr. Turner's opening, which appears at pages 959--952 of the first edition, is omitted from the second. This is the only document in the first which is not found in the second edition. So far as typographical errors were discovered in the first, they were corrected in the second edition. In another respect there is an immense difference between the two editions, beginning with page 561. Numerous and very important changes were made in the text. These changes continue to be made during the following fifty pages. They cannot be called errors, for they are found as first printed in other and authentic records. They are of much historic value and render the second edition of infinitely greater interest than the first edition. The documents in which these great changes chiefly appear formed a portion of the *Report of the Trial of Dorr* which had been published in the Re-

publican Herald, and subsequently in a pamphlet form. A comparison with the original pamphlet will verify the statement that they were correctly reported in the first edition. The changes being made subsequently in the second edition. A singular blunder was made by the admission of a couple of paragraphs from Judge Pitman's *Charters and other Legislative Documents*. These paragraphs have no necessary connection with that which precedes, or that which follows them. They are in direct opposition to all that the committee who drafted the report wished to enforce. They appear at the head of page 636 in both editions, and on page 23 of Judge Pitman's *Charters*. The ludicrous circumstance of their introduction of course did not escape the keen eyed writers of the *Journal*, and their comments upon it can be found in the issue of that paper, of September 19, 1844. The paragraphs are not marked by quotation marks, and are thus made to appear as the comments of the committee on the Act of the General Assembly of 1865, relating to the elective franchise which appears just preceeding the paragraphs, whereas they were the comments of Judge Pitman on the Act in question, and appear in his pamphlet as previously stated. Much might be written, and indeed will be, on the living vital questions, which arose in Rhode Island in the efforts of her people to obtain a definite system of government, a series of efforts covering upwards of sixty years and culminating in 1842. In these investigations no single source of inquiry will be so serviceable as these two editions of Mr. Burke's Report. A minority report also came from this Committee, known as *Cassin's Report*, but further reference to it cannot at this time be made.

The city of Providence publishes a book entitled *Memorial of Thomas Arthur Doyle*. It consists of the details, masonic or otherwise of the funeral, the sermon, and the speeches of the members of the city government. The book is well printed, bound in black cloth and its size is 7x11 inches. This as the Book Notes is well aware is the conventional mode of doing this thing. But is it not

after all that can be said, ridiculous. In name only is it a memorial of the late Mayor. It is in reality a memorial of those who officiated at the funeral, walked in the procession, and made the speeches. Can a memorial of a man with no reference to what he said or what he did; but with sole reference to what somebody else said, or did, be called under the correct use of terms a memorial of that man? How much of an obligation we may be under to the editor, for we suppose it must have had one, the Book Notes has no means of knowing. It seems a pity that he had not with more severity dealt with some of these orations. Let me specify with an exordium or two omitting the names of the orators: *First*, "I feel on this solemn occasion my inability to express in fitting language my sentiments, etc." *Second*, "Never have I felt so keenly my inability to express in fitting language my thoughts etc." *Third*, "I move the adoption of the minute, and regret my inability to express in fitting terms the feelings of my heart, etc." *Fourth*, "It is with a great degree of reluctance that I rise to say a few words in regard to the late Mayor. I did not know him personally, etc." *Fifth*, "I did not come prepared to make extended remarks, etc." *Sixth*, "With a feeling of hesitancy I arise in this presence, etc." These are all excellent men, but they ought not to exhibit themselves in this ridiculous way. It reminds me of a little oratory act of my own taught me by my father before I could read—thus:

"You'd scarce expect one of my age,

"To speak in public on the stage," etc., etc.

The remainder can be found in the *Columbian Oracle*. What an escape the city had the other day when Mayor Robbins didn't die, if this thing were to be repeated. In all seriousness have we not reached an epoch when things of this character can be dispensed with; or if you must—then give us something. That which adds absurdity to the whole business is that these pathetic utterances were made twenty weeks after the death of the mayor. At times it may be difficult to stem the flood tides of sorrow; but no such excuse can here be urged. This was a meeting of the City Council, a political body, and five months had been given these orators in which to discover "fitting terms" in which to express their grief. In good conscience how much time do they need?

In a government constituted as ours is, democratic in form, and based—or supposed to be based—upon the individual independent action of men, it is imperative that men should understand the principles, and the structure of that government in which they are so vitally interested. It is then well to instruct, and to instruct well, we must begin when men are young, before they are given the elective franchise—that is, while they are yet boys. With this end in view several writers have prepared elementary treatises for use in the upper grade of common schools. A new one has just appeared, written by a former townsman of ours, W. A. Mowry. He calls it *Studies in Civil Government*. Beginning with a town, he teaches a boy the first beginnings of a system, in a community, for the equal protection of all. This is government. Then he goes with the boy to a city, and explains the additional powers, or rather the difference in the arrangements of power, required, by the more densely populated districts. So he goes to the State, and at last to the nation. Here he gives time and labor to his endeavor to lay a solid foundation on which the constitutional education of the boy shall firmly rest. He tells him how the constitution was formed, what it was intended to accomplish, and in what manner these ends were to be accomplished. The boy sees first how the powers were divided, and he is told what those powers are, who executes them, and how they are executed. He thus discovers that each power was intended to act on each of the other powers as a check, no single power being all powerful, and that the government is thus prevented from becoming tyrannical or despotic; and finally the boy begins to obtain a glimpse of the tremendous meaning contained in that little word, Republic. That this is the true theory, there can be no doubt, and we can but desire that the largest use will be given to this earnest effort of this experienced teacher. It is a gratification to the Book Notes to discover that Mr. Mowry has become a convert to the Darwinian theory—this is apparent from the preface wherein he declares that his book was "not made to order," that is, it was not a special creation, but that it has "grown out of personal experience in a school of boys," that is, of course, development, hence he is a Darwinian. There is another thing in his preface which is not quite so clear. He says that Emerson is reported to have said: "No book should be written until it is a year old." The meaning of this paragraph is not quite clear. The Book Notes can only understand with its understanding, the meaning of Mr. Emerson. Doubtless Mr. Emerson knew what he meant, and his mistake consisted in going into print, to perplex the understanding of other men.

In its simplicity the Book Notes had supposed that a book was not a book until it was written, and that a thing at its birth, whether a book or a being, was not a year old. The Book Notes has looked in vain for the quotation, nevertheless it may exist as here written; but would not the substitution of the word "read" for "written" make it easier of comprehension? Mr. Mowry's book is published in fine form by Silver, Rogers & Co., of Boston.

Prof. Andrews, of Brown University, has written a book upon history. Its title is "*Brief Institutes of General History*." It was intended primarily for use in classes in universities, or in schools, but it is capable of a far more unrestricted use. It is just as useful, in fact I think more useful, to a general reader, than to young students. The book is comprehensive, beginning with the beginnings and stopping with to-day. The author characterizes it as a path which he blazes through the jungle of ages in which one can wander at will. Only great events can of course be noted in so condensed a book. Minor matters are ignored altogether. The author undertakes to present a clear narrative of the course of events, with their real effects on the affairs of men regard, being always maintained for their true perspective. This narrative he has drawn from all first-rate authorities, to which, by notes he refers the student. In this path, as you travel, you are referred by bibliographical memoranda to collateral authorities, so that should you desire to dwell for a time upon some interesting epoch, or should you desire to wander a while in some secluded byeway, the lumps with which to guide your footsteps are at hand in these same invaluable book lists. The style in which Prof. Andrews writes is peculiarly strong and vigorous. He abounds in expressions of great force and originality, and which from their unique character fix themselves in the memory of the student. This is no book for a lazy reader; the mind must be alert at every passage. The author does no thinking for you; he arouses interest, and leaves you to do your own thinking. He recommends the using of Fisher's Outlines, which the Book Notes has so often commended in conjunction with his book. It is an excellent suggestion. Disheartening, indeed, is it after urging for years the use of such books as this, by Prof. Andrews in a community like this, in a town wherein exists a University, to note the books which are read by the most educated constituency of any library here, the Athenaeum, whereby it appears that in every hundred books read, only eleven are of the class of history, while in fiction there are sixty-five. Am I wrong, or is it folly to waste the precious hours. Silver, Rogers & Co., of Boston, publish this book.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JANUARY 21, 1888.

Subscriptions are solicited for the Book Notes, which will be sent regularly only to those who subscribe.

The *Providence Almanac* and Business Directory for 1888, published by Sampson, Murdock & Co., is just ready. It is the fourth in the series issued by this firm. There is no more useful manual for a citizen of Providence than this little book. Under the efficient care of Mr. White, the representative of the publishers here, who has exercised great care in its construction, the book has been made well nigh perfect. The street directory, the business directory, the fire alarm numbers, in fact everything that one wishes to know about Providence can be readily found.

THE BOOK NOTES, has before called attention to the *Academy*, a monthly journal devoted to the discussion of the methods of Secondary Education, which term means that education given in High Schools. The *Academy* has now reached nearly the end of its second volume, and it well maintains its excellence. The December number has an admirable paper by Prof. Samuel Thurber, on "methods in modern language teaching." Mr. Thurber, is by birth, from Providence. The foundation of his education was laid in the Providence schools and in Brown University; and he rounded it off in the German University; there he became thoroughly conversant with the German methods of teaching, the great advantages of which he at once saw, and which he has since constantly endeavored to bring to the notice of his countrymen. The success of Mr. Bacon, in the publisher of this excellent medium of education for educators, was apparent from the first. This is made more manifest by the gradual enlargement of the *Academy*, now thrice performed.

It is with regret that the Book Notes observe the suspension of the publication of the *Rhode Island Historical Magazine*. The last number issued was that of April, 1887. The same unfortunate result has befallen the *Narragansett Historical Register*, the last number of which was that for January, 1887.

It may possibly be an infirmity of human nature that there are men, who, even seeing a thing, do not know it. Gen. Morgan, principal of the Normal School, is not a man of this kind. When Gen. Morgan sees an idea, he recognizes it at once for what it is. A book by him has recently been published which proves the fact. The book is *Educational Mosaics*. The Professor has ransacked all literature for the bright thoughts of bright men upon a subject which is inwrought in his very nature. It is *Education*,—the desirability and uses of it; the requirements of the time upon it; suggestions concerning methods of obtaining it; and hints upon the lines to pursue in its development; those are its themes. The book while most suggestive to teachers, is still more useful to the general reader. Many an idea herein beautifully expressed, has long lain dormant in the fired brain of the wearied teacher, he will surely be pleased to see in print these ideas which he has so long, and so patiently thought out. To the general reader it will be practically fresh; to him it is a collection of beautiful thoughts, at hand for instant use. It is pleasant to see Rhode Island so well represented. Here we find the names of President James B. Angell, William Ellery Channing, Elizabeth B. Chace, Arnold Green, President Robinson, President Wayland, William A. Mowry, President Sears, Thomas B. Stockwell and Supt. Tarbell, with the bright things which they have written sandwiched with similar things by Ruskin and Rousseau, and Shaftesbury and Macaulay, and Herbert Spencer.

Are we quite sure that we recognized an idea, about a home production, when we saw it, until Gen. Morgan comes to point it out. Napoleon once said, that labor most honorable and most profitable for the people was that which resulted in the diffusion and extension of ideas. That is precisely the thing which Gen. Morgan has attempted in this book, which has been handsomely issued by the young firm Silver, Rogers & Co., of Boston.

It is a satisfaction to note the increasing estimation in which the *Rhode Island Historical Tracts*, published by the writer, are held. The set as published was sold for \$28. A set at auction in Boston recently brought upwards of \$42. Another set in New York is now for sale by a dealer at \$50.

BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

SIDNEY S. RIDER,

No. 11 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Providence, R. I., Post Office.

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FORTNIGHTLY. }

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1888.

{ Vol. V.
{ No. 3.

Was ever a Woman Hanged in Rhode Island for Witchcraft.

The Providence *Journal* in July, 1884, published a paragraph stating that in 1655, a woman named *Higgins* was hanged in Rhode Island for witchcraft. The authority there cited is the *History of Rhode Island*, published in the *Newport Republican*. The article further says that a Mr. Norton who was a contemporary said Mrs. H., was hanged for having more wit than her neighbors. Having no belief in the truthfulness of the story I have been at some pains to investigate it. The *History of Rhode Island* cited is commonly known as *Bull's Memoirs*. These *memoirs* appeared in the *Rhode Island Republican* for 1832 to 1838. In the *Manufacturers and Farmers Journal*, July 22, 1833, appears the following paragraph: "In looking over the *Memoir of Rhode Island* in course of publication in the *Newport Republican*, we perceive that in 1655, Mrs. Ann *Hibbins* was executed for witchcraft, a Mr. Norton facetiously said at the time that she was hanged for having more wit than her neighbors." Certainly those two paragraphs in the same paper more than half a century apart relate to the same circumstance. But the name differs in each, and neither is correct, nor is the main fact stating that this person was hanged in Rhode Island true. The following paragraph from *Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts Bay*, v. 1, 3rd, ed. p. 173, will explain in the best manner the whole error. "The most remarkable occurrence in the colony (Massachusetts) in the year 1655, was the trial and condemnation of Mrs. Ann *Hibbins*, for witchcraft. Her husband who died in the year 1644, was an

agent for the colony in England several years, one of the assistants and a merchant of note in the town of Boston; but losses in the latter part of his life had reduced his estate and increased the natural crabbedness of his wife's temper which made her turbulent and quarrelsome, and brought her under church censures, and at length rendered her so odious to her neighbors as to cause some of them to accuse her of witchcraft. The jury brought her in guilty, but the magistrates refused to accept the verdict, so the cause came to the General Court (a legislative body precisely similar to our General Assembly) where the popular clamor prevailed against her and the miserable old woman was condemned and executed." Again "Mr. Beach a minister in Jamaica, in a letter to Doctor Increase Mather, in the year 1654," says "You may remember what I have sometimes told you, your famous Mr. Norton (John) once said at his own table before Mr. Wilson the pastor, Elder Penn, and myself and wife, etc., who had the honor to be his guests, that one of your magistrates wives as I remember was hanged for a witch, only for having more wit than her neighbors. It was his very expression, she having as he explained it, unhappily guessed that two of her persecutors whom she saw talking in the street, were talking of her, which proving true cost her her life notwithstanding all she could do to the contrary as he himself told us," *Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts Bay* v. 1, 3rd, ed. p. 173. This extract not only overthrows the statement that a woman *Higgins* or *Higbins* was hanged in Rhode Island for witchcraft—but it is very amusing and instructive in other ways. The woman stood the test of

a judicial trial, and could not be convicted, when she was taken before a political General Assembly and hanged under a popular vote. Mr. Arnold declares *Hist. R. I.*, v. 1, p. 525, that there were no persecutions for witchcraft in Rhode Island. The entire paragraph reads, "this (1692) was the era of witchcraft in Massachusetts but as the infatuation never extended to the less gloomy people of Rhode Island we do not propose to discuss it. The offence appears on the statute book but no prosecutions were ever had under it." The statute to which Mr. Arnold here refers is that contained in the *Proceedings of the First General Assembly of 1647*, p. 27. It is in these words "witchcraft is forbidden by this present Assembly to be used in this colony. The penalty imposed by the authority that we are subjected to is felony of death." The very singular and cautious language here used is noted by Judge Staples, the editor of the book here cited. Judge Staples says, "no prosecution for this offence, witchcraft, was ever had in this colony. It is remarkable that in this and in some other instances the penalty is referred to the law of England the Assembly expressing no opinion as to its justice or expediency. In the age in which this code was adopted no legislature would have dared to do less than is here done." Here I rest my case being fully persuaded in my own mind that Mr. Bull, if he actually made the statement was in error.

Having written thus far it occurred to me that it might be well to learn accurately what Mr. Bull actually wrote. To that end I asked my friend Mr. R. H. Tilley, of Newport, to copy for me the extract. He did so. It is in these words "this year Mrs. Ann Hibbins was executed for witchcraft, being we believe the second case of this kind in Massachusetts. A Mr. Norton facetiously said she was hanged for having more wit than her neighbors." The *Journal* has twice told the story, both times suppressing the word "in Massachusetts," thus transferring the transaction into Rhode Island.

The publisher of the Book Notes wishes to buy a copy of R. I. Acts and Resolve for May 1855.

A series of treatises upon classical philology is in course of publication by the Professors, or under their supervision, of Cornell University. The second in the series has recently been sent to the Book Notes. It is written by Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, well-known in Providence, and who now occupies the chair of Comparative Philology at that University. His subject is *Analogy, and the scope of its application in Language*.

The word analogy in philological studies means the "conformity of words to the genius, structure or general rules of a language"—and, secondly, "similarity of origin, inflection or principle of pronunciation." The author finds that the phenomena of analogy spring from the efforts of the mind for unity, and its efforts to place in systematic groups incongruous elements, or, in other words, to put simplicity in the place of complexity. He then seeks a scientific basis of classification and he finds it only in these groups of forms which correspond to groups of ideas, and whose modifications of forms are attended by like modification of ideas. He then arranges under five main heads all the phenomena usually associated with the action of analogy. These heads are, I. Likeness of Signification and Diversity of Form. II. Affinity of Signification and Diversity of Form. III. Likeness of Function and Diversity of Form. IV. Contrast of Signification and Partial Likeness of Form. V. Likeness of Signification and Partial Likeness of Form. Having discussed with thoroughness these groups, he proceeds to isolated forms, to graphic analogies, and to relative analogy, and finally summarizes the principles evolved by his discussion. He brings his monograph to a close with a bibliography of his subject, which comprises eighty titles. Of these titles only fifteen date back of 1872, and saving nine, all are in the German Language. This analysis shows how recent the investigation of this branch of philological study is and who are the investigators. Thus I have endeavored to set forth the object of Prof. Wheeler's study, and its results, almost in his own words. His monograph is published by the Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y.

The figure of Thomas Jefferson stands forth in the front rank of American Statesmen. The history of the United States cannot be written without a profound study of the character, and the labors of this man. It may be too much to say that but for him there would have been no United States, but it certainly is not too much to say, that no man had a greater influence in the formation of the government under which we live. If this be true, then, it follows that every means by which we are enabled to study the character and the labors of Mr. Jefferson must be of advantage to historical students. Actuated by this thought, Mr. Hamilton B. Tompkins, a member of the New York Bar, a resident of Newport, has prepared a special bibliography of Jefferson. It would not be possible to select a more fitting subject for such a work than Mr. Tompkins selected. Books, Pamphlets, and Broad-sides are included. Magazines are omitted, Poole's Index having accomplished this part of the work, and newspapers are not referred to. The number of articles comprised in the book is 301. In addition to the general catalogue, which is alphabetical, there is an index of anonymous books, and an index of subjects. Thus every facility is given the searcher. The books are carefully described, and letters placed with each rare title, indicate the libraries in different parts of the country where copies can be consulted. For instance, *Carpenter's* scurrilous and libelous *Memoir*, which was suppressed by the printers, and is now rare, bears beneath the title the letters C. A. B., which means that the book can be consulted at C., the Library of Congress; A., the Astor library; and B., the Boston Public Library. This arrangement accommodates scholars everywhere. Mr. Tompkins has written many scholarly notes, and where authors are not known, he has left spaces in which to insert names if hereafter discovered. This would, however, if carried out, destroy the alphabetical arrangement. The Book Notes supplies an omitted title, the *American Politician*, by M. Sears, 12 mo., pp. 552, Boston, 1842. It has a memoir of Jefferson, pp. 515-525, and his inaugural, and first message, pp. 64-77. The Book Notes also suggests the title, *New England*

Freedom, a poem by Charles Prentiss, 8vo., Brookfield, Mass., 1813. In it the author brings to a close a description of the character of Washington, thus:

"In council first, and foremost in the field,
He was our sword, our senate, and our shield,
Our light, our midday sun, unseen a spot,
Oh, he was all that Jefferson... was not."

A very small edition of *Bibliotheca Jeffersoniana*, only 350 copies, has been elegantly published, by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A young artist, a friend of ours, one day last summer painted a fly upon the inside of a window pane. We thought it admirably well executed, an opinion of which we have this clever confirmation: Since the recent snows a sparrow has twice flown against the window to capture the insect, the sharp click of his beak against the pane arousing the attention of those within. The Book Notes claims this as a striking proof of the artistic excellence of the work.

Four years since the Book Notes raised its small voice against the "Protection" Tariff. It was the cloud no bigger than a man's hand. Protected publishers wrote indignant letters to a poor unprotected bookseller laboring to sell *their* wares. Owners in protected trades in which they had themselves never done a day's work, threatened to withdraw their patronage if a poor unprotected bookseller continued to attack the foundation of their prosperity. Well, I have indeed been driven out of business, but who has gained? The protected publisher still holds on, just holds on. Two of the most indignant of my patrons have failed and one is practically out of business. But has the cry stopped? No, and it never will stop until the idea has been wiped out that a man can enter Congress representing the whole people, and then make a public statute, the object of which is to raise the price to the consumer of the product of his mill, on the pretext, that it is for the purpose of raising the wages of those who make the goods for him. He represents himself and not me. He was sent to make equitable laws, not to levy a tax on me to make his dividends greater.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., FEBRUARY 4, 1888.

Subscriptions are solicited for the Book Notes, which will be sent regularly only to those who subscribe.

Any book noticed in the Book Notes, can be obtained at the office of publication of that periodical.

Some very rare books are for sale at the office of the Book Notes. Among them are *Phidarch's Lives*.—Jensen's edition, 2v., folio, 1478.—Saxon's edition of the *Biblia Latina*, folio, 1509.—Proceedings of a Board of General Officers respecting Major John Andre.—Rivington's edition, New York, 1780.—*The Cow Chace*, by Major John Andre, New York, 1789.—*Military Duties*, recommended to an Artillery Company, by Cotton Mather, Boston, 1687.—*Discourse* delivered unto some part of the forces engaged in the *Just War* against the Indians; by Cotton Mather, Boston, 1689.—*Book of Common Prayer, Confederate States Edition, Captured in the Blockade Runner, Robert E. Lee*, off Wilmington, 1863.

From the *N. Y. Evening Post*, January 16, 1888, and the *Nation*, Jan. 19, 1888.—"The revival of Book Notes at Providence R. I., by Mr. Sidney S. Rider, is a matter of congratulation. It will be published—a little four-page leaflet, fortnightly, at fifty cents a year, returning in any given number, we venture to predict, the whole price of the subscription. Mr. Rider's "historical, literary, and critical" personality (to misapply his subheading) is very racy and individual, especially when he has occasion to express himself about the tariff, as every book-lover must, sooner or later. Mr. Rider's book notices are always independent and often learned, as in his present friendly exposure of the short comings in Mr. Hammett's 'Bibliography of Newport.' Back numbers of the former series of Book Notes command a considerable premium, and we wish for the new a circulation which will inure to the benefit rather of the editor than of antiquarian dealers."

Mr. W. H. Rideing's papers in the *American Magazine* on "Some Boston artists and their works," are brought to a close in the current number with an excellent critique on the works of Mr. Marcus Waterman. A view of Mr. Waterman's studio is given, and a fine wood cut of one of his best pictures. Mr. Waterman is a Rhode Islander whose lineage reaches back beyond the days when Miantinomi pictured to Williams the wrongs done to the red men.

Major, is his name, and he lives with Mr. D. F. Longstreet. He was never a favorite of mine yet I have never taken occasion to make manifest my indifference. *Major*, is a dog, and that kind of a dog which always excites my hatred. He was continuously pitching into other smaller dogs, and sometimes showing his teeth to girls whom he suspected hadn't the courage to defend themselves. Such acts are signs of cowardice and are to be despised. A little incident has changed my opinion of *Major*. It is described in a paragraph pathetically by the *Telegram*. It seems that the Providence correspondent of the Boston *Herald* sought Mr. Longstreet for an interview. He obtained it and spun a column or so in the *Herald* the next day. But just as the correspondent was leaving the house, *Major* flew at his *chin* and his *check*, the two most necessary organs of the correspondent and tearing them so shockingly that the *Telegram* found it difficult to discover "*fitting terms*" in which to describe the attack. It was evident that *Major* was determined to destroy the correspondent and was deterred only by the interference of the real victim, poor Mr. Longstreet, who was not sufficiently perspicacious to discover his real friend. *Major* meant well and I must now respect him. He may not have developed courage, but his instinct was akin to reason. The rhyme of Goldsmith is suggestive: Around from all the neighboring streets,
The waddering neighbors ran,
And swore the dog had lost his wits
To bite so good a man.

But soon a wonder came to light
That showed the rogues they lied,
The man recovered of the bite,
The dog it was that died.

BOOK NOTES.

HISTORICAL, LITERARY, AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

{ Vol. V.
No. 4.

A Commentary on Paul.

There comes from the far west a pamphlet concerning Rhode Island History. It was written by Edward J. Paul, and it is an attempt to prove that a brother of his great grandfather, one John White Paul, was in the party under Col. Barton when Prescott was captured, and that his name has been hitherto omitted from the published lists. The best authorities upon this matter, are Mrs. Catharine Williams's Memoir of Barton, 1839, and Prof. Diman's Address, Rhode Island Historical Tract No. 1. The effort of Mr. Paul is to show various and conflicting statements by Mrs. Williams, which if established, would tend to shake her reputation as an authority, and open the door for the admission of additional members, and among them his great, great uncle, into Barton's band. No new documentary proof is exhibited, critical comparison alone being relied upon. Mr. Lossing's account is cited from his *Field Book of the Revolution*, but only to be overthrown by Mr. Paul himself. In truth, the account by Mr. Lossing is so very inaccurate as to be unhistoric. Prof Diman is let off easily. The charge against Mrs. Williams is, "Mrs. Williams, whose interest and opportunities informed her particularly, manifests much uncertainty concerning the number of men engaged. Her estimates range from forty-seven to fifty-one, and she confesses her inability to determine precisely how many. Yet she gives a list of all the names she can gather, depending principally upon the memories of two men who had lived longer than their allotted time." She says, "of all the company who figured on that memorable night in the capture, we are not aware that but

two remain, Samuel Cory, now (1839.) residing in Portsmouth, and Mr. Whitney, of New York, and yet she has even forgotten to include Mr. Whitney in her list of the immortal forty." Therein consists the charge; if true, then Mrs. Williams as an authority, "whose opportunities informed her particularly," is destroyed. The BOOK NOTES denies it as a whole, and in every part. Let us go right back. Mr. Paul says, "Mrs. Williams's list was gathered principally from the memories of two men." He refers to page 56, line 11, of her Memoir. No such statement can there be found, nor can it be found or inferred from anything anywhere in the Memoir. Mr. Paul says, "she confesses her inability to determine how many, etc.," and refers to ten places in the memoir in proof. The BOOK NOTES has examined every one, and in no place does she confess her inability, nor manifest even a suspicion that there has been a name omitted. But at this point Mr. Paul attempts to throw Mrs. Williams into confusion by showing that her "estimates range from 40 to 51. Let me show what Mrs. Williams actually said: p. 44, Col. Barton "wished to have forty volunteers;" p. 45, "when selecting forty he thanked the whole regiment;" p. 47, "he had just communicated the secret to forty men;" p. 127, "The names of the immortal forty who comprised this heroic band, are here inserted;" p. 47, "The party consisted of forty-one men, officers included viz. five officers, forty-five privates and a black servant of the colonel." The only inconsistency in all these references is that in the last, the use of the word *forty* instead of *thirty*. It was simply a typographical error. In the same line she says the whole party consisted of 41, and her list,

p. 127, confirms it. *Guy Watson* and *Jack Sisson* were one and the same individual. Mr. Paul insists on counting them as two. Mrs. Williams, p. 127, says Jack Sisson "had an alias," but how she could not tell; but Diman told, *R. I. Historical Tract No. 1*, p. 36. These negroes simply assumed the names of the families in which they lived. When Jack Sisson lived with a Sisson family, he was Jack Sisson, subsequently living with a Watson family, he was Guy Watson. Mr. Paul also counts in the name of "Prince" (p. 18), all of which is moonshine. Diman disposes of it, p. 36. There were four negroes by the name of Prince in the black battalion, see *R. I. Hist. Tract No. 10*, p. 53, *et seq.* Mr. Paul adds Col. Stanton to the party. He was not in it, nor does Mrs. Williams say he was. Mr. Paul mistakes the name Andrew Stanton, a Lieutenant, for Joseph Stanton, Jr., who was colonel of the Regiment, and gave the order to Barton to go, thus: "You will proceed to the Island of Newport and attack the enemy," *R. I. Hist. Tract 1*, p. 25.

Does this mean that Colonel Stanton was himself with the party of which he would then have been the actual commander. If it means that, then Col. Barton never captured Prescott. It was Col. Stanton who did it. But this can be disproved in another way by the *Acts and Resolves R. I. Gen. Assm. August, 1777*, p. 8, "Whereas Lt. Col. William Barton with a number of officers and soldiers under his command, lately made an expedition to the island of Rhode Island, and in the most prudent and gallant manner happily made prisoners of and brought off Major Gen. Prescott." The General Assembly also appropriated \$120, and gave it to Barton to be divided among the party according to the pay each was receiving, and it also recommended Barton to Gen. Washington for promotion. Mrs. Williams, p. 47, says "the Colonel numbered them all and appointed each his place." This statement comes either from a direct statement by Barton to Mrs. Williams, who knew him well, or was taken by Mrs. Williams from Barton's manuscript. Diman confirms the statement. *Hist. Tract 1*, p. 26; and he further says, (p. 21,) that "he adhered closely to the account of the adventure

given by Barton himself." Mr. Paul calls attention to the circumstance that Barton had called for boats "calculated to hold fifty persons," made by Mrs. Williams, p. 43. The Book *Notes* sees nothing strange in such a call. Would Col. Barton, going on an expedition with forty-one men, be likely to call for boats for less than that number? Mr. Paul, also points out the fact that Mrs. Williams says p. 56, "but two remain, Samuel Cory, now residing in Portsmouth, and Mr. Whitney, of New York," and he says "yet she has forgotten to include Mr. Whitney in her list of the immortal forty." This is the only reference to the name Whitney made by Mrs. Williams. It is doubtless a typographical error for *Weaver*, who was with Cory in subsequent affairs, see her *Memoir* p. 130, where an account of Weaver appears. Mr. Paul, (p. 9,) says, "and Mrs. Williams, who knew Barton and had access to his papers shortly after his death, remarks, 'It is much to be regretted that the whole of the names of those brave men were not preserved.'" There is nothing whatever to show that Mrs. Williams had access to the Barton manuscripts "shortly after death," with any greater freedom than she possessed while Barton lived. The paragraph was not written shortly after Barton's death, nor does it refer to the men who accompanied Barton. As here used it is a positive falsification of History. It appears on page 127 of the *Memoir*. Barton had returned to the camp at Tiverton, the men who did not go on the expedition were wild to hear his story, he mounted a wood pile and told it to them. They said, "no office that could have been put in their gift but what they would have freely bestowed upon him at that moment. Then Mrs. Williams adds "It is much to be regretted that the whole of the names of those brave men were not preserved." Mrs. Williams meant, the names of those soldiers, then listening to Barton's story, who had volunteered to go with him upon the expedition, but could not be taken because he could take but forty,—the names of whom she had already preserved. When Mrs. Williams wrote this sentence, "the names of the immortal forty who composed this

heroic band are here inserted," can it be believed that she knew there were 45 or 47 or 51, or any more than she names. Moreover, she declares that Barton numbered his men. She could have derived their names from no other source than from their commander. If he could name just forty-one did he number fifty-one and leave no mention of the fact? It is simply absurd. The truth was, as I have stated, that the phrase refers to another and entirely different body of men. It is useless to continue this criticism. Mr. Paul fails utterly to overthrow Mrs. Williams. His case now falls back upon tradition,—always a slim foundation. Traditions are the Will-o-the-wisps of history. To undertake to overthrow them is like Don Quixote's charge upon the wind-mills. The mills always come to time, and so will tradition.

The BOOK NOTES regrets the end to which its cold blooded criticism has carried it. It would have been far better pleased to have assisted in establishing Mr. Paul's claim than to have overthrown it. But what is to be done; a man comes along and by knocking to pieces all that which we had supposed to be true, carries his point. Are we then not to examine the strength of his claims? Having found the strong foundation of historic truth, ought we not to proclaim it? The way to escape these criticisms is to write more carefully. The BOOK NOTES cares not how many men went with Barton. That which it seeks is accurate historical study, and it is only inquiring if this pamphlet is such a production.

Mr. Lossing in his *Field Book of the Revolution* relates, v. 2, p. 59, that Mr. Albert G. Greene, "imparted to him the gratifying intelligence that J. Carter Brown, Esq., of Providence, with an enlightened liberality worthy of all praise, had made arrangements to have all the manuscripts concerning the early history of New England in the British Colonial office, copied at his own expense, under the direction of Mr. Stephens, the eminent *agriculturist*." He further states that of these more than 400 pieces, 250 relate specially to Rhode Island. The only one he specifies is "a minute account of Capt. Kidd, the noted pirate."

There comes a book from Lee & Shepard, of Boston, written by Robert Collyer, entitled *Talks to Young Men with Asides to Young Women*. I opened this book with positive dread. There was a time in my youth when people seemed to think it necessary to lay before me books of *Advice to Young Men and Duties of Young Men, indigenous, etc.* Well, it was easy enough to lay them before me, but it was just as easy for me to lay them behind me, and I did so as fast as they came. I positively hated all such cant, and do still. So when this book came I supposed I was to take one more dose. Resigning myself to the inevitable I sat down to it. It's a singular idiosyncrasy of mine, but I have a habit of looking at books back end first. So did I in this case, and of course I fell at once on the chapter entitled *Charles and Mary Lamb*. Now if there is any character in literature for whom I have an almost affectionate regard, it is Charles Lamb. That to which I had seated myself as a burden became at once a positive delight. How often in life is it not so. I devoured all that Mr. Collyer had to say about the gentle author. I knew it all before. There was not to me a new word in it. Yet the tears rolled down in spite of myself. Ah! my young friend, you may not at first, in fact you cannot, gather the real intent and meaning of this delightful author. It will come to you bye-and-bye, but when you read Mr. Collyer's chapter you will learn what you probably never before knew, how to bear yourself towards a sister. There are many other things talked about by Mr. Collyer which you will read with positive pleasure, but some how you don't feel as if you were taking advice, you were only reading a charming essay, but the heaven will work in the end and that's what you need.

The New England Magazine for February has a pleasant sketch of Block Island with several views of localities there. It was written by Mr. Arthur W. Brown. It is a sign of the healthy progress we are making in such matters that no authentic account is given in the sketch of the "Palatine Light."

The many friends of Miss Esther Robinson, will be pleased to know that her excellent book, *South County Neighbors*, has passed to a second edition.

From the report of the Providence Athenæum, we learn the classification and percentage of books read by the patrons of that library during the past year. Fiction, 64; History and Biography, 2; Poetry, 6; Art, Science, Law, 5; Religion, Philosophy, 4; Voyages and Travels, 3. The report further says that the increase over the former years was three per cent., wholly in fiction. When we know that the patrons of this library are the best educated portion of the people of this city, the library being a private corporation and not a free public library, the situation seems to be lamentable in the extreme. It confirms a statement made by the New York *Evening Post* concerning the decadence of literary culture in the country.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers announce two publications for the 20th. The first, a book by the Rev. Dr. Barrows, entitled *The United States of Yesterday and To-Morrow*. The author says: In earlier days he had spent several years beyond the Mississippi, and much time and travel there since, in official work, during which he made ten tours over the border, and in the East had devoted much labor to public addresses and lectures on our new country. It was quite natural that miscellaneous information should be solicited from him concerning the territory between the Alleghenies and the Pacific. This book is to answer such questions. The second is a new, enlarged edition of Mr. Stevenson's *Treasure Island*.

The other day at a trade dinner given in London to Mr. George Routledge, on the occasion of his retirement from active business, Mr. Routledge said, that he published the American novel, *Wide, Wide World*, and that his firm sold eighty thousand copies. The American publisher (Lippincott) has recently brought out a new edition with Etchings.

The *Evening Telegram* proposes the conundrum, "Who was the original of Old Grimes?" Had the *Telegram* read the Book NOTES as carefully as it should have done, it would not have asked this question.—*Wide Book Notes*, V. 2, p. 66, which can be found in any of our public libraries.

The vital questions of to-day are the things dealt with in the *North American Review*. It matters not whether you are a religious, or not a religious, whether you are polite or impolite, the *Review* only asks, has he brains, and if he has, the *Review* throws its covers wide open. Sometimes it does not seem to stop even to question the brains. For instance take article XX, in the current number "*Georgeism making the Rich Richer*." Its stupidity is positively ludicrous. Why is it necessary for a man to go into print to prove to everybody that he knows nothing? If he would confine the knowledge of his ignorance to his immediate acquaintances he might pass quietly on as a man of respectable intelligence. But once he goes into print he's lost forever. All this however, is nothing to the *Review*. If such things are the current thought, then such things it seeks. Concerning the theories of Henry George, there is no subject discussed in the press about which there is so much persistent lying. This however is not the case with the *Review* article. The writer don't understand his subject.

The indomitable energy and perseverance of Mr. James N. Arnold, the publisher and editor of the *Narragansett Historical Register*, ought to win success to him. Without any previous experience, he has actually set the type for an entire number of his magazine, and will soon publish it. It is intended to comprise the three numbers, April, July, Oct. of 1887, which were passed, and to bring his fifth volume to a close. Mr. Arnold now expects to proceed with the publication. Mr. Ry Greene Huling has an elaborate paper on Mr. Samuel Hubbard, of Newport, whose period was 1610-1689. Mr. Hubbard was a stern old puritan if he was a member of the Baptist church in Newport. He was sent by the church to visit Clark and Holmes in prison in Boston, for believing in the "truth of baptizing believers only." This Newport church then comprised fifteen members, three of whom were in the Boston prison. Well, things have somewhat changed. Massachusetts no longer enjoys the fun of imprisoning Rhode Island people for holding a religious opinion; nor does she hang Rhode Island ladies simply for coming within her borders as she did Mistress Mary Dyer.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

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Any book noticed in the Book NOTES, can be obtained at the office of publication of that periodical.

The Providence Police Association has recently published what it calls its Annual Report. Practically it is a summary of that which has been accomplished by the association since its organization. It makes a very successful showing. When a policeman dies his widow, or children, or parents receive \$1000. When a policeman's wife dies, the officer receives \$200. When a policeman is sick, or wounded, physicians, nurses, and care are provided and paid for. Every policeman is in a Life Insurance Company, whose officers are not allowed to rob the policy holders by the abstraction of immense sums in the name of salaries and commissions.

Messrs. Silver, Rogers & Co., of Boston, have recently published a book, entitled *the Constellations and How to Find Them*, by William Peck. It consists of thirteen maps, showing the positions of the constellations during each month in every year. But it does more than that, for each map shows the positions of the constellations, at twelve different periods during the two months which the map covers. The book is made after the model of Mr. Proctor's *Half-Hours with the Stars*. It is a quarto in form, with the maps in dark blue, as was done in Mr. Proctor's book. The planets, being wandering stars, are not laid down on the maps, but should you chance to observe one, and fail to find it on the map, explanations are

given, by which you cannot fail to find the name of the wanderer, whether it be Venus, or Jupiter, or Mars, or Saturn. Few are aware how ancient are the names of these constellations, — Arcturus, Orion and Pleiades, were ancient names when the Book of Job was written, and the Book of Job is by common consent the oldest portion of the Bible. So is it with Bootes, and the Bear; Hesiod, and Homer both speak of them. If you ask when they spoke, all that I could answer, would be, what Herodotus tells me, that Hesiod lived about four hundred years before his time. Now Herodotus lived about four hundred and fifty years before Christ was born; hence Hesiod must have written Greek poetry at least eight hundred years and more, before the birth of Christ. As for Homer, he was a hundred years old when Hesiod was born. Doubtless there will yet be found the Pocket Memorandum Book used by Thothmes, 3rd, who may possibly have been the Pharaoh of Joseph, and in it there may be an iota of truth concerning the temptations under which that young gentleman labored. So much for the ancient nomenclature of the stars. As to the visionary forms of the constellations, which also are equally ancient with the names, the origin is mythological. Mr. Peck informs us that Ursa Major must originally had a striking resemblance to a bear; but how he knows that Draco "still has some likeness to a dragon" I cannot understand. I supposed that nobody had ever seen this creature of fable, save only St. George. No study is so full of curious interest as is this study of Astronomy. It must always command the highest efforts of the human intellect. Why then not use for a few moments, on a clear night, these maps, and learn the stars that Homer saw when he wrote this fine thought:

"Their splendours gave Heaven's eye
His beams again."

From the Publishers' Weekly, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1888.—MR. SIDNEY S. RIDER, Providence, R. I. we are pleased to note, has revived his Book NOTES. It will be published fortnightly, at fifty cents a year. It will continue to give as before, in addition to the excellent book notices, Mr. Rider's notes on historical matters, the tariff, etc. Mr. Rider's NOTES have always been interesting reading, and we have no doubt will continue so.

Old Books for Sale at the Office
of the "Book Notes," at the
Prices Affixed, Post Free.

RUSH B. Essays, Literary, Moral and
Philosophical, by Benjamin Rush, M.
D. 8vo. Phil. 1798. \$1.50.

LAW PRIVILEGES, Proceedings, and Usage
of Parliament, by Thomas Erskine
May. 8vo. London, 1874. \$2.50.

MADAM DE STAEL, Influence of the Pas-
sions upon the Happiness of Individ-
uals, and of Nations with striking refer-
ences to events during the French
Revolution. 8vo. London, 1798. \$1.50.

SOURCES OF THE OXUS. Personal narrative
of a Journey to the source of the River
Oxus by the route of the Indus, Kabul,
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PALMAS TO THE CONGO, The country ex-
tending from Cape Palmas to the River
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THE NEW ENGLAND MINISTRY, Sixty
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REUBEN MEDICOT, or the Coming Man,
by M. W. Savage, 12 mo. clo. 1852. \$1.00.

DU DEGRE DE CERTITUDE de la médecine,
par P. J. G. Cabanis, Troisième édi-
tion, Paris, 1819. \$1.00.

THE SUPPRESSED LETTERS of Thomas
Moore to his music Publisher, James
Power, with an introductory letter and
notes, by J. C. Crocker, 12mo. with il-
lustrations, New York (1854.) \$1.50.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, or the Production,
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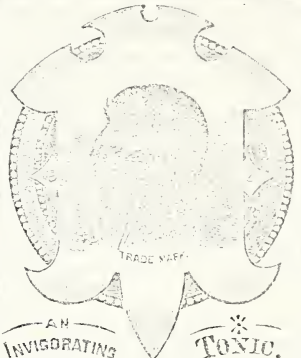
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SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1888.

{ Vol. V.
{ No. 5.

The Experience of Rhode Island With Her Negro Troops.

George W. Williams, LL. D., Colonel, and Judge Advocate in the Grand Army of the Republic, has written a *History of the Negro Troops in the War of the Rebellion*, (New York Harper & Brothers,) in which he has commented severely upon number ten of the series of Rhode Island Historical Tracts, (pp. 31-32,) thus:

"One Sidney S. Rider, author of "an Historical Tract," (No. 10,) in the Rhode Island Series, has striven to ridicule and cast into oblivion, the black regiment of Rhode Island during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Rider's tract was published at Providence, in 1880. He seeks to disprove the fact that a "regiment" existed, although it is carried in the rolls of the army as a "regiment," and is designated as a regiment by all historians. He seeks to belittle the services of this regiment at the battle of Rhode Island, August 29th, 1778, and to show that there was only a handful of insubordinate negroes in that engagement. Mr. Rider is lacking in judicial temper, and his literary workmanship is very imperfect. He gives a list of the names of the privates—eighty-eight in all,—while only nine of these names tally with the roll as it appeared on the 1st of May, 1779. (*vide Sagrell's Revolutionary Record*, pp. 153-154.) In Cowell's *Spirit of '76* in Rhode Island, (pp. 156-158,) the number of these black soldiers is given (January, 1780,) as one hundred and forty-four. All that History claims for this regiment is *just* as well as *true*. The troops fought well, and Major Gen. Greene wrote the next day after the engagement, "the enemy repeated the attempt three times, (tried to carry his position,) and were as often repulsed with great bravery." The black regi-

ment was one of three that prevented the enemy from turning the flank of the American army. These black troops were doubtless regarded as the weak point of the line, but they were not.

"On the 5th of January, 1781, the Marquis de Chastellux, (*Travels*, vol. 1, p. 451, 1879,) wrote, at the passage to the ferry I met a detachment of the Rhode Island regiment, the same corps we had with us last summer, but they have since been recruited and clothed. The greatest part of them are negroes and mulattoes, but they are strong, robust men, and those I have seen had a very good appearance."

"Mr. Rider says, (p. 37,) that "they were in no engagement after the battle of Rhode Island," forgetting that he had recorded (p. 29,) their engagement at Point Bridge. He says, that while here, Colonel Greene "was surprised and attacked" in the rear by a party of 260 of the enemy's light horse, during the night of May 14, 1781. Colonel Greene and Major Flagg were killed, and about forty of the regiment were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners." Several facts are clearly admitted here. (1) It was a surprise; (2) at night in the (5) rear and by (4) two hundred and sixty (5) light horse, upon Mr. Rider's "eighty-eight negroes," who sustained a loss of about (6) forty men. Let military students and critics draw their own conclusions, and then read the sneering comments of Mr. Rider, (p. 47, sq.) in his tract."

In reply to all this, Mr. Rider affirms that during the war of the Revolution Rhode Island did not raise a regiment of negro troops, and he still further denies that the State ever undertook to do any such thing. The law under which the negroes enlisted, (*Acts and Resolves*, Feb. 1778, p. 15,) reads thus: "Whereas, his Ex-

cellency, Gen. Washington, hath enclosed to this State, a proposal made to him by Brig. Gen. Varnum, to enlist into the *two battalions*, raising by this State, such slaves as should be willing to enter into service, &c." "It is voted and resolved, that every able bodied negro, Mulatto or Indian man slave in this State, may enlist into either of the *two said battalions*." "Col. Christopher Greene, Lt. Col. Jeremiah Olney, and Major Ward were sent to Rhode Island to enlist a *battalion of negroes for Continental service*." *Arnold's Hist. R. I. v. 2, p. 412.*) By the census of 1774, the entire negro population of Rhode Island, of both sexes, and all ages, was 3,668. Certain members of the Senate of Rhode Island protested against the enlistment of negroes, either slaves or free. The first ground in their protest was, "because there is not a sufficient number of negroes in the State who would have the inclination to enlist, and would pass muster to constitute a regiment, and the raising of several companies of blacks would not answer the purpose intended." (*Acts and Resolves* Feb. 1778, p. 17.) The two battalions were enlisted; the command of the first, was given to Col. Christopher Greene, and of the second, to Col. Angell. Two and a half years later, in October, 1780, the two battalions, with new recruits, were united into a regiment, (comprising as Cowell says, 629 men,) and the command given to Col. Greene. These 629 men comprised whatever negroes had enlisted, but they were not all negroes. The Act of July, 1780, prohibited the enlistment of negroes. The order of Lt. Col. Olney, issued January 4th, 1781, read, "Col. Greene intending soon to join his regiment at head quarters, mustering the recruits will therefore fall on Major Flagg, at East Greenwich, and myself at Providence, &c. *Negroes will not be received*." *R. I. Hist. Tract 10, p. 28.* This was before the two battalions were united.

Mr. Rider denies that he has given a list of these privates, "eighty-eight in all." Historical Tract No. 10, gives no list of these privates at all. The only list which it gave was a list of the slaves which the State purchased, eight-eight in all, and which body, with such free negroes as chose to enlist, were incorporated with the two battalions.

Mr. Rider denies that he said anything about insubordinate negroes at the Battle of Rhode Island. That which he said was that which Maj. Gen. Sullivan said in his orders concerning the bad reports of the conduct of these men: "That the conduct of Col. Greene's regiment was not in the action yesterday equal to what might have been expected." *Hist. Tracts, 10, 3.* From what Sullivan said, it was clear that the negroes would not fight.

If "only nine names" in the list of slaves given by Mr. Rider tally with *Saffell's Revolutionary Record*, then it shows that Saffell's record is a most inaccurate record. Mr. Rider's list was taken from the accounts of the General Treasurer of Rhode Island, which officer paid for the men, and Cowell's *Spirit of '76*, cited by Mr. Williams as giving 144 men, has the names of 49 of these slaves, but these lists as given by Mr. Cowell were made two years after the negroes enlisted, in February, 1780. Moreover, Mr. Rider distinctly stated (*Tract 10, p. 22*), "Their numbers (that is the whole body of negro troops) did not exceed 130 or 140 men." And this statement is based upon the strongest historical foundations which are therein stated.

That which Mr. Williams says (p. 32), Major General Greene wrote concerning the action of the blacks in the Battle of Rhode Island, is not true. Major General Greene wrote nothing about them. It was Major General Sullivan who wrote, but he said nothing about the negroes. The morning after the battle General Sullivan wrote a letter to the Governor of Rhode Island in which he says General Greene with two or three regiments advanced to defend the redoubt, which was situated a little in front of the right wing, but it required a reinforcement of two continental battalions to enable him to maintain his ground.—(*R. I. Hist. Tract 10, p. 38*). Mr. Williams suppresses these facts; neither of their commanding officers speak specially of the black troops in this engagement.

Mr. Williams says the assault on the right at the Battle of Rhode Island was made at that point because "these black troops were doubtless regarded as the weak point of the line, but they were not." Gen. Sullivan says, "the enemy then advanced to turn our right under

fire of their ships." One of these statements is history, the other is mere guess work.

The statement by *Chastellor*, that he saw a detachment of the Rhode Island regiment, the greatest part of the detachment being negroes, cannot be construed to mean that a portion of a detachment is a regiment.

Then comes this historian and charges Mr. Rider with saying (*R. I. Hist. Tracts* 10, p. 37,) that "they were in no engagement after the Battle of Rhode Island," forgetting that he had recorded (p. 29,) their engagement at Point Bridge,—all of which is a pure fabrication on the part of Mr. Williams. That which Mr. Rider did say was, "they were in no engagement after the Battle of Rhode Island and previous to May, 1780." The words in italics Mr. Williams has suppressed.

The affair at Point Bridge was not an engagement; it was a sudden dash in the night of a small body of British light cavalry, made May 14, 1781—nearly three years after the Battle of Rhode Island.

The next paragraph quoted from me by Mr. Williams, is, so far as I wrote it, sufficiently accurate historically. But when he says "several facts are clearly admitted here, and among them this one—it was a surprise by 260 light horse upon Mr. Rider's 'eighty-eight negroes,' who sustained a loss of about forty men," Mr. Rider denies that he has made such a statement, and denies that it is a fact.

Mr. Williams labors under a desire to make Col. Greene's regiment consist entirely of black men. It did not. There is a record in the office of the Secretary of State, mentioned in *Hist. Tract* 10, p. 26, which comprises about 500 men. Of these there are classed as negroes, mulattoes, Indians, 63 men. Mr. Williams (p. 36) says "there were but few separate organizations of negro troops, and even then their personality was swallowed up in some brigade of white troops." That is just what happened with the few negroes who either enlisted or were bought into the military service in Rhode Island.

In March, 1782, Col. Olney, then commanding this regiment, was in Providence to obtain recruits. He announced that, "It has been found from long and fatal experience that Indians, mulattoes and negroes do not answer the public service * * * They will not be received as soldiers." This officer was the person who first enlisted these men; they had been always with him. He knew exactly how far he could rely upon them, and he would take them no longer.

How can history be written without reference to these things? It cannot be. Mr. Williams has garbled quotations, and cited disconnected paragraphs, which he has conjoined for the purpose of making out his case. Can such treatment of historical facts be regarded as judicial?

In the Rhode Island Historical Tract No. 10, Mr. Rider sought only the truth;

and that to no special end; he gave facts, and referred to every authority, and he believes that it rests upon the strongest historical foundation—certainly nothing which has yet appeared has shaken it.

Having demonstrated the disregard to facts on the part of Mr. Williams concerning the early history of Rhode Island, and her black troops, we turn with distrust to his story of her later history. He says, (p. 28,) "On the 4th of August, 1862, Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, officially appealed to the negro citizens of the State to enlist as soldiers." He says nothing more concerning this movement. But history requires it to be told. At that time the Governor of Rhode Island issued a general order from which the following is an extract: "The Sixth Regiment authorized by the Secretary of War, under date Oct. 23, 1861, and orders issued therefrom from this Department No. 163, Dec. 28, 1861, will consist entirely of colored citizens. Enlistments will commence immediately. Camp will be established under direction of Gen. Robbins, who is directed to organize the regiment. * * They constitute a part of the quota of this State * * The Commander-in-Chief will lead them into the field (this was Gov. Sprague himself,) and will share with them in common with the patriotic soldiers of the Army of the Republic their trials and dangers, and will participate in the glories of their success." The bounty was large. An opportunity was given to help their brethren in slavery. Yet the negroes would not enlist. Stone's *Rhode Island in the Rebellion* (p. xix.) says "a rendezvous was opened and about one hundred men enrolled." The whole project was abandoned. The Sixth R. I. Colored Regiment was never formed. Impartial history requires a setting forth of these facts. The following year (1863) Rhode Island raised her Fourteenth Regiment. It was a colored regiment of heavy artillery. It comprised upwards of 1800 men. No mention of this fact is made by Mr. Williams. He gives the dates when other States were given permission by the government to raise negro regiments, thus Michigan, 12 Aug. '63; Ohio, 16 June, '63; Connecticut, 19 Nov. '63; Indiana, 30 Nov. '63; but he makes no mention of Rhode Island. This State received permission to raise a black company of Heavy Artillery 17 June, '63. Permission was given to increase to a battalion 4 Aug. '63. Permission further given to increase to a regiment 3 Sept. '63. The result was a regiment. This regiment was sent into service in the department of the gulf. It went in three divisions. The first to Fort Esperanza, Matagorda Island where it arrived Jan. 8, '64. In March three companies A, C, D, were in open mutiny on a question of pay. The three companies were arrested. The ringleaders were tried by Court Martial and eleven were sent to prison at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida. The

second division was sent to Plaquemine 160 miles above New Orleans. Here it was engaged in putting in order a Fort which had been commenced by some former garrison. While here a band of guerillas made a dash upon the picket line, captured three men and murdered them as they retreated. The third battalion was sent to Fort Parapet. Its designation was then changed by a general order April 19, to the *Eighteenth U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored)*, subsequently Col. J. Hale Sypher, was given the command of the regiment. His headquarters were nominally at Plaquemine, but his time was mainly spent in New Orleans. He probably never saw the regiment united. The regiment was never in battle. It lost in killed, the three men specified, and one wounded, but its mortality exceeded that of any two regiments which Rhode Island sent into the field. It lost by sickness 324 men, more than one-sixth of the entire body while but two white officers died. It lacked endurance. (*Adjutant Gen. Rept. R. I. 1865, pp. 623-630.*) These men were induced to enter the service only under the inducements of enormous bounties. Comparatively few of them came from Rhode Island, but they came from many States and even Canada.

The bounties paid them amounted to nearly a million of dollars. The possession of so large a sum by these ignorant negroes, opened the doors to immense frauds. A conspiracy to fleece them was soon formed, and before the regiment was allowed to leave Rhode Island, it probably had not a dollar left. This outrageous fraud is all set forth in a *Report of the Finance Committee of the H. of R. of Rhode Island 1865*. Now all this is just as much a part of the history of the Negro Troops in the rebellion, as is anything which Mr. Williams has admitted into his book. The inference is plain, that if no more care, or candor has been used in other parts of the country, than is here shown to have been used in the case of Rhode Island, the historical value of Mr. Williams' book will be very much impaired. It is only an indication that a negro writes no better than he fights.

Concerning Samuel Purchas, a writer in the *Biographie Universelle* says: "We owe to the zeal and vast erudition of this laborious man, one of the most celebrated collections of voyages which have ever appeared." Purchas was engaged in the publication of his *Pilgrimes and Hakluytus Posthumus* from 1613 to 1626. At last being in debt to the printer in a sum which he could not pay, he was thrown into prison and a long kept there. "Many," he says, "have applauded my endeavors, but *probitas laudatur et alget*." We know just how it is ourselves.

Mr. Lawrence Gronlund, the author of a treatise entitled the *Co-Operative Commonwealth*, has written a book about Danton. The name of it is, *Ca Ira, or Danton in the French Revolution*. Mr. Gronlund believes that society is about to be reorganized in certain respects. He believes that evolution is the law which governs society, and that behind evolution there is a *First Great Intellectual Cause*; that the French Revolution was the real initiative in the great modern revolt of the masses against those who oppress them, be their names whatever they may, whether Land Grabbers, Monopolists, Protectionists, Aristocrats or any other unclassified individuals who seize the result (property) of the labor of men, and who contribute no labor themselves to the common stock. Mr. Gronlund looks upon Danton as the real friend of the masses in that epoch. An honest, unselfish patriot; hence he makes his essay turn upon a study of his character, his ideas, and his successes and failures. In history as we have until recently been taught, this tremendous event, the French Revolution, was a mere outburst of popular frenzy; a tumult of a volatile people; a revolt of the ignorant masses against all law, all order, all that was stable in the organization and government of society. In the very nature of things it could not have been so,—but suppose that it was, then how came it to happen? Things in this world happen not by chance. There must lie, behind all these horrors, a cause. Mr. Taine has more than hinted at this cause in his history, and at last we are beginning to understand it. Perhaps in this study Mr. Gronlund has still further lifted the dark veil which those who have assumed to write history have drawn over it. Time is required to work out all social problems. It took years to overthrow the Feudal system. It took centuries to break down human slavery. It took centuries to destroy the principle of Divine right, in the government of nations. These are nevertheless things which have been accomplished. When men set their minds and muscle against one of these systems of oppression it has never yet failed of destruction, and it never will. Things of this kind may be held in abeyance for a time, but they never retrograde. Mr. Gronlund's study is most suggestive. Lee & Shepard publish it.

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It has not been thought by those who remember the severely stern face of the Rev. Dr. Swain, that he could ever unbend sufficiently to perpetrate a joke. One day in winter he entered the post-office, and meeting there the Rev. Dr. Conklin, was just saying good morning when his foot slipped on the ice, and he came near falling. "Be careful, be careful, brother Swain," said Conklin, "sinners stand on slippery places." "Yes," said Swain, "I know *they* do, but I never could."

The decadence of the book trade, outside of our largest cities, has been much discussed by those immediately interested, but it is to be feared that the reading public fails to perceive that the disappearance of the country book-shop implies a corresponding narrowing of the area of literary culture.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

The number of books published in this country last year was 4437. This is something more than 2000 less than were published in 1886, the difference resulting from the falling off in copyright books, and the increase in story newspapers and magazines.—*Boston Herald*.

President Robinson's new work on Ethics, entitled *Principles and Practice of Morality*, can be had at the Book Notes office; so likewise can Prof. Andrews' *Institutes of History*.

It is now nearly half a century since Jackson's *Geological Survey of Rhode Island* was published. Two attempts have been made to induce the General Assembly to order a new report to be made, in the light of modern science. These attempts having failed the Franklin Society of this city appointed a committee to set forth in a *Report* that which the society had learned about the Geology of Rhode Island, as the best contribution which the society could make in the interest of a new survey, and as a step towards that object. The Report makes a thick pamphlet (pp. 123) with three plates. It is divided into seven sections, by the enumeration of which I shall well describe the character of the labors of the society. I. Index (chronological) of publications bearing upon the Geology and Mineralogy of R. I. II. Catalogue of rocks and minerals collected during the Geological survey of R. I. 1833. III. Catalogue of fossils found in R. I. IV. Catalogue of minerals found in R. I. V. Localities in R. I. of interest to the geologist and the mineralogist. VI. Results obtained by digging and boring in R. I. VII. General summing up by the committee. There is much that is new, in fact there is nothing old in the *Report*. The lists of minerals and rocks have not before been published, nor has any such lists of fossils as is here given. The bibliography moreover is entirely new and of the greatest use. The labors of this committee will confer much honor upon the Franklin Society, and its members are deserving of the highest praise. The committee consisted of Messrs. D. W. Hoyt, Dr. Welcome O. Brown, Charles M. Salisbury, Thomas J. Battey and Thomas H. Shurrecks.

If a manufacturer should say, "I want a prohibitory law made, to stop such cloth as I make from being brought into the country, so that I can make you, who wear my cloth, pay me more for it,"—what chance would there be of his getting such a law? Not the slightest chance in the world. But he begins, (1831) as a *Friend of Domestic Industry*, whose heart so overflows with the milk of human kindness, that he must consecrate his beneficent existence to the *Protection of the wages of American Home Labor*. So he opens a store to pay the wages of his American citizens, in groceries, and an office to discount their due bills for wages with-held. There is a difference in the way you state things.

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Mr. Rider has published two works by
Roger Williams which are not included in
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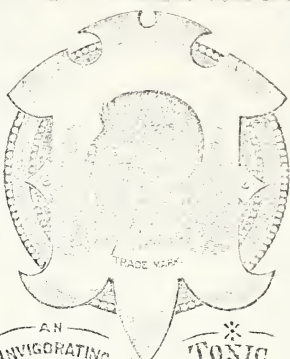
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THE LAND TRANSACTION BETWEEN ROGER WILLIAMS AND GABRIEL BERNON.

The BOOK NOTES has given many instances of that looseness of research which seems to have been so characteristic among the former writers of history here in Rhode Island. It comes now with another.

On page 431 of the *Life of Roger Williams* by Mr. Knowles, appears a letter written by Theodore Foster, concerning Roger Williams and the place where he lived in Providence. This letter originally appeared in the *Rhode Island American* of July 16, 1819. It was there an anonymous communication. In it as given by Mr. Knowles appears this statement:

"Mr. Williams sold from his estate, a lot of land 48 feet wide on the street, to Mr. Gabriel Bernon, a very respectable French gentlemen of great property and sincere religion, who came from Rochelle, France, where he had suffered much, and had been imprisoned two years, on account of his religion, which led Mr. Williams greatly to esteem and respect him."—*Knowles's Life of Williams*, p. 431.

This is changed in some respects by Mr. Knowles from the statement made by Foster in the newspaper. Mr. Foster says "that Roger Williams, for his great affection for Gabriel Bernon, sold to the latter the land and the spring where Roger Williams landed and built his house." There seems to be no foundation whatever for these statements. Let me state the case: Roger Williams died very early in the year 1683. The precise day is not known; but it certainly was within the first quarter. Mr. Bernon reached Boston from Rochelle in the autumn of 1688, or possibly in the summer of that year. Mr. Baird's *Huguenots* gives us the choice of seasons, for

he states them both. A contract now in existence made at Gravesend, England, by Gabriel Bernon with a man,—Etienne Templet,—to go with him to Boston, and there serve for three years, bears the date, "25 April, 1688." Thus it appears that Mr. Williams had been dead five years when Bernon left Rochelle. Again, as to his imprisonment, for which Mr. Williams was led "greatly to esteem and respect him." Bernon's goods were seized 13 October, 1685; his imprisonment probably extended from this date to the beginning of May, 1686, when upon his release," &c.—*Baird's Huguenots*, 1. 324. There is no evidence that Bernon lay in prison even the seven months which intervened between these dates, much less two years, but Mr. Williams had been dead nearly three years before the beginning of Bernon's imprisonment. Again, when Bernon came to Massachusetts, "he remained in Boston about ten years and removed to Newport about 1697."—Judge Potter in *R. I. Historical Tract* 5. 111. "His wife, Esther, died at Newport, 14 June, 1710," and was there buried. "For a short time after the death of his wife he resided in Providence." From this time until 1719 he operated in real estate, and mercantile affairs in the Narragansett country, near Wickford.—Judge Potter in *R. I. Hist. Tract* 5. 112. The earliest deed of land in Providence to Mr. Bernon, on record, bears date 1704. There is no grantor by the name of Williams to any estate to Bernon; and lastly, Mr. Henry Dorr (*R. I. Hist. Tract* 15. 114) says, "Mr. Bernon's house on the 'Spring Lot' was built in 1721," thirty-eight years after the death of Mr. Williams. In view of these facts, it does not appear that the appropriation by Mr. Knowles of Mr. Foster's history can be maintained. Could it

be really shown that Roger Williams, for the reasons stated, actually relinquished to Gabriel Bernon a portion of his Home Lot, it would give additional interest to the characters of each.

A little verse written by Mr. Bernon having fallen into my hands I will here preserve, notwithstanding its irrelevancy to the matter under consideration:

Le P'voir, nous embrasse de plus Divines flammes,
Le Devoir, est la clef du Royaume des cieux.
Le Devoir, nous soutient et ranime nos âmes,
Le Devoir est le fruit le plus délicieux.

Messrs. George Routledge & Sons began the year 1888 with the publication of a new Almanac. It is of the size of the well known publication of a similar kind, Whitaker's Almanac. There is yet a great difference between them, which the BOOK NOTES will endeavor to show by setting forth that which Routledge's contains and which other similar books do not contain. The whole book is arranged in the alphabetical form like a dictionary, with a view to expedite investigation. An index is also inserted, so that should you fail in one way you may yet succeed by the other. Aside from all those things pertaining specially to England, like the government lists, the educational lists, the banks, the cab fares and all such matters, there are admirable summaries of the events transpiring through the world in certain matters which interest everybody, thus, "The Art of the Year," "Dramatic Review of the Year," "The Literature of the Year," "The Music of 1886-7," "The Epitome of Parliament," "The Advancements of Science," "Sports and Pastimes," The course of decisions by the courts of questions concerning the probate of wills, the liability of trustees, landlords and tenants, and the rights affecting each, and decisions on banking questions, and many other similar matters. No English Almanac yet published will be so generally useful to the American reader as will this new Almanac by Routledge.

Any device which will make any servant of the public, perform his duty to the public, must tend to the advantage of the public, and

hence will meet the approval of the BOOK NOTES. It was therefore with pleasure that the BOOK NOTES saw the advent of a cloud of small white blanks intended to be filled out by the members of the school committee, whenever one of them inadvertently dropped into a Primary, an Intermediate, a Grammar, or the High School, and report the fact to the Superintendent that said committee-man had performed the duty. Time was when the Superintendent reported to the committee, now the committee it seems reports to the Super.

Its birthday comes but once in four years, for it was born on the 29th February, 1888. It was the *Garden and Forest*. This is a new weekly periodical, devoted to Horticulture, Garden Botany, Landscape Gardening, Plant Diseases, Insects injurious to vegetation, Forestry, and in a word everything pertaining to landscape art. The general editorial control is under the charge of Prof. Sargent, of Harvard. The department of Plant Diseases and Cryptogamic Botany, is under Prof. Farrow, of Harvard, the Entomological department is under Prof. Packard, of Brown. These men stand at the very heads of those special departments. Among the promised contributors there is scarcely lacking a single distinguished name known to the English speaking world. The *Garden and Forest* will of course be an illustrated journal, as all such periodicals must be, a small folio in form, and of about twelve pages each number in the matter of contents. It is without an exception, the finest thing of the kind ever produced in this country, or I may as well say, in any other country. The present number has a beautiful engraving of the new Chrysanthemum, which a young Japanese sent to Mrs. Alpheus Hardy, of Boston, and which has been christened after the lady herself. The Chrysanthemum is the present *fad* in the flower world. As Mr. Henderson says in the *Garden and Forest*, "thirty years ago thousands of Camellia flowers were retailed in the holiday season for \$1 each, while rosebuds wouldn't bring a dime, now fancy rosebuds bring a dollar each, while Camellias go a begging. Mr. Henderson says now the Chrysanthemum rivals the rose in the popular

fancy. The subscription price for the *Garden and Forest* is \$4 per year, and it richly deserves success. Copies can be seen at the BOOK NOTES publication office.

Ever since G. C. sprung upon us the frightful free trade message of December, the BOOK NOTES has rested in the hope that some Rhode Island David would arise, and demolish this terrible Washington *Goliath*. At last he came. G. C. evidently without considering its effects here in Rhode Island, said: "These (Protection Tariff) laws as their primary and plain effect raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty" * * "they (these laws) render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles, and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty" * * "Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury; but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty, *to the home manufacturer*." The extreme danger of these propositions seems to lie in their apparent simplicity. Mr. Royal C. Taft is one of those "home manufacturers." In a speech at Westerly he attempted to destroy these "sophistries." How easy it was. Mr. Taft said, "in commenting upon the tariff of manufactured goods he (G. C.) makes the statement that in addition to this cost, the profit which the manufactured article produces is added and the consumer pays the full amount of the duty levied. This fallacy has been exploded many times and has few believers. All of us know that the duty is not added to these particular manufactured goods. We know very well the duty has not been added to the cost." Certainly not, who ever supposed, and least of all G. C., that the duty paid by Mr. Taft on Australian wool was added to the cost of the wool! No. Mr. Taft's corkscrews were sold to the dear people at what they cost, less the amount of the duty, which Mr. Taft paid out his pocket and charged to vicarious expenses. A little further on in the same speech Mr. Taft makes more clear the princi-

ple which he maintains. He says, "The revenue from alcohol used in the arts I cannot give but you pay \$2 50 a gallon for alcohol, all but 60 cents of which is a tax to the government which they don't need." How can that be if a tax imposed by government is not added to the cost to the consumer of the article taxed? Of course we know it cannot be so, for Mr. Taft says it can't. It is unfortunate that Mr. Taft had not given us one more illustration, say for instance, Brazilian wool. There was a day not long since when this wool on the skin could be passed through the customs at a far less rate of duty than the same could be, if clipped. Touched by the wand of the magician, a couple of words in the tariff were reconstructed and the duty upon each was counted the same. Would that Mr. Taft had kindly informed us whether this little "tariff tinkering" had any effect on the value of Brazilian wool on the pelts? Happy is it for Rhode Island that the defense of the "protection" principle seems to fall into such able hands. The lucid exposition made the other day by Mr. Charles Fletcher, an Englishman, using American gold to protect American labor, the same gentlemen who "wiped the floor" of the West Side Club, with poor Mr. Garrison, who seemed to be without "protection" in the struggle, is only exceeded by this "effort" by Mr. Taft. These gentlemen might exchange speeches without loss to either.

Mr. Curtis Guild, editor of the *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, and author of two clever books of foreign travel, has just ready a new volume similar in character. This new volume relates largely to Russia, its name being *Britons And Muscovites*. The *Book Notes* will attempt presently to set forth its characteristics. Lee and Shepard publish it.

The *New England Magazine* for March has an article on the Baptist Denomination, which sect now numbers, if the article can be trusted as authority, precisely 3,313,026 persons. Portraits of a few of these people are inserted, and among them President Robinson, of Brown University. There is always a strong local interest in this Magazine.

See, Do and Then Tell. In those five words consists the whole science of teaching. Books upon books may be piled, but they will tell you nothing more. A new book from which I took these words has just been published by Lee & Shepard It is *Chips from a Teachers Workshop*, by Mr. L. R. Klemm. This gentleman has seen some service in educational matters in Ohio. In the course of his experiences he has reached some conclusions which do not seem to be in accord with some modern ideas of the methods to be pursued in common schools. For instance he mercilessly exposes the humbug in the per cent system of grading, and furthermore the wickedness of the competitive system caused by too many examinations. Another of the fundamental errors of which he complains is that of memorizing from a printed book. A parrot can be taught to speak. But what kind of an idea has the bird, from the sound he uttered. None whatever. The truth is no sort of school keeping should be tolerated which interferes in any way, first, with physical development in a healthful way, and second with the absorption of ideas. Of what use is a girl who can repeat verbatim, three pages of Hopkins's *Law of Love* and yet can't ascend a stair without exhausting her lungs. Less *Law of Love* and more lung says the BOOK NOTES. There is a section of a chapter in this book which is most amusing and instructive. Mr. Klemm styles it the medical practice of a teacher. It practically teaches how to strengthen a weak speller; how to rescue a dunce; how to cure a boy "bad" in arithmetic; how to treat a boy "like Kaspar Hauser," who when it comes to writing a composition hasn't an idea. Happily there are no boys like Kaspar Hauser, who if my memory serves me, was a boy of ordinary abilities reduced to idiocy by isolation. The error in the case of the composition lay with the teacher. She had asked a boy to write upon "Sunrise." He was but fourteen years old; he hadn't even the tip end of an idea; and of course he couldn't write. The teacher was vexed and went to Mr. Klemm about it. He asked this teacher as a preliminary, to

write, of Treksbuit as a means of transportation. This brought matters to a clear understanding, the teacher hadn't the first idea, and of course couldn't write. This book is exceedingly clever. However successful as an educator Mr. Klemm may have been I know not; but his stories in illustration of his points are admirably well selected, and the point is not lost in the telling.

The Astronomer of today tells me that the heavens which I see, are not the heavens which the poet saw who wrote the poem Job. How is it possible for the ordinary citizen of Providence, to realize that an immense glacier swept for centuries across the top of Neutaconkomet hill, was hundreds of feet in thickness along the valley of the Woonasquatucket, where now the fertile fields yield abundant harvests, and the wheels of many an industry minister to the material comfort of mankind. Nevertheless, so it was. Everything points to evolution. There are those who, closely studying the epochs, think they discern the signs of changes now in progress and which will in time change the face of the world as we now see it. There are two questions which seem to be ever recurring to the human mind. The first is, how, when and by whom was the earth made. The second is, whence came, and whither goeth men. Other questions arise and fall but these are ever present. A new study in the line of the first question has recently appeared. It is *Pre-Glacial Man and the Aryan Race*, by Lorenzo Burge, Boston, Lee & Shepard. It is an attempt to put in a popular form some of the more abstract, or more profoundly technical studies of the time; to read the book of Genesis under the light of modern science and of reason. The story of the creation, as it is related in Genesis, interpreted according to our modern understanding of the meaning of terms, cannot be accepted as true by any intelligent man, and practically is not now so accepted. Hence Mr. Burge, and unknown numbers of other men, are speculating concerning the way in which we should understand it. In these speculations modern science is assisting by reaching out in all directions for facts upon which to base the argument. The BOOK NOTES commends all such studies.

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{ Vol. 5.
No. 7. }

THE BELIEF IN VAMPIRES IN RHODE ISLAND.

The belief in vampires—that is, in unseen beings, which, though dead, nevertheless possess some attributes of a living existence—in beings which wander at night sucking the blood of living human victims—in blood-sucking ghosts—is a delusion of comparatively modern origin, at least in the form in which it will appear in the following narrative. It appears to have had its origin in the lower Danubian provinces, in Servia, Bulgaria, Wallachia, Moldavia, and the neighboring States. It doubtless developed from the earliest Greek mythology, for the Greeks believed there were beautiful phantom women who feasted themselves on the fresh blood of young men. *Lamias* was the name by which such beings were known in the Greek mythology. As this legend travelled northward, it seems to have assumed a somewhat different character, and to have become more distinct or defined in form. An account of the superstition as it existed in 1679 was written by Rycaut, and published in his work on the "State of the Greek and Armenian Churches." Those imaginary creatures about which we read in the "Arabian Nights," and which therein are styled *ghouls*, were believed to be possessed of the same characteristics as the vampire.

A vampire was developed from a human being who had died. During the day this unquiet spirit would lie quietly in the grave in which it was buried, but at night it would assume the form of some animal or

insect, and wander forth, seeking and sucking the warm blood of its sleeping victim. There were believed to be methods of preventing a dead person from becoming a vampire, provided those methods were pursued before burial. In eastern Europe, where this superstition originated, these methods were usually practised. At a later period another superstition, somewhat similar in form, arose in western Europe. It was a belief in the *Were-Wolf* or *Loup-Garou* of the Norman French. *Were-Wolf* is an Anglo-Saxon word meaning, a man in the semblance of a wolf. This imaginary being was believed to assume the form of a wolf, or of a white dog, or of a black goat, and to wander forth at night devouring infants, and performing other like things. Its skin was proof against every missile other than a bullet which had been blessed at a shrine dedicated to Saint Hubert, the patron saint of huntsmen.

This form of the superstition appears never to have taken root in this country. Something akin to it does, however, appear in a story, 'Pete Featherston,' written many years since by, Judge Hall of Ohio. Nothing vindictive nor repulsive appears in this clever story. A wizard breathed with his brimstone breath upon Pete's rifle, for Pete was a famous hunter, and his rifle, thus bewitched, became a useless implement. The charm was broken by the use of two magic bullets upon two imaginary deer. The other form of the superstition came to this country, and seems to have been prevalent at one time here in Rhode Island. In fact, it may even at this day be held in her remote regions, if, indeed, that term be not inapplicable with the narrow confines of this

little State. Strange, even incredible is it that anybody should believe in such absurd superstitions. It is true, nevertheless. There were, and there are now, those who do believe them, and the purpose of this paper is to narrate a case which took place here in Rhode Island at no very remote period. It was of a genuine vampire. Here, then, it is:

At the breaking out of the Revolution there dwelt in one of the remoter Rhode Island towns a young man whom we will call Stukeley. He married an excellent woman and settled down in life as a farmer. Industrious, prudent, thrifty, he accumulated a handsome property for a man in his station in life, and comparable to his surroundings. In his family he had likewise prospered, for Mrs. Stukeley meantime had not been idle, having presented her worthy spouse with fourteen children. Numerous and happy were the Stukeley family, and proud was the sire as he rode about the town on his excellent horses, and attired in his homespun jacket of butternut brown, a species of garment which he much affected. So much, indeed, did he affect it that a sobriquet was given him by the townspeople. It grew out of the brown color of his coats. Snuffy Stuke they called him, and by that name he lived, and by it died.

For many years all things worked well with Snuffy Stuke. His sons and daughters developed finely until some of them had reached the age of man or womanhood. The eldest was a comely daughter, Sarah. One night Snuffy Stuke dreamed a dream, which, when he remembered in the morning, gave him no end of worryment. He dreamed that he possessed a fine orchard, as in truth he did, and that exactly half of it was in it died. The occult meaning hidden in this revelation was beyond the comprehension of Snuffy Stuke, and that was what gave worry to him. Events, however, developed rapidly, and Snuffy Stuke was not kept long in suspense as to the meaning of his singular dream. Sarah, the eldest child, sickened, and her malady, developing into a quick consumption, hurried her into her grave. Sarah was laid away in the family burying ground, and quiet came again to the Stukeley family. But

quiet came not to Stukeley. His apprehensions were not buried in the grave of Sarah.

His unquiet quiet was but of short duration, for soon a second daughter was taken ill precisely as Sarah had been, and as quickly was hurried to the grave. But in the second case there was one symptom or complaint of a startling character, and which was not present in the first case. This was the continual complaint that Sarah came every night and sat upon some portion of the body, causing great pain and misery. So it went on. One after another sickened and died until six were dead, and the seventh, a son, was taken ill. The mother also now complained of these nightly visits of Sarah. These same characteristics were present in every case after the first one. Consternation confronted the stricken household. Evidently something must be done, and that, too, right quickly, to save the remnant of this family. A consultation was called with the most learned people, and it was resolved to exhumate the bodies of the six dead children. Their hearts were then to be cut from their bodies and burned upon a rock in front of the house. The neighbors were called in to assist in the lugubrious enterprise. There were the Wilcoxes, the Reynoldses, the Whitfords, the Mooneys, the Gardners, and others. With pick and spade the graves were soon opened, and the six bodies brought to view. Five of these bodies were found to be far advanced in the stages of decomposition. These were the last of the children who had died. But the first, the body of Sarah, was found to be in a very remarkable condition. The eyes were opened and fixed. The hair and nails had grown, and the heart and the arteries were filled with fresh red blood. It was clear at once to these astonished people that the cause of their trouble lay there before them. All the conditions of the vampire were present in the corpse of Sarah, the first that had died, and against whom all the others had so bitterly complained. So her heart was removed and carried to the designated rock, and there solemnly burned. This being done, the mutilated bodies were returned to their respective graves and covered. Peace then came to this afflicted family, but not, however, until

a seventh victim had been demanded. Thus was the dream of Stukeley fulfilled. No longer did the nightly visits of Sarah afflict his wife, who soon regained her health. The seventh victim was a son, a promising young farmer, who had married and lived upon a farm adjoining. He was too far gone when the burning of Sarah's heart took place to recover.

The conditions here narrated are precisely similar to those alleged to have taken place in the Danubian provinces, and the remedy applied was the same. But in those countries certain religious rites were observed, and occasionally, instead of burning a part or the whole of a body, a nail was driven through the centre of the forehead. At the period when this event took place, religious rites were things but little known to the actors in the scene, and fire in their hands was quite as effective an agent as an iron nail. Those from whom these facts were obtained little suspected the foreign character of the origin of the extraordinary circumstances which they described; but extraordinary as they are, there are nevertheless those still living who religiously believe in them.

The preceding paper was offered to the Providence *Journal*, and refused for the reason assigned, that it was sensational in character. The fatherly advice was given that I enlarge it and offer it to some sensational newspaper where it would doubtless find a market. I accepted this advice in so far as to send the paper to the New York *Evening Post*, in which "sensational sheet" it appeared Dec. 31, 1887. A few days later there occurred a midnight brawl of a peculiarly nasty character at a "road" house in the suburbs of the city. Two drunken brutes undertook to get midnight access to the chamber of a woman, who, for some unexplained reason, refused to admit them. They broke a panel through which the woman discharged a pistol killing one of the aforesaid brutes. There was certainly nothing *outré* in this affair. It was sufficiently commonplace, and ought not to have occupied ten lines of any respectable journal, even if mentioned at all. But the *Journal* of Jan 11, 1888, gave three columns

of the disgusting details, and illustrated them with "cuts" absolutely cuts, illustrating the broken panel, the woman, the man, and the "road" house. And into hundreds of families this *Journal* is sent to corrupt the morals and defile the manners of those sufficiently undeveloped to resist its evil influence.

Regardless of the opinion of the *Journal*, I maintain that the tale which I have told deserves and will receive the consideration of thinking men. It details an extraordinary belief, considered in connection with the supposed enlightened intelligence of the American people. Since it was written another similar case in Wakefield, Rhode Island, has come to my knowledge; and still another now is in contemplation in a family of respectable surroundings, several of the members of which have recently died. Such delusions ought to be obliterated, and the way to obliterate them is to expose them to the light of reason and to educate men to better beliefs.

Lee & Shepard, of Boston, have just published a new edition of "The Flower People," by Mrs. Horace Mann. In this book Mrs. Mann sends forth a bright little girl among the flowers, and makes the Snowdrops, Crocuses, Violets, Anemones, Hyacinths, Tulips, the Mayflowers and the Roses, speak to the child as if they had in all verity, living voices with which to tell in delightful language of their places of habitation, the seasons of their appearance, the great flowering family to which they belong, the beautiful and wonderful purposes of their lives, and the processes of their transformation. In the charming simplicity of expression, the happy intermingling of scientific truth with the poetry of the most delicate sentiment, it would be hard to find this book's superior. It is so quiet, so refined in language, so pure in thought, that one could only wish that it might supplant entirely the sensational stuff which not only debases the intellect, but saps the very foundations of virtue. Give to your children this beautiful incarnation of the flowers, by this excellent lady.

We are fortunate in the publication of a new edition of a pretty book for children, written by Miss Jane Andrews, entitled, "*The Seven Little Sisters who live on the Round Ball that Floats in the Air*," a terribly long name for a very short book. The purpose of the author was to tell to her pupils (for she was a teacher) something about the different nations of the world. So she clothed her imaginary little girls with the garments worn by real little girls, in the nations and the climate selected, and tells the story of the lives lived by the real children who dwell therein. In the personal frolics of the *Little Brown Baby*, she speaks of childhood's ways among the earliest eastern people. She then draws a pen picture of little *Agona*, who dwells in the Arctic regions, and has her dogs and sledges. Then she goes southward even to the Arabian people, and in the story of the childhood of *Gemila* tells of tents, and deserts, and camels, and all such things. Then she introduced the little mountain maiden, *Jeannette*, with her stories of the chamois, and the life she lived in her pretty Swiss chalet. Then she travels to the distant lands of the Mandarin, and lives awhile with the little child *Pou-se*, and her father King-hy, sometimes in a boat among the odd looking junks, and sometimes in a bamboo house. Then she wanders to the lands of perpetual sunshine and heat, and makes the acquaintance of *Manenko* the little dark-skinned African, who never wore any clothes and wonders what kind of paper dolls *Manenko* would make, considering her own apparel. At last she takes the little German girl, Louisa, along the banks of the Rhine, and afterwards brings her to this happy land of our own. It was a pretty thought, and happily executed, and is really well characterized by Miss Hopkins who wrote a little preliminary sketch of Miss Andrews as a "Fairy tale of Geography." Jane Andrews was a well-beloved teacher, who dwelt in the old New England town, Newburyport. It was not long since she left her quaint house, in the ancient street, to dwell in one of those mansions not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. If these mansions have occupants Jane Andrews dwells in one of them. But what a restful pic-

ture Miss Hopkins gives of this loveliest of old-fashioned parlors, looking out on a broad elm shaded street, in the quiet and lovely old-fashioned town. I am half tempted to take you into the parlor; it is a room "long and large, with wide mahogany seats in the four deep windows, ancient mahogany chairs, and great bookcases across one side, dark pier tables, a centre table and a large mirror. All these things were ancestral in this New England family, rich in their simplicity, and elegant in their solidity; saintly portraits hung upon the walls; upon an easel in a corner, rested some fine bits of coloring on a canvas or two, and thereon rested a crayon drawing; there was a fire screen decked with autumn leaves in their gorgeous colors; nasturtium vines were blooming in a southerly window, while a German ivy twined its lovely green about the little trellis in a northerly corner; choice books lay here and there, lending to the whole scene, an air of quiet refinement, which is the very essence of cultured home life." Amid scenes like these Miss Andrews wrote this excellent book. It could not be otherwise that her thought was the thought of the pure in spirit, and that the little girl whom she taught should grow to be a

"Perfect woman, nobly planned
To warn, to comfort and command."

A curious instance of the value set upon things in different places by different people recently came to me in a Catalogue of Books for sale in a European city. Under the title "Providence" appears, *Ground plan of Oriental Mills*. By N. B. Schubarth, Providence, Aug. 1860, percalme, grand in-folio, five *beaux dessins* architectonique. The price fixed is £4.17. Percaline, describes the binding, which is that which we call, cloth. This valuation was fixed by one of the most learned among bookselling bibliographers. He evidently hasn't the remotest idea that the term "oriental mills," simply means the name of a cotton mill here in Providence. He thinks it refers to the archeology of manufacturing, the mills of the ancient Orientalists, and hence has a value to scholars everywhere.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., MARCH 31, 1888.

There are occasions when it becomes even the humblest individual to speak. It seems to the *Book Notes* that this moment in Rhode Island is one of these occasions. The *Providence Journal* has been, as is well known, engaged in a political fight for better political morals. In this warfare it certainly had nothing to gain, other than the enmity of those whom it opposed. For itself it asked nothing. In a political community educated as this one has been, it was forced to encounter an amount of resistance absolutely appalling. It has fought this fight with splendid courage. It has neither fled, nor flinched. It has pointed the better way, and for that, it deserves the moral support of the best men in Rhode Island, but it will not suffer if men do not follow. It may be killed, but die it will, if die it must, with its integrity unsullied and with a consciousness of its own rectitude. But it cannot be killed, nor will the cause which it advocates perish. That which is right, must in the end prevail, or Eternal Justice must go back upon its record. The writer of this paragraph (in all humility) is as familiar with the history of the *Journal* as is any man living, and he hesitates not to affirm, that at no period of its existence, now some seventy years, has it displayed anything like the political integrity, the moral courage, and the singleness of purpose, that in this fierce struggle it is showing.

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Among the remnants of Mr. Rider's late book stock are a lot of *Bibles*, *Books of Common Prayer*, *New Testaments* and the *Revised Version of the same*. The Prayer Books were sold formerly for 25 cents, they will now be sold for 15 cents. The New Testament (large type) for 25 cents, now for 12. The Revised Version New Testament, 30 cents, now for 10, (bound in cloth.) The Bibles (many with clasps) for 30 cents, the prices formerly was from 65 to 80 cents. Those who wish such books for the use of children in the Sunday schools, will do well to avail themselves of this chance. Mr Rider will not deal in such things hereafter.

Christ's Spirit a Christian's Strength, or a Plain Discovery of the Might and Invincible Power that all believers receive, by William Dell. Germantown. Printed by CHRISTOPHER SOWER, 1769. \$3.50

The Sinfulness of Worshipping God with Men's Institutions, as it was delivered in a sermon by Samuel Willard. Teacher of a church. Printed by B. Harris and John Allen, at the London Coffee House (Boston, 1691.) \$2.50

Morality not to be relied on for Life or a Brief Discourse discerning the one thing wanting which leaves the *Legalist's* sort of LIFE ETERNAL by Samuel Willard, Boston, N. E. 1700. \$2.50

RULE of the NEW CREATURE to be Practical every day in all the Particulars in which are Ten [by Mr. Reynor.] Printed at Boston, N. E., sold by Mary Avery near the BLUE ANCHOR, 1682 \$2.50

Discourse delivered into some part of the FORCES engaged in the JUST WAR of New England against the northern and eastern INDIANS Sept. 1, 1689. By Cotton Mather. Boston. 1689. *Three autographs by Thomas Prince.* \$20.00.

Military Duties Recommended to any Artillery Company at their election of officers in Charles-TOWN, 13 d, 7 m, 1686. Cotton Mather, Boston, N. E., 1687. \$20.00

An extract from a Treatise by William Law called the Spirit of Prayer. Philadelphia. Printed by B. FRANKLIN and D Hall, 1760. \$3.50

The Trial of Spirits both in Teachers and Hearers, wherein is held forth the clear Discovery and certain Down Fall of Carnal and anti-Christian clergy, by William Dell. Philadelphia. B. FRANKLIN and D. HALL. 1760. \$3.50.

Observations on the *Inslaving*, *Importing* and *Purchasing* of negroes, [by Anthony Benet.] Germantown. Christopher Sower. 1760. \$3.50.

Fair Dealing between Debtor and Creditor. A very Brief Essay upon the caution to be used about COMING into DEBT and GETTING out of it Offered at Boston-Lecture. 5 d, XI M, 1715-16, by COTTON MATHER, Boston, 1716. \$9.00.

The PRESENT STATE of NEW ENGLAND considered in a Discourse on the Necessities and Advantages of a PUBLIC SPIRIT in every man, especially at such a time as this made at the Lecture in Boston. 20, d, I m, 1690 Upon the news of an Invasion by bloody INDIANS and FRENCH-MEN begun upon Us, by COTTON MATHER, Boston, 1690. \$12.50.

Advice from the watch Tower in a Testimony against EVIL CUSTOMERS, a brief essay to declare the Danger and Mischief of all EVIL CUSTOMERS in general, and offer a more particular CATALOGUE of EVIL CUSTOMERS growing upon us. Boston, 1713. \$2.50

A Sermon showing that the Peace and Quietness of a People is a main part of the work of CIVIL RULERS, and that it is the Duty of all to PRAY for THEM. Delivered at Hartford, May the 5th, 1718, being the day for the election of the Governor, by Samuel Esterbrook. New London, 1718. \$2.50.

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and he does not write over the heads of his juvenile readers, as many other writers are tempted to do. There are a great number of fine illustrations in the book, many of them of considerable historical interest. It is a step in the right direction, away from the questionable rubbish in which story books for boys abound."—*Saturday Evening Herald, Chicago.*

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1868.

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In one of the Providence morning newspapers there recently appeared a short "editorial" concerning the railroad strikes at Chicago. The Book Notes reproduces it:

"The management of a great railroad requires as strict discipline as does an army in the enemy's country."

"If mutineers cannot be suppressed, the army must disband."

"If a railroad cannot be run by its proper officials selected by its owners, the rails must be taken up."

"Civilization only exists on certain fixed conditions, change them and we relapse into barbarism."

"There doubtless might be another world constructed differently from *our own earth*, but we do not happen to be living there just now."

"As long as the laws of nature remain as they are, those *that* defy them are in danger of being blotted out."

"Modern life is the natural growth from ancient life, and not a sudden scheme sprung upon an unsuspecting people."

"The buzz saw of experience cuts off many thumbs and fingers before the green hands learn to respect its revolutions."

Here are eight distinct propositions, in their exact order with nothing added, and nothing omitted. It would be difficult to find in current journalism a more perfect set of platitudes than is here seen. They seem even to have been purposely selected and put in this condensed form. But they are much worse than mere platitudes which are simply inane or insipid compositions. These propositions do not seem to be founded upon any just reasoning. Let us examine them.

I. A railroad is operated by willing people in the country of a willing people. An invading army carries with it Martial Law. Are the conditions analogous? If not, then, why is the same strict discipline which the one requires, required by the other?

II. Why, if mutineers cannot be suppressed, must the army disband? May it not change

commanders, yet not disband? Indeed, when Napoleon met the regiment of Col. Labedoyere in front of Grenoble, the regiment was ordered by its officers to fire upon Napoleon. It refused. Then what happened. Did it disband? Not a bit of it. It only changed commanders.

III. Why is it necessary to take up the rails, in case the "proper officials" cannot run a railroad? Possibly another set of "proper officials" may be able successfully to run it. As a matter of fact did not this happen concerning the H. P. and F. R. R. here in New England? But are these "proper officials" actually selected by the *owners* of railroads?

IV. The next proposition is positively stunning. It is that civilization only exists on certain fixed conditions. Then the certain fixed conditions, under which civilization existed in the reign of Commodus are still fixed, are they? But if the conditions of men are changed since the reign of Commodus, and in consequence of the changed conditions a higher state of civilization has been attained, then this change is a relapse into barbarism, is it?

V. In the discussion of the management of railroad affairs the use of the phrase, "*Our own Earth*," is not a happy one. It is suggestive of monopoly.

VI. What have the "laws of nature" to do with the running of a railroad? Are those who oppose the management of railroads upon the present schemes actually acting in opposition to the laws of nature? In its first proposition the suggestion of martial law is made. Here the "Natural Law" is suggested. As a matter of fact, are not these roads operated in violation of all laws whether human or divine.

VII. If as stated in proposition IV., civilization exists only on certain fixed conditions, how can it be possible that modern life is a *natural growth* from ancient life?

VIII. Green hands existed before buzz saws. Had they not so existed, buzz saws would never have existed, and whenever green hands will it to be so, buzz saws will cease their revolutions. So will it be with railroads.

Samuel Rogers, the English poet, was born 1763, died 1855, aged 92 years. A book has recently been republished by Roberts Brothers, giving some very interesting memorials of his early life. It is in fact entitled the *Zany Life of Samuel Rogers*. The materials from which this book has been written were possessed by the family of Samuel Sharpe, the Egyptologist. They were placed in the hands of Mr. P. W. Clayden for their present use. A few details are necessary to show their connections with Mr. Rogers. They cover practically the period from 1783-1803. Mr. Rogers's father died in 1763, at which time his son came into possession of the banking business. His poem, *Pleasures of Memory*, was published in 1792. He grew to be rich, retired from business and lived a life of elegance and ease. He was possessed with an inordinate passion to come in contact with distinguished people. Generally, these people were literary men and women, but artists, orators and men with keen wit were among those whom most he sought. He ate dinners, and drank wine with them, and preserved the sparkling things which they said. The BOOK NOTES will give a specimen or two of the things preserved. On the 10th Dec., 1799, Sir Joshua Reynolds delivered the last of his Discourses, now so celebrated, before the Royal Academy. Rogers, then a young man, occupied a seat in the rear. A floor beam cracked, alarming the audience. The people rushed from the room, but soon returning Mr. Rogers found himself in the front row of seats. Sir Joshua finished his address with the famous passage concerning Michael Angelo, and then came down from the desk to mingle with the audience. Edmund Burke went up to him, and taking his hand repeated the lines from Milton:

The angel ended, and in Adam's ear
So cheering left his voice that he awhile
Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear."

There was scarcely a celebrated man of this time whom Rogers did not meet. Through acquaintance with Priestley he has preserved some things about Franklin. Some of these things are clever. Here's Franklin's receipts for a verdict in your favor: "Have reason on

your side, procure an eloquent attorney to state it, an upright Judge to try the case, and then if you have *good luck*, you *may* gain the suit." Another of Franklin's stories which somewhere else I have met is here again: Franklin said, a man once came into the country where he lived upon the occasion of the funeral of a lawyer. "What!" said he, "do you bury lawyers? We place them in an arm chair at the top of the stairs, and they are always gone in the morning."

Another story told by Franklin is well worth preserving. Franklin said there was a sect in Philadelphia which believed that a violent death was a sure passport to heaven. So, many of them committed murder in order to be hanged. One morning one of these people set out with his gun to shoot the first man whom he should meet. The first person whom he met was a Quaker, who spoke so gently that he quite lacked the courage to shoot him. After long walking, without meeting any body, he turned back to the town, and entered a billiard room where a couple of gentlemen were at play. One of the players made a good shot, whereupon his opponent said that was a good aim. But this is a better aim, said the aspirant for heaven, and up with his gun, and shot the gentleman dead. "Poor man," said the enthusiast, taking the dead man by the hand, "I meant you no harm." He then triumphantly declared his motive, and was subsequently hanged. "And what steps," says Priestley, "did the Government take?" "Why," says Franklin, "the sect was very small, and it was thought better to hang them up as they committed the murders than to interfere publicly to crush them."

There is scarcely any limit to the anecdotes which might be selected from this delightful volume. Mr. Rogers was not a great man, but he had a keen sense of humor, and a fine poetic mind, and he possessed that peculiar quality of mind that drew many men about him.

There are two pieces of clever criticism here-in preserved which have much interest. One is by Dr. Parr on the *Pleasures of Memory*, urging Rogers to make certain verbal changes, and giving his reasons for using the changes. The other, while not exactly a criticism, partook of the nature of one. Mrs. Siddons received from Mr. Rogers an epilogue to be spoken by herself on her benefit night. In this epilogue she asks Rogers to allow her to make certain changes. She made them, as it seems, very much to their advantage, but Mr. Rogers retained his original draft in his published poems. There has not for many a day been published a more entertaining book of this character.

It is beyond question that there has been published within thirty years, no book description of life on a Slave Plantation in the palmy days of the Slave System, at all comparable to the *Memorial of a Southern Planter*, by Susan Dabney Smedes. Nor can I now recall a book of its kind, of any date, comparable to it. The Southern Planter was Colonel Thomas Dabney, and his memorialist was his daughter. Colonel Dabney was a Virginian by birth, in 1798. He succeeded to great wealth. He owned 200 negro slaves, and several minors for whom he managed estates, owned 300 more, all of whom he absolutely controlled. In 1836 Col. Dabney purchased a plantation comprising upwards of 4,000 acres, in Mississippi, and went with his caravan of slaves to dwell there, and there he dwelt, until the Army under Gen. Grant, in destroying Vicksburg destroyed him. He lived however, twenty years after the war, dying in 1885, in abject poverty, as compared with the princely life which he had before been able to live. Any person of thirty years, who reads this book, will learn of a condition of existence among the human species of which he can have no actual experience, and which he might well suppose had no existence outside the realms of fiction. It was the patriarchal life of an eastern prince ingrafted into a Republic, upon the corner stone of which was engraved the words: "All men were created free." The Slave System, as herein described, is seen at its best. Col. Dabney always appeared in the character of a humane master. The slaves are always described as being more willing to give of their treasures to the white young masters, than to their own children. Their devotion seems to have been unto death. Their happy, jolly, careless lives, seem to us impossible in a man whose soul and body is the chattel of another man, and yet it must have been so, and in this book it forms by far the most charming picture. It really seems to have been almost a sin to have given liberty to a race who, under such a master as Col. Dabney, was so happy and contented. That Col. Dabney's body carried a well-balanced head there can be no question. At a late period of life, after having always led the life of a prince, he

was called upon to assume the role of poverty. It covered him as a mantle, and was the crowning dignity of all his years. Mrs. Smedes has filled her book with charming stories of Plantation Life, on a model Plantation. The slaves seem to have loved their master, and he seems to have done for them everything possible to make their lives comfortable and happy. Messrs. Cushings and Bailey, of Baltimore, publish the book, which has already passed to a second edition.

An elegant little volume of *Poems*, by David A. Wasson, has recently appeared from the press of Lee & Shepard, of Boston. The author dying left by will these poems to a literary executor who has published them. Such a piece of work is always difficult of accomplishment. No man can safely meddle with the thoughts of another; a change in a form of expression may seriously interfere with the thought of the first thinker. In this case, the editor left things pretty much as the author left them, preferring that the reader should be confronted now and then with a rugged form under which the escape of the idea was impossible, than by a process of softening the form, render it possible for the idea to elude the reader. That certainly was an exercise of sound editorial discretion. These *Poems* by Mr. Wasson relate to matters and things about which during the middle portion of the nineteenth century, the public mind (in New England) was most profoundly exercised, the political, social, theological or literary questions of the day. The poem entitled the Floods was written in memory of John Brown. Its argument runs thus:—A river, brimming full, drowns its banks, and floods the region high, sweeping away by rude aggression, in defiance of all human law, excesses on the face of nature, which man by force of custom has there planted. The floods subside, when there upon the banks we find the rich alluvion from the mountains brought, so that the task of man is easier. Thus may a soul of power arouse the spirit in the unseen and bring from the heart of heaven blessings upon mankind. A perfect and supreme order lies behind all these rude forces, pursuing their apparently wild courses, and despising all forms of human law. Thus hath it ever been, the wider and deeper the stirring of the depths, the greater the blessings which follow, thus

"Men would live their drawing destinies
And liberty creep as 'twere through a wheel barrow;
Deep ran the plough where high the harvest is,
The man child is richer but by a mother's poor."

A while since the BOOK NOTES gave an account of a treatise on the *Study of the English Classics* written by Dr. Albert F. Blaisdell, of this city. Now comes Dr. Blaisdell with another book designed to put the ideas suggested by his first book into practical use. This idea was to abandon the old system of studying what somebody wrote about authors and their writings, and in the place of it to begin studying what the authors themselves wrote. This is of course a radical change in method. All that is retained of the old system is the biographical portion. This also is well. We should like always to learn something of the time, the habit, the surroundings of authors; for without this knowledge we cannot so clearly understand the meaning of a writer, nor can we give to him any accurate measure of justice. It would be manifest injustice to measure the morals of Ford's Plays by the nineteenth century rules. In such a judgment Ford is entitled to set forth in his defence, the morals and manners, the methods of thought and speech, of his own time. Hence, we must know his surroundings. All this goes without saying; everybody already knows it, even if they sometimes forget it. But now for the first principle; to understand an author we must understand the meaning of his language. This means that we must analyze it, in order to get at the thought which he intended to convey; and this means something more than the merely technical meaning of words. Suppose a child were reading Tennyson's *Ulysses* and he came across this sentence:

All times I have enjoyed

Greatly, have suffered greatly, but with those
That loved me, and alone: on shore, and when
Through scudding drifts the rainy Hyades
Vexed the dim sea.

Unless he stopped to analyse it, and learn its meaning, it would convey no idea to his mind; yet the only use in his reading it would be to get possession of the idea. Now that is just what Dr. Blaisdell is trying to teach you. How, by analysis, or by intelligent inquiry, properly directed, you can get the idea. It is the only really philosophical way of studying English Literature, and ought to be largely used. It is just as useful to you, who are

through with schools, as it is to those in schools, perhaps more so; for if your intellect is more mature, you are more competent to understand, and hence must develop the greatest pleasure. It is possible that an idiot may have sensations of pleasure, but can they be comparable to that divine pleasure which Leverrier enjoyed when he learned of the verification of his prediction as to the position of the planet Neptune. Hence the more acute our understandings, the greater our pleasures, of which the intellectual pleasure is the highest type. Lee & Shepard, of Boston, publish both these books by Dr. Blaisdell. The title of the new one is, *First Steps with American and British Authors*.

Among the books recently issued by Lee & Shepard, of Boston, for children, there is one entitled a *Kiss for a Blow*. A clever way of characterizing it will be to tell the author's own story of his acquisition of a title, or name for his book. Mr. Henry C. Wright, for this was the author, says: "One day he visited a school in an upper room in a private dwelling in Philadelphia. He conversed with the children of the sweet spirit of peace and the revengeful spirit of war; he tried to show them how much more pleasantly they could live together without fighting. He also told them he was about to publish a book for children on the subject of peace, and related several of the stories he intended to put into it. After he had finished his conversation with them, he came down into the parlor. Soon after, several of the children came running down stairs and rushed into the room. "What name are you going to give to your little book?" they all inquired. "I hardly know what to call it," said he. "Suppose I should call it 'A Kiss for a Blow.' How would that do?" "That's first-rate," said they all, and from that moment the title was decided upon. The various chapters contain the most touching stories, illustrative of the blessings of peace and the folly of quarrels among children.

The *American Magazine*, for May, has a clever article, by Z. L. White, concerning the first owner of Boston—Blackstone. It is beautifully illustrated with scenes about Londale.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., APRIL 14, 1888.

A protective tariff is a national vampire.

The idea of the Republicans in supporting the recent Amendment to the Constitution, was, that hereafter the price per capita of Democratic votes would be reduced.

The only thing settled by the recent election, was, whether it costs more money to buy the election, with the *Journal* opposed to the party buying, than it used to cost when the *Journal* was with the buying party. That is all there was in it.

But few copies of the *Geology of Rhode Island* mentioned on the last *Book Notes* remains unsold. The price is \$1.00 in paper and \$1.25 in cloth. The *Book Notes* will forward copies by post.

A Providence dealer values Browne's *Debates in the Constitutional Convention of California*, 1849, at \$5. Another dealer, in Boston puts the same book on his list at fifty cents. Both lists were issued within three months in the present year.

Subscriptions are solicited for the *Book Notes*, which will be sent regularly only to those who subscribe. Any book noticed in the *Book Notes*, can be obtained at the office of publication of that periodical.

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OLD BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOOK NOTES," AT THE PRICES AFFIXED, POST FREE.

Among the remnants of Mr. Rider's late book stock are a lot of *Bibles*, *Books of Common Prayer*, *New Testaments* and the *Revised Version of the same*. The Prayer Books were sold formerly for 25 cents, they will now be sold for 15 cents. The New Testament (large type) for 25 cents, now for 12. The Revised Version New Testament, 30 cents, now for 10, (bound in cloth.) The Bibles (many with clasps) for 30 cents, the prices formerly was from 65 to 80 cents. Those who wish such books for the use of children in the Sunday schools, will do well to avail themselves of this chance. Mr Rider will not deal in such things hereafter.

Letter of the Secretary of War in Relation to the *Traffic with Rebels* during the war, alleged to have been entered into on the part of *Hoyt*, *Sprague*, and others. 8vo. pp. 95. Washington, 1871.

With this, is a quarto volume of *fac simile* LETTERS from the files of the War Department relating to the transaction. There are among them, letters from John Hay, Harris Hoyt William Sprague, H. B. Brastow, and other Providence Firms. The Seizure of their Offices and Books; The Cargoes of the *Ella Warley*, the *Snow Drift*, and other vessels, are minutely set forth. Price for the two books, \$5.00.

The Delphic Oracle. A paper published by the Classical Department of the Providence High School. 1862. 4to. \$1.00.

Lewis G. Janes was the President of the Delphic Society of the High School at that time. Henry V. A Joslin, was the Vice President, and F. Wayland Douglas the Secretary. There are five numbers of the Oracle in this volume.

Sparks, Jared—Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and others, on the mode of editing the Writings of Washington. 8vo. Boston. 50 Cents.

Sparks, Jared—Letter to Lord Mahon, being an answer to his Letter, addressed to the editor of Washington's Writings. 8vo. Boston, 1852. 50 Cents.

Catalogus eorum qui in Harvardiana, Cantabrigiae in Republica Massachusettsi, ab Anno, 1642, ad Annum, 1782. Bostonie. Typis T. & J. Fleet, 1782. Lacks last leaf, complete list of names from 1642 to 1776 with years included. \$1.00.

Evidence, and Report of the Committee, of the General Assembly of R. I., on the Bounty Frauds perpetrated in the raising of troops for the War of the Rebellion. 8vo. pp. 409. Providence, 1865. \$1.00.

Much the larger portion of the evidence relates to the plunder of the Fourteenth (colored) Regiment, both as to the method of the terrible swindle, and the names of the parties engaged in it. Nothing in the history of Rhode Island is so utterly wicked and scandalous as is the story herein detailed of these wrongs.

Benson, Egbert—Memoir on the names of Places in the vicinity of New York, embracing those portions formerly known as New Netherlands, also on the names of persons, &c. 8vo. pp. New York, 1848. \$1.00.

Squier E. G.—Observations on the Aboriginal Monuments of the Mississippi Valley. 8vo. pp. New York, 1847. \$1.00.

The Liberty of the Spirit and of the Flesh distinguished in an Address to those Captives in Spirit among the People called QUAKERS, who are commonly called LIBERTINES, by John Ratty. Philadelphia. B. FRANKLIN and D. Hall. \$3 50.

BACKUS, ISAAC. A history of New England with particular reference to the denomination of Christians called Baptists. Vol. I. 8vo. Boston, 1777. Vol. 2, Providence, 1781, 2v. \$30.00.

This set is full of manuscript notes by Samuel Winsor, the pastor of the First Baptist Church, in Providence, at the time of the schism, 1771, and by his son, Olney Winsor, who has also written on a fly leaf, a minute account of the Dark Day (19, May 1789,) at Providence.

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by it. It contains a philosophical introduction, an index, and many handsome illustrations. It cannot fail to enhance the already wide fame of Mr. Drake as an erudite antiquarian and a polished writer."—*Keystone, Philadelphia.*

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ous historical interest which are remembered only by the oldest citizens, and others that are known only by tradition. The great fire of 1872 lends peculiar interest to several chapters of this work.

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and he does not write over the heads of his juvenile readers, as many other writers are tempted to do. There are a great number of fine illustrations in the book, many of them of considerable historical interest. It is a step in the right direction, away from the questionable rubbish in which story books for boys abound."—*Saturday Evening Herald, Chicago.*

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.

{ Vol. 5.
No. 9. }

THE END OF A GREAT POLITICAL STRUGGLE IN RHODE ISLAND

The adoption of the Amendment to the Constitution of Rhode Island, at the recent election, relating to the elective franchise, brings to a close a political struggle which began in earnest in 1819. Hence it has been in progress about 80 years. It makes, or will ultimately make, great political changes here. The nature of these changes it is impossible yet to foresee. It may fairly be assumed that these changes will be greater, and possibly more violent, than they would have been, had they not been so long resisted. The parties now acquiring power have been taught in a bad school. They will not be slow in adopting some, at least, of the methods which have so long obstructed them. There is a power over these newly enfranchised men, and largely among those before enfranchised, greater than money, in the controlling of voters. That this power will be invoked in Rhode Island at no very distant period seems reasonably clear. The only consolation afforded by this contemplation is, that under no possible circumstances can political corruption be increased. We have touched the lowest depths, and any change must be an ascending one; therefore let us not lose courage.

It may not be inopportune, upon the consummation of so great a political change, to note briefly some of the steps by which the change came to pass.

Let me then note the origin and development of the laws giving the right of suffrage in colonial days, and follow them down in outline to this change.

The qualifications of electors was not defined by the charter. That power was given to the General Assembly. A property qualification was first introduced into the laws in 1665, and has ever since been and now is in part retained. It was not at first specified to be land, but *men of competent estates*, without regard to the species of property, "may be admitted to be freemen."

Even so accurate a scholar as the late Judge Potter, has erred in his statement of the case. He says that by the act of March, 1663-4, all persons were required to be of "competent estate." This is not correct. The proposition was made two years subsequent to the establishment of the charter, and was made by the King of England, and sent by him by commissioners to Rhode Island and was then adopted and enacted by the General Assembly. For the verification as to Judge Potter, see his (*Considerations Ed. 1879, p. 10.*) For the verifications as to the message of the King of England, see (*R. I. Col. Rec. v. 2, p. 110.*) The property qualification thus arose, not from the General Assembly, but directly from the King of England, a fact which has hitherto escaped all writers. This qualification was made to depend only on land, by the act of the General Assembly of February 1723-4, and was a purely Rhode Island measure (*Digest of R. I. 1730, p. 110.*) From that time until the present, covering a period of nearly 165 years, this qualification has in some measure remained. The value was then (in 1723) fixed at £100, and practically, it was never changed. It was raised or lowered from time to time to meet the fluctuation of paper money. Sometimes it was in "old tenor" and sometimes in "lawful money,"

both of which were in paper, and reckoned usually in pounds, shillings and pence. In 1760, the amount was £40 lawful money. In 1763 "lawful money" was defined to be gold or silver. After the decimal system came into use, the mode of reckoning was changed into dollars. Thus in £40 are 800 shillings, which at six shillings to the dollar, which was then New England currency, is equal to \$133.33; by the law of 1798 the sum was made \$134, and so it has always since remained, and so under the recent amendment it remains as a qualification of an elector, who can vote on a question of expenditure, or the levying of a tax.

The apparent difference between 1723 and 1798 is that the money of the latter year was in specie, while that of the former year was in paper bills and which at that time, were at a discount of 56 per cent. as compared in value to specie. £100 of paper in 1723 was worth in silver a little less than \$146.00.

There was practically no change in the qualifications required of a man to become an elector from the earliest times down to 1842. In 1819 a serious attempt was made to obtain a constitution. A convention was called and a constitution was framed and submitted to the people, that is, to the Freemen, for adoption; but the General Assembly enacted that a majority of *three-fifths* should be required for its adoption. This was the origin of the three-fifth restriction in the present constitution. It did not enlarge the suffrage; a proposition to that end received only 3 votes against 61, nor was it of any general benefit, and it was as well that it failed.

The political disabilities of men were confined to two classes, to wit: The second son, and other younger sons of freemen, and those other native American citizens of other states who had moved into Rhode Island, and therein acquired a residence. To these two classes, although possessed of abundant personal property, and upon which the state levied and collected taxes, and from whom the state exacted military service, the right to vote was denied, because among their possessions there was no land. It was taxation without repre-

sentation,—the very principle upon which the Revolution had been fought. In 1828 more than one-half the taxes paid in Providence were paid by men who could not vote upon any question. In 1830, in North Providence, there were 200 freemen and 579 native men, over twenty-one years, who were disfranchised. In 1832 sixty-six of these disfranchised men paid taxes on \$50,000. In Cumberland in 1832 there were 210 taxed citizens who could not vote, at that same time 280 freemen voted. There were in 1832 five men in Pawtucket who had fought the battles for Rhode Island through the Revolution, but who, possessing no land, had never been able to vote upon any question. The logic of the Rhode Island General Assembly was, that personal property was not property in that it could not constitute the holder of it to be a "man of competent estate," but that it was property in that it could be taxed. But there was another condition less capable of defence even than this, in which these landless men were placed. They could not bring a civil action in any court in Rhode Island except by the consent and with the assistance of some Freeman, save only in a case of divorce, or of bankruptcy. They could be made defendants, but could not without the consent of some land holder be plaintiffs. Yet they were all native American citizens. A freeman could sue a landless man, but a landless man could not sue a freeman, save with the consent of some other freeman,—and yet the Rhode Island Bill of Rights for nearly two centuries had read, "Every person ought to find a certain remedy by having recourse to the laws for all injuries or wrongs he may receive in person, property or character," (*Digest of 1822, p. 61.*) The foundation of this phrase was laid in the code of 1647 (*pp. 18-20*). To reply to all this by saying that these taxed but disfranchised men could have purchased land, and thus become freemen, or that they would find little difficulty in obtaining the consent of a freeman, in bringing an action against a freeman, is no adequate answer. They possessed the inalienable right to stand equal with their neighbors before the laws. They did not so stand.

In another respect a great wrong was done.

It was in the representation of the towns in the General Assembly. Jamestown had a representative for every eighteen freemen. Providence, one to every 275. Smithfield, one in every 206. Fifty dollars in taxes, in Barrington, had the same power in the representation that \$750, had in Providence. The minority of legal voters actually controlled the majority. This seeming paradox is clearly capable of demonstration.

Such then was the political condition of men in Rhode Island in 1830. There were about 8000 Freemen and about 13,000 unenfranchised Americans with comparatively no naturalized foreigners among them.

The agitation of the question did not cease. In 1829 it was so violent, that the General Assembly referred the question to a committee, of which Benjamin Hazard was the head, and which committee made a report, always since known as *Hazard's Report*, which it was supposed would quiet forever the agitation. But it did not; for five years later a convention was called and a portion of a constitution framed.

The question of foreigners was first seriously raised by Mr. Hazard in this report. By this term Mr. Hazard intended not only citizens of countries outside of the United States, but he intended American citizens of other American States. He would deny political rights to a man born in Massachusetts, who came to dwell in Rhode Island, in the same way that he would deny them to a Spaniard. A Massachusetts man must live here one year, the Spaniard three, but both must own land.

These ideas were formulated in the constitution of 1834 as far as it went. A synopsis of the section relating to the right of suffrage will bring them clearly into view, and is so complex and curious as to be well worth considering for a moment. It provided that every person then a freeman should continue to be so, so long as he retained possession of the necessary qualification (Land) upon which he had been admitted. But that hereafter every white male native citizen of this state, twenty-one years of age, possessed in his own right

of a freehold estate within the state of the value of \$134, might be admitted a freeman, unless such person was a pauper (sic) non compos mentis, under guardianship, or a convict,—and that the eldest son of a freeholder of competent estate, shall also be admitted a freeman. This singular sentence is worth a little examination. It admits that a citizen of Rhode Island, in absolute possession of sufficient unenumbered Rhode Island soil, might be a pauper. In another respect it is quite ambiguous. The evident intention was, to confer the elective franchise upon eldest sons without any restriction. But whether it did confer it, or not, depends upon the punctuation. In the original copy there is no punctuation in the paragraph concerning eldest sons. Here I have placed a comma after the word estate; were the comma placed after the word freeholder, eldest sons would have been obliged to be possessed of competent estate in the same amount as less favored people. No freehold the conveyance of which had been executed since the second Monday of January 1822, twelve years previously, or which shall be hereafter executed, shall be deemed sufficient to qualify the owner and possessor thereof, unless his interest therein shall exceed the sum of \$134, over and above all sums secured by mortgage thereon to the original grantor, or to any other person for his use, within one year after the date of said conveyance. Native born citizens of other of the United States could vote after a year's residence, and with the necessary land. Natives of foreign countries who had been naturalized, and who had actually dwelt in Rhode Island for three years after such naturalization, could vote, possessing the requisite amount in land.

Many of the leading political men of the time had lots of land, which, at each election they were in the practice of dividing up into pieces and giving deeds; these deeds were entered for record, then taken at once by the grantee to the polls, voted upon, the deeds returned, cancelled, and the consideration for the vote paid.

Rhode Island added three years to the time required by the General Government for na-

turalization. Every person admitted must be propounded in town meeting three months before an election. The only individual to whom the elective franchise was absolutely free, was the eldest son of a freeholder. He might have been a pauper, or non compos, or under guardianship, or a convict, and still he was entitled to be admitted a freeman, for these restrictions do not apply to him. Such were the provisions of this extraordinary document. A few wily men led the ignorant rank and file into making it for a constitution for a state required to be Republican in form. Fortunately it fell through and by the most disgraceful of actions; and its history when written will form one of the darkest chapters in Rhode Island history.

This discrimination against foreign born citizens, that is, men born in countries outside of the United States, became more pointed in the proposed Landholders' Constitution of November 1841. A native of the United States could vote on a land qualification, or if he paid taxes upon other species of property. A foreigner *must* own land and he could not vote otherwise. This Constitution was defeated. Then came the People's Constitution, (otherwise known as the Dorr Constitution.) It made no restrictions upon foreigners; it admitted all citizens of the United States upon an equal footing; negroes were excluded in both documents. This Constitution never went into effect. Then came the present Constitution, adopted in September, 1842, by which all the disabilities complained of were swept away with the exception of the discrimination in the case of foreigners. By it negroes were admitted, but foreigners were required to hold lands, as all the various propositions had provided with the single exception of the People's Constitution.

Now comes the amendment recently adopted, and parallel with it I have reproduced the section relating to the same matter from the People's Constitution:

Qualification of Electors under Amendment (Dorr) to Constitution, adopted April, 1848.

Section 1. Every male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years, who has had his residence

Qualification of Electors under the People's (Dorr) Constitution, 1842.

Section 1. Every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in this State for

and home in this State for two years, and in the town or city in which he may offer to vote six months next preceding the time of his voting, and whose name shall be registered in the town or city where he resides on or before the last day of Dec., in the year next preceding to the time of his voting, shall have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers and on all questions in all legally organized town or ward meetings: Provided, that no person shall at any time be allowed to vote in the election of the City Council of any city, or upon any proposition to impose a tax, or for the expenditure of money in any town or city, unless he shall within the year next preceding have paid a tax assessed upon his property therein, valued at least at one hundred and thirty-four dollars.

one year, and in any town, city or district of the same for six months next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, shall be an elector of all officers, who are elected, or may hereafter be made eligible by the people * *

SEC. 4. No elector who is not possessed of, and assessed for ratable property in his own right to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars, or, who shall have neglected, or refused to pay any tax assessed upon him in any town or city or district, for one year preceding the * * meeting at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote on any question of taxation, or the expenditure of any public moneys * *

SEC. 7. There shall be a strict registration of all qualified voters * * * and no person shall be permitted to vote whose name has not been entered upon the list of voters before the polls are opened.

It thus appears that the people of Rhode Island have at last adopted an amendment to the Constitution, more liberal in its qualifications of electors, than the terms asked by Mr. Dorr, in 1842. The People's Convention fixed the property qualification at one hundred and fifty dollars. It is fixed by the amendment at one hundred and thirty-four dollars. The time of residence in the State as fixed by the People's Convention, was one year. But as drawn by Mr. Dorr, as it appears in his own manuscript, in the writer's possession, two years' residence was required. Mr. Dorr proposed a three months' residence in the town, which proposition the Convention made six months, just as it is now made. Negroes

were excluded by the People's Constitution. This was not the proposition of Mr. Dorr. The word *white*, in the phrase, "Every white male citizen," is not in Mr. Dorr's original manuscript draft, but was inserted in the manuscript of Article II, of the Constitution which was adopted by the Convention, as it appears in the copy of the same, certified by John S. Harris, one of the Secretaries, which manuscript is also in the writer's possession. Thus it appears, that all that was asked by Mr. Dorr, and even by those of his party, more radical than himself, has been granted, and even more. And yet they were denounced with every species of vile epithet as *Free Suffrage Men*.

Under the Constitution at present in force, negroes were admitted as electors upon the same terms as white men. The question of their admission was the subject of a long and vigorous struggle. It was proposed to leave the question open to the people, to admit, or refuse admission, but at the last session, an evening one, on the last day of the convention, a motion was made to strike out the word white, which motion prevailed in a vote 45 to 15. At every preceding vote it had failed by a much larger majority than it here received.

The deprivation of political rights, small at first, produced no perceptible result, but as years rolled on, the numbers grew, those who had quietly possessed themselves of power, resisted quietly, but firmly any enlargement of political rights and in the end a community was produced who were lost to all sense of political justice or political wisdom. The effect here was not so marked as it has been in other countries and under other conditions. As for instance the effect upon the character of the Irish nation by English intolerance. The effect upon the negro character by our American system of human slavery. Rhode Island was surrounded by other free states, she was in close political relations to them, so that her people could not relapse entirely into barbarism or serfdom, as they inevitably would have done had the state not been so surrounded. Instances are not wanting in proof of these things. One such instance exists in the tenacity with which the people cling to

the principle of the exercise of judicial power by the General Assembly. It was not possible to enlighten them upon so dangerous a principle. Another instance is their resistance to the adoption of the United States Constitution. They were obliged to be driven by threats of force, and at last it became necessary to buy with money, the delegates from some of the back towns. These same people in the war of the Revolution, took neither the side of the American people nor the side of the English. One of them led a party of British on a raid upon his own neighbors, devastating their property and making captives of themselves. A relative of this man, subsequently and all through the political affairs of 1842, owned and controlled the *Providence Journal*. The ignorance of these people was so dense as to amount to stolidity. They are still adherents to the doctrines of the astrologers, and are believers in vampirism. They would not dare to plant a potatoe, without first finding out whether the moon was in the right quarter. They would exhume and burn the body of a beloved daughter, believing that by this superstitious proceeding further sickness in the family would be prevented. Another instance almost in my own time was the strong effort of one of these survivors of the dark ages, endeavoring in the General Assembly, to reduce the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars a year. Being one day in Wickford, I inquired of an elderly, fine looking man, where stood the house of Roger Williams. "Williams, Williams—What did you say his name was?" "Roger," said I. "No such man about here," said the man. "No," said I, "but once there was." "Never heard of such a man," said he. Then I asked, "how long he had dwelt in that locality." "Seventy years and more," said he, "I was born in this house." And there he then stood within sight of the place where Williams wrote so many famous letters, and heard from me for the first time the name of Roger Williams. Now it was into the hands of such men as these that the political power had fallen, and the doctrine was set up

and maintained that no matter how many other American citizens had developed in Rhode Island whether by birth or by moving into the state from other American states, the government here could not be changed without the consent and by the act of these benighted usurpers, for their ancestors had usurped in part the powers which they held. No argument could move them; they were held firmly together by a few individuals more shrewd than themselves. No appeal was of any avail until the appeal to gunpowder, and that only partially succeeded, for before it could come fairly into play, a corrupt trade was made with William Sprague (the senior) for the senatorship, made vacant by the death of Dixon, and the cause of the People's Constitution was broken. It would not have been broken even then, had it not been that the long political subserviency of the unenfranchised, had so weakened their political integrity and courage as to unfit them, in a great measure, for political action. They laughed, actually laughed, at the triumph of their oppressors.

The adoption of the Amendment changes the organic law, as is here shown, in a radical manner. Thus perished a system which has for two and a quarter centuries been the law of the land. This system came in as is herein shown, partly with the Charter of Charles the Second in 1663, partly by a specific direction of that King subsequently in 1665, and partly by development under the Charter since that period. The peculiarities of the system were the land qualification, the discrimination in favor of eldest sons, the taxation of a man's personal property and withholding the franchise from him, the judicial construction of its own laws by the General Assembly, and when the Constitution of 1842 came in, strong lines of discrimination against naturalized citizens. All these things are now swept away, whether for better, or for worse time alone will tell.

The lesson learned is that which all history teaches, that a restricted suffrage begets fraudulent voting, just as a high tariff begets smuggling, and prohibition begets illicit liquor selling.

It seems most fitting that a system which has been productive of so much corruption and fraud, should have been at last destroyed by a corrupt trade on the part of those who have longest resisted and most profited by it. So nevertheless it was.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., APRIL 28, 1888.

The individual who in a moment of lapse of common sense devised the term "*booklet*" as a diminutive of the word Book, deserves to be sent to a lunatic asylum permanently. There is a dignity in the word Book which it is pleasant to contemplate, while in the term *booklet* there is a picayune littleness which disgusts. Such was unfortunately the thought which arose as I picked up Louisa Parson Hopkins' *Easter Cards*, which Lee & Shepard have just published. It is to this kind of publications, that the term "*booklet*" is given. With a reverence the most profound, with a love of nature the most absolute, Mrs. Hopkins approaches her great theme, and sets forth her thoughts with that elegance of diction which only long experience and earnest toil can produce. Then to call her beautiful little book a "*booklet*" is too sudden a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous.

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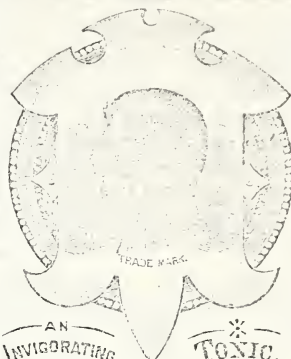
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RHODE ISLAND'S NEGRO SOLDIERS AGAIN.

The *Evening Post* pays the BOOK NOTES the compliment of a notice concerning its article on the shortcomings and falsifications of Mr. Williams's *History of the Negro Troops*. The BOOK NOTES is under obligations to the *Evening Post* for affording it an opportunity of stating a little more clearly than before certain points therein suggested. The *Post* confines its remarks entirely to the attempt to raise a regiment of negroes here in 1862. It shows clearly, by the *Compendium of the Census* of 1860, that this could not have been accomplished because there were but 1165 negro men in the state of the proper age, and this number included the lame, blind, etc., and considering the distrust of Gov. Sprague, the *Post* thinks that the enlisting of a hundred negroes was very creditable; and, it continues, "eight months later Gov. Andrew set about the same enterprise in a more deliberate way and found plenty of recruits."

Having proved that according to the census of 1860, that Rhode Island could not raise a negro regiment in 1862, the *Post* finds that a regiment (the Fourteenth) was raised in 1863. Thus by this stern fact it overthrows itself. But it does not state the time when the 14th was raised. It only states the failure of 1862. Rhode Island had a regiment of negroes; ten months after Gov. Sprague's first call. Did Governor Andrew, or Massachusetts do any better than Rhode Island did? Rhode Island had her regiment, in which were men sufficient in numbers for two regiments, and this in spite of the *Compendium of*

the Census. The *Post* does not give the real reason why the Rhode Island negroes would not enlist in the first trial, and not to a large extent in the second trial, nor did I allude to it, but it may now be stated. Stripped of all sentimental nonsense, they were afraid they might be set at work. They were afraid that they might be called upon to build fortifications and entrenchments to the relief of the white men who were fighting to gain freedom for their southern brethren.

Meetings were held by them. At the first of these meetings the prevailing impression "seemed to be that it was no more than fair that a distinction should be made between the colored men of the north, who volunteered as soldiers, and the contrabands of the south, who were employed as laborers." (*Providence Journal*, Aug. 7, 1862.) A committee was appointed to wait upon Gov. Sprague. This committee did not see the Governor, but it was assured that negroes who enlisted should be armed, equipped, rationed, paid and in every way treated as the white soldiers were, and on the first call of the President should be led to Washington by the Governor, and then if not accepted in that way, the regiment should be transported back to Rhode Island and disbanded. Another meeting was then held, about a hundred men attended it. The committee reported the facts and this resolution was passed: "Resolved, that we cheerfully respond to the call of Gov. Sprague in forming a colored regiment in Rhode Island." (*Providence Journal*, Aug. 9, 1862.) A week later the *Journal* reports that 25 men have signified their willingness to enlist, (Aug. 16, 1862,) and further stated that emissaries

from Connecticut and other New England States had been here offering recruits, but our authorities could not encourage their coming, because the negroes here were so backward in enlisting. In my former paper I gave them credit for a hundred enlistments, this was from Mr. Stone's statement, always a most unreliable authority. It may be well doubted whether a single man really enlisted; or merely signified a willingness to enlist. One may be pardoned for the opinion that in so grave a question as the enfranchisement of their race these free negroes ought to have been willing to assist in any capacity in which they were able. Thousands of white men were being slaughtered, men in no way responsible for the crime of human slavery, and it was no time to stand upon ceremony; it was the time to work—and the writer of history, however much against his wish, must say that the Rhode Island negro withheld himself from helping his enslaved brother in the south on a question of the style of work which he might be required to perform. The distrust of Gov. Sprague about which the *Post* speaks, did not prevent the enlistment of white men during this same period; for there were enlisted the 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th regiments, all white men, and comprising in the aggregate 4,733 men, who fought to make black slaves free men. The second paragraph comprising the *Post's* remarks does me the injustice of "*complaining of this (14th) regiment for its large mortality.*" I don't think I complained. I merely stated a fact. I further stated that, never having been in battle no casualties could have resulted that way. I will try to make myself more clearly understood. There were in this regiment eighty-two white officers, of whom two died, or about .0243 per cent. Of enlisted negroes there were 1314, of whom 324 died, or about .1786 per cent. These officers and men were not separated, wherever the negroes served the white men served with them. If these facts do not show a lack of endurance on the part of this negro regiment, then of course I have failed to make out the case on that point, but I think, the facts prove the case.

Moreover, it coincides with our experience

with the black troops in 1778. This leads me to another matter. It is, the legal status of the slaves, bought by Rhode Island into her military service in the war of the Revolution. The precise political condition of these negroes has never yet been stated by any writer. The law under which they became soldiers provided that every able-bodied negro slave might enlist, and if he enlisted he should have the wages etc., which the continental soldier received, but he was "*to serve during the continuance of the war*—the law declared him absolutely free as soon as he passed muster—and yet until the war ended, five years later, *he was not free*. Hence Rhode Island sent into the field an *actual slave* battalion. Rhode Island had bought these slaves, in 1778, from their former owners, she declared them free, but not until they had fought out her battles, which ended in 1783.

A word more concerning their alleged service in the battles of Rhode Island. They were enlisted in the spring, 1778. The battles occurred August 26, of the same year. Until that date these negroes had never been under fire. Is it possible to believe that this mere handful of undisciplined negroes could have held the redoubt upon which the assault was made,—under a direct assault of the Hessian regiments in their front, and under the fire of the British fleet on their right. It is not only impossible to believe it, nor is it true. General Nath. Greene, who directly commanded or directed the defence of this Redoubt says "the enemy intended to dislodge us from the advanced redoubt. I had the command of the right wing. After advancing four regiments, and finding the enemy still gaining ground I advanced with two more regiments of regular troops, and a brigade of militia, and at the same time Gen. Sullivan ordered Col. Livingston with the *light troops* under his command to advance." (*Greene's Life of Gen. Greene*, v. 2, p. 130.) How in the light of such facts can the stories written of the defence of this post by this little company of negroes be true? They cannot be true. The BOOK NOTES is under obligations to the *Evening Post* for giving it an opportunity to bring out these things more clearly. Concerning the justice, or lack of justice suggested by the *Post*, it must be conceded that no injustice can be done where the exact truth has been stated. No question has been raised as to the facts which I presented, and the BOOK NOTES wishes as much as the *Post* wishes that they might with historic integrity be made to tell a different story.

Mr. Curtis Guild, the editor of the *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, has recently published a new volume of European Travel. Two books of a similar character have preceded it. These books are not itinerary in character. Mr. Guild, a practical man of affairs, visits Europe, and talks freely about such things as he saw, which naturally interest a wide awake man, schooled in a business way in this country. Being a Boston man he goes to old Boston, in England, and "counts up" the town. He makes a curious chapter on comparative hotel management in our own country and in England, actually presenting bills of fare side by side; he unmercifully satirizes the use of French terms in these bills. How it is that the American people with their direct earnestness, and their acute practical common sense, have so long endured such terms *Flagwalet's la Matre d' Hotel* for a dish of beans, is a little difficult to understand. Such language ought to have been laughed out of sight by this time, and would have been, had it not been that they were too much occupied with material matters. The larger part of Mr. Guild's book is taken up with Russia. He made the entrance to Russia from Berlin, and going straight to St. Petersburg. The country he passed through was poor and thinly peopled, reminding him of some portions of the state of Maine. St. Petersburg, an immense city, he pretty carefully describes. That which struck him curiously, doubtless because it was in the line of his business, was the censorship of the Press. At the hotel where he stopped the English newspapers were in the reading room, but whole pages were frequently obliterated with black ink.* *Punch* with a caricature of the Russian bear, couldn't be looked at in Russia. The success of Mr. Guild in planning his entrance into Russia seems to have resulted from the possession of strategical qualities of mind of a high order. Once in the hotel, his passport is taken and kept by the hotel keeper, and a day's notice must be given when one desires to depart,—unless the government takes a notion to send one out more quickly, which it sometimes does without notice. In truth, one can talk pretty much as one likes in Russia, unless he talks upon mat-

ters which the government wishes him not to talk. The Museum of Natural History is at St. Petersburg, in which are the now world renowned skeletons found imbedded in Siberian ice, with the hair, the skin, the food on which the animal lived, preserved so well as to be identified, and to indicate that at some period long since past, a tropical climate prevailed in northern Russia. The palaces and cathedrals, which have been so many times described, strike us anew under the graphic descriptions which Mr. Guild gives. The magnificence of rooms of amber, and lapis lazuli—with floors of ebony inlaid with mother of pearl, and walls sheathed with silk of the richest manufacture, all speak to the American in the language which tells of the impoverishment of the people for the aggrandisement of the House of Romanoff. While inspecting the magnificent Cathedral *St Isaac*, than which nothing in Europe is more grand, the Czar, accompanied by the Empress, entered and knelt before the altar screen in devotion. Mr. Guild was for a moment stammered by his guide, and rushed off to a distance of thirty paces, but he soon recovered his American poise and rushed back within ten paces (pistol shot) to salute the Czar as he rose from his devotions. The two gentlemen took off their hats to each other.

Upon another occasion being among the relics of the departed Czars, Mr. Guild couldn't resist trying the hat of Alexander the First, on his own head, and his gloves upon his hands. Whether the hat ever before had so much brain within it, Mr. Guild does not say, but of one thing the Book Notes is quite certain, and that is, that only a genuine Yankee ever sees Europe in this way; and when he does, and then tells what he saw, and just what he thinks about it, as cleverly as Mr. Guild does, he makes pretty interesting reading of it. The Book Notes would go with you through Russia in Mr. Guild's book, were it not that thereby much wrong would ensue in that many evenings of pleasure would be spoiled to you. Lee & Shepard publish the *Britons and the Muscovites*.

The City Council of the city of Providence have caused to be printed in elegant form a volume commemorating of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the settlement of Providence, June 23d, 24th, 1886. It is highly to be commended in that it is confined simply to setting forth that which was done, and the names of those who did it. There is no attempt at display, the style is severely simple and therein lies its strength. There was dignity in the very occasion. It was the quarter thousandth anniversary of the planting of a State, with an idea, and that too, an idea which took root firmly, and grew, and has now covered well nigh the entire earth. It was a great thought, entirely opposed to the then current of thought, which was here put to the test of actual experiment. It was that which gave dignity to the anniversary, and which made it one eminently fitting for celebration. It was none the less proper that some record should be made to be preserved, by the city, to send along down the avenue of time, to the end that those who come by and by can know how the people now living acted upon the occasion. Happy is it for us that those having charge of the making of this book have preserved in its outward appearance and in its internal structure, that same dignity and severe simplicity which the occasion demanded and received. There is no "gush" within it, nor any tawdry show about it. It is creditable to all concerned. The music which was original, and for the occasion, is introduced in the book in the order in which it was used in the ceremonies. This was of course technically correct; but it makes too much bulk in the beginning of the book. It comprises 75 pages, or nearly one-third of the volume, and being printed upon very thick paper becomes at once very conspicuous. This objection might have been overcome by printing it upon much thinner paper than that used in the remainder of the volume, or by introducing it by title only, in the course of the printing of the book, and then placing it all together at the end. I should have preferred the latter course, yet as I have said it is technically correct as it is. The book cannot be used hereafter as a specimen book of printers emblems, nor can I discover within it the portraits of the committee who printed it. These are great gains. The city has made a book worthy of the occasion, and when we consider that two hundred and fifty years hence, this book will be the only tangible evidence of this event now celebrated it behooves us to be happy that it has been so well done.

There used to be some words painted on the front and rear windows of street cars somewhat after this order: "All persons are warned not to leave this car *while in motion*." Exactly how a person could leave the car if he were *not in motion*, is not thereon stated. This form of expression, however, will in time pass away, for the management and the employees, are giving their attention to the structure of sentences. In fact, there are some slight indications of attempts in the higher departments of the study; to wit, the philosophical structure of language and the laws governing human speech. It was the other day (Mr. Longstreet had departed) that a car was rapidly filled with people many of whom found no seats. The conductors have had uniform phrases fitted to such occasions, which are well known by the patrons of the cars, but on the occasion referred to irrepressible erudition found expression in new forms of speech; "plenty of room, ladies, plenty of room gentlemen, passengers will please *condense* upon the right." The order and system instituted by Mr. Longstreet continues, in fact develops into solidity. How curiously wrong was Shakespeare, when he made Mark Anthony say "the *evil* that men do lives after them." In Mr. Longstreet's case the *good* it was that lived. Mr. Longfellow (only that he were in paradise when it happened) must have had this case in his thoughts, when in noting the departure of a good man, he said:

"The light he leaves behind him,
Lies along the paths of men."

What else could Mr. Longfellow have intended by "the paths of men," than street car tracks.

De Molar; the last of the Military Grand Masters. A Romance of History, by Edmund Flagg, of Virginia. This is romantic narrative, full of interest, with much historical value. It gives in a highly effective and picturesque way the career of the last of the Masonic Military Grand Masters, and happily combines exciting incidents with reliable data. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., MAY 12, 1888.

Subscriptions are solicited for the **BOOK NOTES**, which will be sent regularly only to those who subscribe. Any book noticed in the **BOOK NOTES**, can be obtained at the office of publication of that periodical.

The International Copyright Law now before Congress is simply the proposition to extend the "Protective Tariff" over the law of Copyright. There is a manifest wrong, which exists by reason of the lack of a proper international copyright between two English speaking peoples. This wrong is one of the fundamental causes of the destruction of book-sellers throughout this land. It ought to be remedied, but not in this way. It is sincerely to be hoped that the proposition which goes by the name of Senator Chace's International Copyright Law will be defeated. As a bookseller I surely should like to be able to breathe, but if it is necessary to suffocate somebody else in order to give me breath, then I might as well remain dead. The time has passed for such measures as Mr. Chace is advocating.

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OLD BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOOK NOTES," AT THE PRICES AFFIXED, POST FREE.

Among the remnants of Mr. Rider's late book stock are a lot of *Bibles*, *Books of Common Prayer*, *New Testaments* and the *Revised Version of the same*. The Prayer Books were sold formerly for 25 cents, they will now be sold for 15 cents. The New Testament (large type) for 25 cents, now for 12. The Revised Version New Testament, 30 cents, now for 10, (bound in cloth.) The Bibles (many with clasps) for 30 cents, the prices formerly was from 65 to 80 cents. Those who wish such books for the use of children in the Sunday schools, will do well to avail themselves of this chance. Mr Rider will not deal in such things hereafter.

Letter of the Secretary of War in Relation to the *Traffic* with *Rebels* during the war, alleged to have been entered into on the part of *Hoyt*, *Sprague*, and others. 8vo. pp. 95. Washington, 1871.

With this, is a quarto volume of *fac simile* LETTERS from the files of the War Department relating to the transaction. There are among them, letters from John Hay, Harris Hoyt William Sprague, H. B. Brastow, and other Providence Firms. The Seizure of their Offices and Books; The Cargoes of the *Ella Warley*, the *Snow Drift*, and other vessels, are minutely set forth. Price for the two books, \$5.00.

The Delphic Oracle. A paper published by the Classical Department of the Providence High School. 1862. 4to. \$1.00.

Lewis G. Jones was the President of the Delphic Society of the High School at that time. Henry V. A Josiah was the Vice President, and F. Wayland Douglas the Secretary. There are five numbers of the Oracle in this volume.

Sparks, Jared—Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and others, on the mode of editing the Writings of Washington. 8vo. Boston. 50 cents.

Sparks, Jared—Letter to Lord Mahon, being an answer to his Letter, addressed to the editor of Washington's Writings. 8vo. Boston, 1852. 50 cents.

Catalogus eorum qui in Harvardiana, Cantabrigiae in Republica Massachusetts, ab Anno, 1642. ad Annum, 1782. Bostonie. Typis T. & J. Fleet, 1782. Lacks last leaf, complete list of names from 1642 to 1776 with years included. \$1.00.

Evidence, and Report of the Committee, of the General Assembly of R. I., on the Bounty Frauds perpetrated in the raising of troops for the War of the Rebellion. 8vo. pp. 409. Providence, 1865. \$1.00.

Much the larger portion of the evidence relates to the plunder of the Fourteenth (Colored) Regiment, both as to the method of the terrible swindle, and the names of the parties engaged in it. Nothing in the history of Rhode Island is so utterly wicked and scandalous as is the story herein detailed of these wrongs.

Benson, Egbert—Memoir on the names of Places in the vicinity of New York, embracing those portions formerly known as New Netherlands, also on the names of persons, &c. 8vo. New York, 1848. \$1.00.

Squier, E. G.—Observations on the Aboriginal Monuments of the Mississippi Valley. 8vo. New York, 1847. \$1.00.

The Liberty of the Spirit and of the Flesh distinguished in an Address to those Captives in Spirit among the People called QUAKERS, who are commonly called LIBERTINES, by John Ruttty. Philadelphia. B. FRANKLIN and D. Hall. \$3 50.

BACKUS, ISAAC. A history of New England with particular reference to the denomination of Christians called Baptists. Vol. 1. 8vo. Boston, 1777. Vol. 2. Providence, 1784, 2v. \$39.00

This set is full of manuscript notes by Samuel Winsor, the pastor of the First Baptist Church, in Providence, at the time of the schism, 1771, and by his son, Oney Winsor, who has also written on a fly leaf, a minute account of the Dark Day (19, May 1789,) at Providence.

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more heterodox than heterodoxy, it is yet full of large and tender reverence for that supreme religion that brightens all time as it transcends all creeds. N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*.

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books have been, and should be read by all who wrestle with the arguments or are provoked by the censure of Renan. They will find themselves in a more Christian frame of mind after reading the story of the so-called heathen woman."—*Springfield Republican*.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, May 26, 1888.

{ Vol. 5,
No. 11, }

THE ORIGIN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S SEAL AND ITS ACCURACY.

Somebody questioned the correctness of the date of the settlement of Shawomet (or Warwick) in 1642, as given on the seal of the Historical Society. The Society referred the question to a committee, Messrs. W. D. Ely and John A. Howland. The conclusion reached by this committee appears in their Report, which is an elaborate document, and is given in the Proceedings of the Society for the current year. It sustains the correctness of the date as given. From this conclusion there can be no dissent. The BOOK NOTES also affirms its correctness. There are some things however concerning the questions which the committee have considered about which the BOOK NOTES will suggest consideration. One of these things will be the origin of the design of the seal, a matter which was before them. They gave the account of the seal, as it could be gathered from the records of the society, in which it is stated that the "design and device for the seal originated with Albert G. Greene." The fact that there were three settlements, taken in connection with the fact that a triangle has three sides, no doubt suggested to the Seal committee the adoption of the design. This explanation of *why* they took it is sufficiently trite, but *where* they got it is a more curious inquiry. The committee for making a Seal comprised Joseph L. Tillinghast, Thomas H. Webb and Albert G. Greene. Thomas H. Webb was a son of Thomas Smith Webb, who was the author of the *Freemason's Monitor*. In this book (Ed. 1808, p. 265,)

Solomon is described in the Degree of Secret Masters "standing in the east before a *triangular* altar." Following this Dr. Webb says in his Degree of Perfect Master (p. 268), "on the middle of the apron must be embroidered a square stone surrounded by *three circles*" with a letter in the center. Dr. Webb describes these symbols and jewels, but gives no engraved illustrations of them. In a subsequent edition of his book (that of 1858) they were engraved, and among them (p. 214) appears this device. With it I present the Historical Society Seal, and the present seal of the Royal and Select Master Masons.



Design from Webb's Monitor. Historical Society Seal.



Present Seal of the Royal and Select Masters. The resemblance in design is apparent, and the conclusion is inevitable that the origin of

the design of the Historical Seal must be sought in Webb's *Freemason's Monitor*. Other arguments from the book might be drawn, but as they do not seem to be required, allusion to but one of them is made. It is in the charge of a Royal and Select Master. It must be kept in mind that the *triangle* is the central jewel described by Webb in these degrees, and in the charge (Ed. 185°) it reads: "having attained to this degree you have passed the *circle of perfection* in ancient masonry." This phrase is not in the earlier editions, but it is clearly deducible from them. It is more than probable that Dr. Webb had made drawings of these symbols and jewels for the Freemasons of his time, and that his son, on the Seal Committee, was familiar with them.

The question concerning the correctness of the date on the seal, to wit, Shawomet, 1642, arises from the ambiguous character of the date of the Indian deed of the purchase of the land, to wit, January 12, 1642. The year then beginning March 25, suggests the query whether this date was actually January 12, 1641-2, or 1642-3. All writers have accepted the latter as the true date. The real question is, was Shawomet (or Warwick) actually purchased and settled in 1642 or in 1643. Nothing nearer in the way of historical investigation could be desired than this proposition affords.

On the 28th of the 5th mo. 1642, or October 28, 1642 the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, write "to our neighbors of Providence, that you have since, upon pretence of a late purchase from the Indians, gone about to deprive them (the Arnolds of Pawtuxet,) of their lawful interest," (*Simplicities Defence* 1646, p. 6.) The complaint was made by William Arnold.

Two things are here necessary to be observed, to wit, that the remonstrance or warrant as the people termed it, was addressed, not to an individual, but to the whole settlement, and also that it conveys a knowledge on the part of the Massachusetts authorities of a purchase of land from the Indians previous to Oct. 28th, 1642. There is no ambiguity as to that date; it is within the year 1642. I wish also to direct attention to the peculiar phrase, "pretence of a late purchase." It seems to me to possess a peculiar significance which has been overlooked by the Historical Committee, or at all events not clearly brought out by them.

This communication from Massachusetts was delivered, not to Mr. John Greene, nor

to the authorities of Moshassuck, but it was delivered unto us" (the purchasers of the Shawomet lands), "by their new made officer, William Arnold." (*Simplicities Defence*, p. 6, 1646)

Thus it is shown, 1st, that the Massachusetts authorities had on, or before, Oct. 28, 1642, knowledge of a late purchase of land from the Indians, and 2d, that this purchase was not the John Greene purchase but was the Shawomet purchase. The signature of John Greene is attached to the document which shows this fact. (*Simplicities Defence*, 1646, p. 31.)

This document in reply to the Massachusetts communication bears date November 20, 1642. It admits, and declares, that the purchase had been made (p. 13.) It denies any pretence, but declares that it was *presidential*. It states from whom the title was derived, to wit, Mvantonny, and the consideration paid to that Sachem, (p. 31,) and it is preceded in Mr. Gorton's *Simplicities Defence* by these words, "We made answer unto the writing they had sent unto us, on this wise; which answer was made upon our removal from Moosshawet (otherwise called Providence) to Shawomet. (*Simplicities Defence* p. 9) 1646.

Here I might rest; evidence could not well be stronger. Winthrop acknowledges knowledge of a purchase from the Indians, of land, Oct. 28, 1642, and here is the evidence that the purchasers of the said land had settled upon it Nov. 20th, 1642. These two events constitute a settlement. They took place entirely within the year 1642. There cannot be two opinions concerning the question because, whatever may be accepted as the true date of the original Indian deed, it cannot affect the real fact of the settlement.

Now then concerning the date of the deed of Jan. 12, 1642; which date has been rendered by both Judges Staples and Brayton, as 1642-3, and hence at a later period than that on which the settlement is actually shown to have been made. There can be no doubt of the correctness of these Judges. 1642-3 is the true date, and this can be demonstrated in another way.

Had these people bought the lands and obtained the deed in the *January preceding* Oct. 28, 1642, would they have waited ten months, all through the spring, summer and autumn of the year 1642, before making a settlement?

Had the purchase and sale been agreed upon, and consummated by a deed on the 12 Jan. 1641-2, Gov. Winthrop in his communication would not have spoken of it nine months later, on the 28 Oct. 1642 as a "pretence of a late purchase." The use of the word *pretence* indicates (1st) that he knew that no deed had passed.

To this the purchasers answer "neither is our purchase a pretence but presidential." Here is a positive averment that the purchase was an actual transaction and not a pretended one, and then follows the singular word "presidential."

The Historical Society Committee explain this term to mean "they had an agreement for the land *precedent* to any formal deed." Herein I think the committee have failed to detect the real intent and meaning of the term. It has a far deeper meaning than they have given to it. It is very significant, and has a conclusive bearing upon the date of the deed. All deeds of land are preceded by an agreement. It is the ordinary mode of proceeding, but here was an extraordinary proceeding. Had it not been outside the ordinary course, Mr. Gorton would not have made mention of it. Let me examine it under the strong light of the then existing condition of things.

Massachusetts claimed that these Shawomet lands were not under the jurisdiction of Miantinomi, that they belonged to a tribe of Indians of which Pomham and Soccononoco were the Sachems, and hence Miantinomi could give no title, but only a *pretence* of a title.

The purchasers answer, that our act was "presidential," by which they mean that they had actually settled upon the land before the consummation by a deed, that that was just what Roger Williams had done a little while before. Williams settled Moshassuck in 1636. His deed was obtained in the "second year of our plantation."

But it appears to me to have a still deeper significance, and one which bears with crushing force upon the claim which Massachusetts had undertaken to establish. And this is its meaning.

Williams held his lands at Moshassuck by deed under Canonicus and Miantinomi. These Sachems were absolute rulers of the tribe of the Narragansetts. They dwelt in what is now Wickford, but which was then Cawcawmsquissick. Massachusetts had recognized their right to deed lands lying directly north of and contiguous to Shawomet, to Williams, and hence had established a *precedent* which must govern their action in the case of these next adjoining southern lands. Their argument then is, our act was "presidential," in that there is a precedent for it in the case of Moshassuck, and that Massachusetts had herself established the precedent.

The preposterous nature of the claim which Massachusetts set up to these Shawomet lands is apparent upon the slightest consideration. That colony had admitted the jurisdiction of Miantinomi in the Moshassuck purchase made by Williams, and it made no ques-

tion as to the jurisdiction of that Sachem over the Narragansett country, hence if the claim of the Massachusetts colony was well founded the Narragansett tribe was separated into two portions, one, the northern, lying north of the Pawtuxet, and the other, the southern, lying to the southward of Potowoino, and the two completely separated by this narrow strip of land, five miles wide, and extending to the Connecticut line, and in consequence of which the two most powerful Sachems of their time could not visit their northern dominions, unless by means of a canoe, or by the consent of the two inferior Sachems, Pomham and Soccononoco. And yet the deed was executed upon the lands at Shawomet by Miantinomi, and the signature witnessed by Pomham, who was at that time paid for his particular interest. (*Drake's Book Indians* Bk. 6 Sc. 3. p. 74.) This absurdity was clear to Mr. Gorton, and when he called the attention of the Massachusetts colony to the *precedent* established by themselves, he supposed he had settled the question so far as argument could settle it, and he was correct, for Massachusetts fell back upon gunpowder.

The opinions here suggested are indeed quite new. They have not been brought forward by any writer, but they are not for that reason to be condemned. If they are in error, let it be shown, else hereafter they will be historic, and those things which have passed by the name of history will pass away.

Concerning Mr. Samuel Gorton I wish to say a word or two. Those who have written New England history have treated him with utter abomination. I will not say that there is not a word of truth in these histories; but I do say, that they are filled with false things concerning him. They began early by villifying him to justify themselves, and each has perpetuated the false things said by those from whom he copied. Absolutely no *original* investigation in defence of Mr. Gorton has ever been made other than that by Judge Brayton. (*R. I. Historical Tract*, No. 17.) He was a learned man. His handwriting was exceedingly beautiful. Few men of this day could equal it. But his composition was very peculiar. He used many uncommon words and phrases, and which were used unquestionably to bring out his meaning. To understand his language is difficult, and for this reason his defender has not yet appeared, and his traducers have had full swing. But acute scholarship is arising upon every hand, and the day is not far distant when Samuel Gorton, in historic character, will assume his true proportions, standing forth as one of those to whom we are indebted almost as much as to Roger Williams, for his defence of the rights of liberty of conscience at a critical period.

A new edition of Chambers's Cyclopaedia is just now in course of publication. The first volume is already out, and as it has some new, or more strictly speaking, a larger development of some of the older characteristics, it may be well for me to mention them. The book is *not* a revision, but it has been entirely rewritten, and is practically a *new* book. Of course it does not contain everything in the way of knowledge, now known in the world, but it has more of that sort of thing than ninety out of every hundred people will ever use, and then it is of so practical a character. You seek and you come *quickly* at the solution; you have not to read page on page of type to find what you want, it is right under your eyes, or else it is not in the book at all. The present issue has a large addition to the number of maps. Each American state has a good county map, and a carefully prepared description up to to-day. Physical maps have also been added, a point which all scholars will note with pleasure. Special care has been taken with reference to American needs. In all legal matters the difference between the American and English systems are carefully delineated. There is positively no Cyclopaedia in the English language so good, so useful and so cheap as this, and young men who wish to advance themselves among men, or young women keenly alive to the intellectual charms of women, ought to avail themselves of this opportunity to buy at the beginning of the publication, and go on volume by volume to the end, thus not feeling the outlay of money, and as they get them volume by volume, sit themselves down, and go over every page noting what is thereon. You have no conception how much you will pick up in that way. J. B. Lippincott & Co. publish this new edition.

Should you like a fresh bit of fireside travel you can find it in a clever book published by Worthington Co., of New York, entitled *Yankee Girls in Zulu Land*, by Louise Vescelins-Sheldon. Three ladies and a brother made the tour through the Cape Colonies of South Africa. They entered the country at Cape Town, travelled northerly as far as Kimberley, which locality is the greatest known Diamond Mine in the world. Of this place a vivid account of the social life is given, and with it the method of diamond digging. The wiles of diamond stealers make entertaining reading. The law of the country is that no person, man or woman, can have in his possession a diamond of any, even the smallest value, unless such person can show a license from the Government. Then the ladies journeyed in a wagon drawn by a team of eight or ten yokes of oxen, driven or "trekked" as they term it, by a negro boy, their provisions and their bedding in the wagon. In this way the party travelled through the Orange Free

State, the Zulu Land, and all the principal towns or settlements of the country. They visited "Grassland," which was an ostrich farm, a couple of days journey by oxen, from Grahamstown. Those who are unfamiliar with this new business have little idea of its curious character, or of its enormous proportions. This account will interest and instruct them. The eggs are hatched by incubators and every process of rearing the young birds is performed by negro men or women, save only the laying, or production of the egg, for this labor the farmers are as yet dependent upon the ostrich itself; but the country is young yet, the inventive genius of the people is developing, and there is no knowing how soon the services of the ostrich in this particular way may be dispensed with. This whole account is very interesting. In many places excellent hotels and restaurants were found, and schools of strictly first-class character. The whole land is filled with birds of the most brilliant plumage, but in whose songs there is no music, and so it is with gorgeous flowers of many colors but which emit no perfume. It is to us a strange country. This capital book is filled with peculiar and beautiful illustrations after the style of those which have attracted so much attention in the French editions of Daudet.

Lee and Shepard of Boston, have brought out, in paper covers, the capital novel written by Miss Amanda Douglass, entitled *Lost in a Great City*. Ever since the day when this book was first published it has been in popular demand, and its production in cheap form, in large type, will immediately increase the number of its readers. The story opens with the introduction of the reader to a child of seven, the daughter of a Hungarian nobleman, who at the time had gone to Hungary on important business, leaving her with her mother, a native of New York, where they were living. The mother dies, leaving the daughter in charge of the nurse-maid, who was instructed to keep her until her father's return. In crossing Broadway, the maid is knocked down and the frantic child rushes down the great street towards the Bowery, where she fell in with a gang of street arabs of both sexes, by whom she was roughly used, but Tim Chaffney, a newsboy, happening along saw the child, and quickly discovering the trouble, scattered her enemies, and took her to his humble home. From this point the reader must follow the pure and pathetic, yet happy tale. One reflection only will I note, and that is of the preserving power of sterling integrity of character. It is the salvation of the race that they love, or fear, respect, admire and emulate or simulate this quality at every period of their lives, talk or act otherwise as they may.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., MAY 26, 1888.

Subscriptions are solicited for the **BOOK NOTES**, which will be sent regularly only to those who subscribe. Any book noticed in the **BOOK NOTES**, can be obtained at the office of publication of that periodical.

Mr. Levi W. Russell, President of the Franklin Society, and Principal of the Bridg-ham street school, read a paper before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the propagation, planting and grouping of native trees. Mr. Russell has long been a loving student of nature. This subject of Forest Trees is not only a favorite one with him, but it is of the first importance to all those fortunate enough to be able to dwell outside of cities. If Mr. Russell's admirable paper could be read by every farmer in Rhode Island, and its ideas developed into practice the gain would be immense.

South County Neighbors, by Esther Bernon Carpenter, has passed through several editions. It is beyond comparison the best book of character sketches ever produced here. It is a photograph of certain phases of the peculiarities of the Rhode Island character.

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OLD BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOOK NOTES," AT THE PRICES AFFIXED, POST FREE.

Among the remnants of Mr. Rider's late book stock are a lot of *Bibles*, *Books of Common Prayer*, *New Testaments* and the *Revised Version of the same*. The Prayer Books were sold formerly for 25 cents, they will now be sold for 15 cents. The New Testament (large type) for 25 cents, now for 12. The Revised Version New Testament, 30 cents, now for 10, (bound in cloth.) The Bibles (many with clasps) for 30 cents, the prices formerly was from 65 to 80 cents. Those who wish such books for the use of children in the Sunday schools, will do well to avail themselves of this chance. Mr Rider will not deal in such things hereafter.

Letter of the Secretary of war in Relation to the *Traffic with Rebels* during the war, alleged to have been entered into on the part of Hoyt, Sprague, and others. 8vo. pp. 95. Washington, 1871.

With this, is a quarto volume of *fac simile* LETTERS from the files of the War Department relating to the transaction. There are among them, letters from John Hay, Harris Hoyt, William Sprague, H. B. Brastow, and other Providence Firms. The Seizure of their Offices and Books; The Cargoes of the *Ella Warley*, the *Snow Drift*, and other vessels, are minutely set forth. Price for the two books, \$5.00.

The Delphic Oracle. A paper published by the Classical Department of the Providence High School. 1862. 4to. \$1.00.

Lewis G. Jones was the President of the Delphic Society of the High School at that time. Henry V. A. Joslin was the Vice President, and F. Wayland Douglas the Secretary. There are five numbers of the Oracle in this volume.

Sparks, Jared—Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and others, on the mode of editing the Writings of Washington. 8vo. Boston. 50 cents.

Sparks, Jared—Letter to Lord Mahon, being an answer to his Letter, addressed to the editor of Washington's Writings. 8vo. Boston, 1852. 50 cents.

Catalogus eorum qui in Harvardiana, Cantabrigiae in Republica Massachusettsi, ab Anno. 1642, ad Annum, 1782. Bostonie. Typis T. & J. Fleet, 1782. Lacks half leaf, complete list of names from 1642 to 1776 with years included. \$1.00.

Evidence, and Report of the Committee, of the General Assembly of R. I., on the Bounty Frauds perpetrated in the raising of troops for the War of the Rebellion. 8vo. pp. 409. Providence, 1865. \$1.00.

Much the larger portion of the evidence relates to the plunder of the Fourteenth (Colored) Regiment, both as to the method of the terrible swindle, and the names of the parties engaged in it. Nothing in the history of Rhode Island is so utterly wicked and scandalous as is the story herein detailed of these wrongs.

Benson, Egbert—Memoir on the names of Places in the vicinity of New York, embracing those portions formerly known as New Netherlands, also on the names of persons, &c. 8vo. New York, 1848. \$1.00.

Squier, E. G.—Observations on the Aboriginal Monuments of the Mississippi Valley. 8vo. New York, 1847. \$1.00.

The Liberty of the Spirit and of the Flesh distinguished in an Address to those Captives in Spirit among the People called QUAKERS, who are commonly called LIBERTINES, by John Rutt. Philadelphia. B. FRANKLIN and D. Hall. \$3 50.

BAKER, ISAAC. A history of New England with particular reference to the denomination of Christians called Baptists. Vol. 1. 8vo. Boston, 1777. Vol. 2. Providence, 1784. 2v. \$30.00.

This set is full of manuscript notes by Samuel Winsor, the pastor of the First Baptist Church, in Providence, at the time of the schism, 1771, and by his son, Obey Winsor, who has also written on a fly leaf, a minute account of the Dark Day (19, May 1780,) at Providence.

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friend of poets—Scott, Byron, Moore, Wordsworth—he was, in his minor way, a very good poet. Less fortunate than Campbell in the fame it brought him, his 'Pleasures of Memory' is a better poem than the 'Pleasures of Hope'; and, outside of 'Childe Harold' there is no more scholarly, classic writing of the descriptive sort than his 'Italy.'"

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL,

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For but once in centuries does a Renan arise, and to any other hand this work were impossible. Throughout it is the perfection of paradox, for, dealing wholly with what we are all taught to list at the mother's knee, it is more original than the wildest romance;

more heterodox than heterodoxy, it is yet full of large and tender reverence for that supreme religion that brightens all time as it transcends all creeds.—N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*.

LIFE OF DR. ANANDIBAI JOSHEE,

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By Mrs. Caroline H. Dall. 12 mo. Cloth. Price, \$1.00. It contains many original letters, and is embellished by a full-length portrait of Dr. Joshee. The author designs that the profits of the sale shall go to the Ramabai "School Fund," and all well-wishers of high-caste Hindu women are requested to interest themselves in this book.

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books have been, and should be read by all who wrestle with the arguments or are provoked by the censure of Renan. They will find themselves in a more Christian frame of mind after reading the story of the so-called heathen woman."—*Springfield Republican*.

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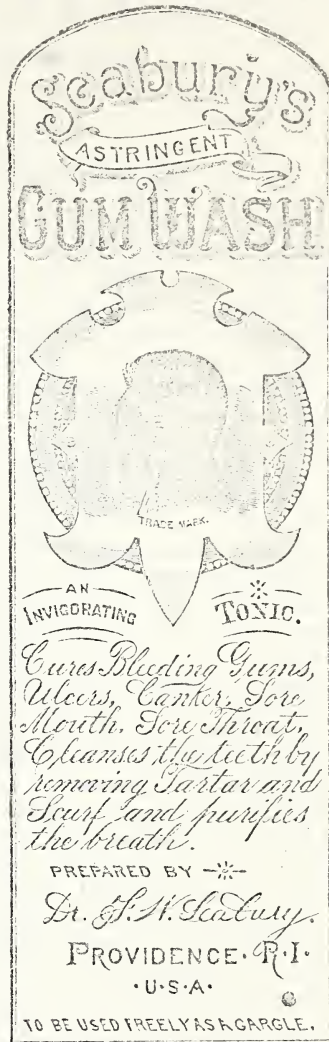
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BOOK NOTES

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{ Vol. 5.
No. 11 }

2.

THE BEGINNING OF M. RENAN'S HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL.

The new book by M. Renan, *History of the People of Israel*, is the real beginning of the work which M. Renan had set for himself, to wit, the writing of a *History of the Origin of Christianity*. As he has said, he began his labor in the middle and he has been working both ways. Charmed and impressed "by the dream of a Kingdom of God, which should be governed by the law of love, and mutual self sacrifice which developed with the birth of Christ, and opened the Christian era, he began his history with the *Life of Jesus* (1863,) this was followed by the *Apostles* (1866) and this by *St. Paul* (1869). He had during these, and the former years, covered the ground of the early Churches, and still finding himself although at sixty-six years in good physique, resolved upon undertaking the beginning, and at once the ending of his great project. The present book begins at the beginning of things and comes down to the time of King David, of which individual it presents some account, until such time, as David became King of Jerusalem. This account is somewhat at variance with the ideas of King David, most prevalent to-day, and hence the BOOK NOTES conceives that a picture of David as drawn by M. Renan, will be more interesting to its readers, than any synopsis of the entire work would be, and it will do its best at transferring the picture.

It was in the old age of Saul, that David first came into notice. Battles were fierce against the Philistine, and beside Eleazer, a valiant soldier, fought with great bravery the young fellow David. Whenever Saul found a

very brave man he at once took him into his immediate service, so David came in close contact with the king. He was young, brave, graceful and exceedingly handsome. His complexion ruddy, his features delicate, his voice soft and fluent, but with all these virtues he was capable of the greatest crimes; he exterminated the family of Saul, and became the king "after God's own heart," and the supposed ancestor of Jesus. Saul saw the growing aspirations of David even for the kingdom and laid plots for his destruction. One of these plots becoming known to Michal, David's wife (or one of his wives), who was a daughter of Saul, led her to warn David who fled the country. Michal placed in David's bed in order to deceive the assassins, the *teraphim* (or wooden deity) of the house, this shows the worship of graven images by David. David then led the wandering life of a brigand, dwelt in caves which soon became the lairs of bandits. He was advised by the prophet Gad, to join the tribe of Judah, because the government of that tribe, by Saul, was distasteful to the tribe, and was weak, a condition of things which could make the intrigues of David more easy of accomplishment. He became a traitor to his friends and a most abominable liar, all of which is shown by his joining the Philistines to fight the Israelites, and by his murdering of all the men, women and children of these tribes friendly to the Philistines, and at enmity with Israel. By murdering all the human beings in their tribes and saving only their plundered property, he could impose upon the Philistines by telling them that the parties which he had attacked were the enemies (naming the tribes Kenites, or Judah, etc.,) of the Philistines. Robbery, murder,

crimes of every character now followed, at last the Amalekites fell successively and successfully upon several tribes, owning immense property, David then fell upon them and defeating them got possession of their plunder. He immediately made a law whereby the former proprietors of stolen goods, lost all rights to them. He now became immensely rich, bribed the chief men of the tribe of Judah. Just then the Philistines and the Israelites came to battle. Three sons of Saul were slain and Saul being wounded, at last fell upon his sword, and David became king of Jerusalem, after making a great display of grief at the deaths of Saul and Jonathan. This, it must be confessed is not very like the ideas formerly, and even now held concerning this King, anointed of God. He was a man without principle in every sense of the word. Yet he succeeded, and has now become the ancestor of Jesus. This is history or it is not history: can the latter part of the proposition be demonstrated? Roberts Brothers publish Renan's books.

Messrs. Lee and Shepard have recently published a book of uncommon scope and interest, entitled "*Dissolving Views in the History of Judaism*," by Rabbi Solomon Schindler, of the Temple Adrath Israel, in Boston. The author is distinguished for his erudition, and now gives to the public, in book form, the series of popular lectures delivered at the Temple Adrath Israel, the past season. The lectures are very learned, and are an application of the law of evolution to the history of Judaism. In each lecture is pictured some prominent person of Jewish history, whose character is made to stand forth from the background of his contemporary age, and to permit the whole picture to melt away slowly, and to change into the form of a new person, and a new age; thus showing the evolutionary progress of religious thought from age to age, and the difference between two or more historical periods. The lectures have been prepared with much care. Each epoch, and each personage is ushered before the reader with skill, in language easily understood, forceful in import,

and graceful in expression. The student of the history of mankind of every creed will find in this volume presentation of facts from the Jewish standpoint, which will command his earnest attention and meditation.

The works of the late David Ross Locke, who was better known as "Petroleum V. Nasby," have been brought out in new editions by the publishers, Messrs. Lee and Shepard, Boston. The famous writings of Nasby have never been surpassed in their humorous features, and his books fairly sparkle with wit, irony, pathos, and good sense, narrates in that inimitable dialect, of which he was a perfect master. But there was in the Nasby papers a way of putting the argument, which was irresistible with the ordinary man. It partook in many ways, of the manners in stating an argument which Abraham Lincoln so often attempted, and so successfully accomplished. It was doubtless this quality, and not the uncouth spelling in which they were written, which gave such delight to Mr. Lincoln that he wrote, "For the genius to write like Nasby, I would gladly give up my office." This alone will render the writings of Nasby immortal. Men will so much desire to know what there was in Nasby's papers, that wrought so heavily upon Mr. Lincoln, that his books will not cease to be read until Mr. Lincoln has himself ceased to be studied. The first in importance is:

The Struggles (Social, Financial and Political) of Petroleum V. Nasby, sometime pastor of the "Church uv the Slawtered Innocents," (Lait St. Vallandigum), Wingert's Corners, Ohio, and of the "Church uv the Noo Dispensashum," Saint's Rest, New Jersey; "Perfessor uv Biblek Polity in the Southern Military and Clasikle Institoot," and late Postmaster at Confederit X Roads, which is in the Stait uv Kentucky.

This book has all the famous political papers, with Sumner's introduction and with Mart's caricature, and is well worth any wise man's reading. Mr. Locke's other books are as follows:

"Swingin' Round the Circle," by Petroleum V. Nasby, Lait Pastor of the Church of the

New Dispensation, Chaplain to his Excellency the President, and P. M. at Confederate X Roads, Kentucky. His Ideas of Men, Politics and Things, as set forth in his letters to the public press. Illustrated by Thomas Nast.

"Ekkoes from Kentucky," by Petroleum V. Nasby, P. M. at Confederate X Roads (which is in the State Kentucky) and Perfesser uv Biblelike Polity in the Southern Military and Classike Institoot. Bein a Perfect Record uv the Uses, Doins, and Experiences uv the Democracy, ez seen by a Naturalized Kentuckian. Illustrated by Thomas Nast.

Nasby in Exile; Or, Six Months of Travel in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium; with many things not of Travel. Profusely illustrated. "This book is descriptive of the men and women of the countries through which Nasby passed. Nothing richer in this line of composition, can be found among books."

The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem, while not written in the peculiar dialect and spelling which characterized the Nasby letters, is none the less interesting and captivating for its witty, sharp and merciless thrusts at people who think the welfare and happiness of the world depend upon themselves. The book is a keen commentary on the political and social characteristics of the time.

A Paper City. Records the rise, progress and fall of one of the many cities of the West, that hoped to become Chicagos and didn't. This volume has all the Nasby humor, and sarcasm, without the orthography peculiar to his writings.

The touching poem "Hannah Jang," with its powerful moral, would make an impression upon the most callous hearted. The illustrations are appropriate and help to bring out the genuine pathos of the poem.

Are we not in danger of running the system of education in common schools into the ground? Can there not be too much of a good thing? Is it necessary too teach the

entire community to predict an eclipse? Have we reached that point when some of us need not hew the wood, nor draw the water? Thoughts like these have long been in my mind, but they assumed form recently by having read the *Courses of Study* prescribed for the Pawtucket High School. There are two English courses prescribed. One, a two years course, for those children who have but a short time to devote to education, and the other a full course of four years. It was in the two years course that I became chiefly interested. It was designed for girls and boys from 13 to 15 years of age. It has Botany, but no Chemistry. It has Physical Geography but no natural Philosophy. Now I do not say that there should be Chemistry, or Physics, but I do say that they are more useful sciences to the ordinary citizen of to-day than either Botany or Physical Geography. The apparent reason for a two years course, is that those who take it, can the sooner enter into the active labors of life, hence it would seem that those studies which are the most useful in the practical affairs of every day life, should be those most used, and for this reason, I object, to the prescribed study of American literature in this case. These small people are asked to give brief biographies of certain authors, their most important works, with extracts, analyses and criticisms. Among the authors prescribed are Agassiz, Emerson, Jonathan Edwards and others. How can a child of 13 or 15 years, give a critical analysis of Jonathan Edwards. There are, his *Freedom of the Will*, his *Treatise on Original Sin*, his *History of Redemption*, his *Nature of True Holiness*, his *God's Last End in the Creation* and many more. Are these young people competent to handle such subjects? I should scarcely wish to undertake them myself. I might do well enough with *Original Sin*, but positively I knew nothing of the *Nature of Holiness*. Now let us take a look at Agassiz. A list of his books must contain (for these are his greatest works) *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons d'eau douce*, *Etudes sur les Glaciers*, *Monographies de Lichens*, *Etudes critiques sur le Mollusque* and many others, all in

French, but French is not one of the studies in the two years course. Then one, a most important and curious one is in Latin, or full of Latin terms, another language which the child has not been taught. Few are the books in the English language written by Mr. Agassiz. Entirely inadequate are they in taking his mental calibre. No child, nor can any man, make an analytical criticism of Agassiz, without having given him a long, special study, in his special lines. It is not necessary for me to go through with the list. The job is too big for the children.

Suppose you owned a water front on Narragansett Bay, and suppose that I were to fill out with earth and build a wharf along your water front, would that make the front mine?

Would the case be changed were the State to perform the part of filling out, and would the State thereby become the owners of your water front?

Well, in case neither myself, nor the State could thus obtain your water front on Narragansett Bay, how would it work in case we confined our operations to the cove?

Are not the tax-payers of Providence heavily enough burdened already without further putting a lien upon every household, by the expenditure of millions of dollars to be spent in providing a few money making corporation with facilities for carrying on their business?

Cloth is quite a necessary article, but would you consent to levy a tax on the Warwick people, in order to enable the *Knights* to lengthen out the Natick Mill a trifle?

Men have curious fancies in the way of managing their books. The late Walter W. Updike, whose library was purchased by the publisher of these BOOK NOTES, and which is now for sale, had a habit of writing his name on the 43rd page of his books. How well the characters of men appear in the books they cherish. Here are the speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun. A set of Edmund Burke's works, given by Abraham Payne to Mr. Updike. Many of the novels of Bulwer, the works of Goldsmith, Scott, Burns, Cowper, Thompson, Young, Landon, Hemans, Gray, Milton, Wordsworth, Kirke White. Singu-

larly enough he had neither Smollett, nor Fielding, but he had Sterne and Plutarch. Of Shakespeare, he had three copies of the *Works* complete. Among the scarce books were Rodman Drake's *Culprit Fay and other Poems*, 1836, with the beautiful portrait. The fine edition of Irving's *Sketch Book*, with Darley's Illustrations on *India paper*. The original edition of Holmes's *Astraea*, 1830. The first edition of the *Writings* of Charles Sprague, 1834. Chandler's *American Criminal Trials*; Cooper's *Naval History of the United States*, the first edition 2 vols. 1839. Harris's *Insects Injurious to Vegetation*. The rare edition of Gray's *Ellegy*, with the wood cuts, by Mr. R. S. Gilbert, of Philadelphia, 1845, thought at the time to be a very beautiful book. There is the original edition of Emerson's *Essays*, given by Abraham Payne, to Mr. Updike. Not the least curious is Mr. G. W. Bangay's *Coff Hand Takings*. This book was published in 1854. It is a series of sketches of living notables. It contains nineteen portraits; the list strikes us with amazement. Of course there were Everett and Seward and Bryant, but there were P. T. Barnum, George Law, G. C. Hebbe, Solon Robinson, John Van Buren, Ogden Hoffman, and John Mitchel. Of the young men now living, how many probably have ever heard, of even the name, of six of these seven men. Mr. Bangay's book is very entertaining. This library although not containing more than two hundred volumes, does credit to the intelligence and culture of Mr. Updike. There was not a book in it, which a man of education would despise while nearly all of them would be highly valued.

A little book, *How to become a Public Speaker*, (price 30 cents, is filled with most useful hints. To speak clearly and well is a most sensible accomplishment.

During the present Presidential canvas, the discussion of the questions of Revenue Reform will be the leading subject. To do this intelligently, speakers must be familiar with the Tariff as it now is. For this purpose a low priced edition of the Tariff (30 cents,) has been issued. It has also the Free List of 1843, the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, and other documents. It can be had at the office of the BOOK NOTES.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JUNE 9, 1888.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard have just published another little book intended for supplementary reading in schools and as well for home use. It is entitled *Noble Deeds of Our Fathers*, and it consists of stories of the American Revolution. "The purpose of the author is to awaken in the minds of young people a deep veneration of the patriots and heroes of the American Revolution, who so grandly achieved the independence of this great Republic, and to cultivate that spirit of patriotism so needful to ensure the permanence of the form of government under which we now live." The dull routine of the regular school reading book will be relieved now and then by these fresh stories. The young people will become interested in the story of Lafayette's return to this country, of reminiscences of Washington, of the night before the Battle of Brandywine, of the first prayer in Congress, of the patriotic women of that day, of the adventures of Gen. Wayne (mad Anthony,) the traitor Arnold, the Massacre of Wyoming, the capture of Gen. Prescott, and in other narratives equally interesting and important.

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Among the remnants of Mr. Rider's late book stock are a lot of *Bibles*, *Books of Common Prayer*, *New Testaments* and the *Revised Version of the same*. The Prayer Books were sold formerly for 25 cents, they will now be sold for 15 cents. The New Testament (large type) for 25 cents, now for 12. The Revised Version New Testament, 30 cents, now for 10, (bound in cloth.) The Bibles (many with clasps) for 30 cents, the prices formerly was from 65 to 80 cents. Those who wish such books for the use of children in the Sunday schools, will do well to avail themselves of this chance. Mr Rider will not deal in such things hereafter.

Letter of the Secretary of War in Relation to the *Traffic* with *Rebels* during the war, alleged to have been entered into on the part of *Hoyt*, *Sprague*, and others. Svo. pp. 95. Washington, 1871.

With this, is a quarto volume of *fac simile* LETTERS from the files of the War Department relating to the transaction. There are among them, letters from John Hay, Harris Hoyt, William Sprague, H. B. Brastow, and other Providence Firms. The Seizure of their Offices and Books; The Cargoes of the *Ellis Warley*, the *Star Drift*, and other vessels, are minutely set forth. Price for the two books, \$5.00.

The Delphic Oracle. A paper published by the Classical Department of the Providence High School. 1862. 4to. \$1.00.

Lewis G. Janes was the President of the Delphic Society of the High School at that time. Henry V. A. Joslin was the Vice President, and F. Wayland Douglas the Secretary. There are five numbers of the Oracle in this volume.

Sparks, Jared—Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and others, on the mode of editing the Writings of Washington. Svo. Boston.

Sparks, Jared—Letter to Lord Mahon, being an answer to his Letter, addressed to the editor of Washington's Writings. Svo. Boston, 1852. 50 cents.

Catalogus eorum qui in Harvardiana, Cantabrigiae in Republica Massachusettsi, ab Anno, 1642, ad Annum, 1782. Bostonie. Typis T. & J. Fleet, 1782. Lacks last leaf, complete list of names from 1642 to 1776 with years included. \$1.00.

Evidence, and Report of the Committee, of the General Assembly of R. I., on the Bounty Frauds perpetrated in the raising of troops for the War of the Rebellion. Svo. pp. 409. Providence, 1865. \$1.00.

Much the larger portion of the evidence relates to the plunder of the Fourteenth (Colored) Regiment, both as to the method of the terrible swindle, and the names of the parties engaged in it. Nothing in the history of Rhode Island is so utterly wicked and scandalous as is the story herein detailed of these wrongs.

Benson, Egbert—Memoir on the names of Places in the vicinity of New York, embracing those portions formerly known as New Netherlands, also on the names of persons, &c. Svo. New York, 1848. \$1.00.

Squier, E. G.—Observations on the Aboriginal Monuments of the Mississippi Valley. Svo. New York, 1847. \$1.00.

The Liberty of the Spirit and of the Flesh distinguished in an Address to those Captives in Spirit among the People called QUAKERS, who are commonly called LIBERTINES, by John Ratty. Philadelphia. B. FRANKLIN and D. Hall. \$3 50.

BACKUS, ISAAC. A history of New England with particular reference to the denomination of Christians called Puritans. Vol. 1. Svo. Boston, 1777. Vol. 2. Providence, 1781, 2v. \$20.00

This set is full of manuscript notes by Samuel Winsor, the pastor of the First Baptist Church, in Providence, at the time of the schism, 1771, and by his son, Oliver Winsor, who has also written on a fly leaf, a minute account of the Dark Day (19, May 1780,) at Providence.

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{ Vol. 5.
No. 12.

THE DIARIES OF MANASSEH CUTLER.

The settlement of Marietta, Ohio, has always been a specially interesting historical episode to Rhode Island people, from the fact that many families left Rhode Island and became a part of the first settlers. This was in 1787. Among these early settlers was Gen. James M. Varnum, the most distinguished Rhode Island lawyer of his time. He died there at the early age of forty years, in 1789. Prominent among the proprietors and friends of this early settlement of the *North-west*, as it was then called, was the Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler. This gentleman was a New England clergyman. He dwelt in Massachusetts, from which State he was a member of Congress from 1800-1804. He organised an expedition to Marietta, where he dwelt two years. He first studied law and practiced as a lawyer. This he abandoned for Theology, which he studied and became a clergyman. This profession he lived and died upholding. He also studied medicine, in order to become useful among the people as he travelled about the sparsely settled country. He was interested much in the science of Botany, and has left valuable papers upon that branch of knowledge. Dr. Cutler was very much a public man, serving Massachusetts both in the Legislature and in Congress. It is claimed for him that he was the real author of the famous clause in the Ordinance of 1787, excluding slavery from the North-west Territory. This exclusion was discussed in the Webster and Hayne debates, when the authorship was attributed to Nathan Dane, but there is much evidence now advanced, whereby it appears that Dr. Cutler was the

real author. Dr. Cutler kept, during nearly the whole of his adult life, a Diary—(1765-1823.) This diary has now been published by Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, in two volumes, under the editorial care of two of Dr. Cutler's grandchildren,—William and Julia Cutler. These *journals* are filled with references to matters which have now become historic. Dr. Cutler was a Chaplain in the Army of the Revolution, and was present at the Battle of Rhode Island in 1778. Concerning the battle Dr. Cutler made many notes, incorporated in his diaries, which possess historical value. Dr. Cutler maintained a large correspondence with the most distinguished men of his time. These letters to him are many of them now for the first time published. They have a large political or scientific interest. During his Congressional career Dr. Cutler made many shrewd memorandums in his diary. He was a member during the trials of Judge Pickering and Chase. Judge Pickering was impeached for drunkenness and ousted from office. This, Mr. Cutler considered a most unfair judgment, the judge, being in Mr. Cutler's opinion insane, and he remarks, "the course of this trial gives the fullest demonstration of the unbounded influence of party spirit upon the bench of judgment." This is now the almost universal opinion, that political bodies are unfit to act as Courts of Justice. The question of the impeachment of Judge Chase immediately followed, and Chase was impeached. This Mr. Cutler considered an abominable outrage. After the impeachment passed a group of democrats violently attacked Mr. Dana for not defending Judge Chase before the House. Mr. Dana replied

to them in vigorous language: "He told them the clearest argument had no effect; that it was folly to reason with them, that he should as soon think of *throwing snowballs into hell to put out the fires* thereof, as to undertake to convince democrats by reasoning." This reminds me of a little circumstance which happened here in the book-selling line in my boyhood days. Mr. Fremont was running for the Presidency. Mr. Upham's *Life* of that distinguished gentleman was having an immense run all over the country. The late Mr. Tom Man conceived the brilliant idea of undertaking to sell a few copies to the merchants along South Water street, then the business abode of the solid men of Providence. He went forth, but soon came back in a towering rage, uttering at the top of his voice as he entered Mr. Whitney's bookstore and threw down the books: "I could sell more New Testaments in hell than Fremont's *Life* on South Water street!" Mr. Man was always vigorous, if not always select in the use of terms. These Diaries of Dr. Cutler are like diamond mines, great places for digging; his facts, like diamonds, are sometimes rough, but a little polishing well repays the laborer for his search. Mr. Cutler records that on Sunday, Dec. 9, 1804, the Rev. Mr. McCormick preached to the members on *Profane Swearing*. No record is made of the numbers attending, but it seems a little like wasting sweetness on the desert air. On another Sunday he records a service at the Capitol with the Marine Band in attendance, with between 80 and 100 pieces. Only John Knox or Martin Luther could have preached successfully on profane swearing to the House of Representatives. The BOOK NOTES might go on indefinitely in extracting good things out of these books, but space forbids. One thing more it wishes to say. It is recorded in Allibone's Dictionary under the name of Edwin M. Stone, that that gentleman had in preparation the *Life of Manassah Cutler*. This announce was a trifle too previous. Having had these invaluable manuscripts many years before for the purpose of preparing them for publication, and having failed to do anything with them, the family made a demand upon Mr. Stone

for their surrender. He refused, and only a threat of legal proceedings produced them. But alas! many had disappeared.

During the last few years a number of members of the Rhode Island Regiments in the War of the Rebellion, have written out their personal experiences. Some of these narratives have been exceedingly clever, but among them all not one exceeds in cleverness one just printed by the Press Company; and written by Mr. Ansel D. Nickerson, one of the managers of that company. Mr. Nickerson signs himself "late a private in Co. B, Eleventh R. I. Volunteers." His book is a small quarto in form, and was printed for private distribution only. This fact removes it, of course, from criticism, but the BOOK NOTES will proceed upon the supposition that Mr. Nickerson will be in a forgiving spirit when he first beholds himself pitched into. The difficulty in all these narratives is in the confining of one's story to his actual knowledge, to things which he saw, or in which he acted, and to only his own part. They are personal narratives, and their value is increased or lessened just in proportion to their simplicity and to their closeness of description of things which transpired under the eyes of the writer. It is precisely in this way that Mr. Nickerson's *Kear's Recruits' War Experiences* excels. It is personal to the last degree, and yet there is no ego in it. Its simplicity is perfect, there being no attempt to produce an effect, produces the highest effect. Its value to those who will hereafter undertake to describe the lives these citizen soldiers led in the great war, will be of the highest character. There is no attempt to be funny and yet the story is awfully funny. As long as the writer has personally known Mr. Nickerson, he has never discovered in him that quiet humor which this capital little book discloses. BOOK NOTES has spoken well of this book and it deserves all that has been said; but at last BOOK NOTES has fallen upon a statement which staggers it; yet it will take nothing back. The statement is that Charley Chickering is a *square* man. Now I saw said Charley once, and by all that is adipose, I would swear that he was 'spherical'.

—sphericity is the word which best describes Charley's orbicular figure. Correct this misstatement and Mr. Nickerson's book would be quite perfect

How much, in a majority of lawsuits, is the proportion of bluff, would be an interesting computation. A recent experience of my own leads to these reflections. A young fellow brought a book to me for sale. I had never before seen either the boy or the book. He wanted ten dollars for it. I examined the best authorities and declined to buy. He then asked to leave it with me for sale, and it was so accepted. Finally he came to enquire if it had been sold. It had not been sold, but we could not readily find it. A few weeks later he came again, but still it could not be found. I proposed that he take some other book of equal value. He accepted the proposition, and proposed coming in later to make his selection. Instead of coming he sent Deputy Sheriff Smith with a summons in an action in trover, placing his damage at three hundred dollars. There was, of course, but one thing to be done, and that was to defend myself. The plaintiff put in his case, was thrown out of court, and then proposed to accept fifteen dollars. The case was simply bluff. There is another point concerning this case, which is not devoid of interest. A deposition was made by the librarian of one of the largest Rhode Island libraries concerning the great value of the book; but when asked the name of the book, he had no present memory. Just think of a witness testifying concerning the value of a book, the name of which he did not know, and of the character of which he knew absolutely nothing. But the trial ended, as I have stated, by the plaintiff being thrown out of court. A week later I received from London a catalogue of books offered for sale by a London bookseller, with prices affixed. Among them I found this title:—

Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam præcipui ex vetustissimis codicibus manuscriptorum nunc primum in lucem editi Hen. Saville. Thick folio Lond. 1596. 16 shillings.

Here was for sale a copy of the book which had been either sold by me or stolen from me; which, we did not know, and for which I had

been sued for three hundred dollars in trover, offered for sale for less than four dollars, and upon which there was no import duty. A few days since, another catalogue was sent to me offering for sale another copy of the same book, for ten shillings, or two dollars and fifty cents. Only think of being sued in trover for three hundred dollars damages for the loss of a book, the market price of which ranges as herein stated.

In 1841 Mr. William Ennis, a member of the Rhode Island Bar, then living at Newport, applied to the government for the position of purser in the navy. He sought and obtained the backing of the most prominent citizens of Rhode Island. A paper was sent to the Rhode Island delegation in Congress, to the effect that "We know of no gentleman whose success would give more general satisfaction. We shall feel ourselves greatly and personally obliged by your zealous co-operation in his behalf." This paper was signed by Lemuel H. Arnold, Byron Diman, Charles Jackson, Samuel W. King, John H. Clark, Henry T. Cranston, Albert C. Greene, William W. Hoppin, Amasa Sprague, William Sprague, John Whipple, Wilkins Updike, Samuel Ames, Henry B. Anthony and many other men. Mr. Ennis became a supporter of the People's Constitution, which fact at once deprived him of whatever qualification he might, in the opinion of these gentlemen, have before possessed; and the *Journal*, under the editorial care of Henry B. Anthony, one of those testifying to Mr. Ennis's fitness for the position, opened its via's of vituperation. For four years, whenever Mr. Anthony noted the appointment of a purser,—which position, by the way, Mr. Ennis failed to obtain,—he always began his squib, "Comfort for Ennis," "Encouragement for Ennis," etc. These meaningless squibs wrought their effect, and in the end political destruction awaited their victim. There are those who, in these later years, observed similar work done by the late Mr. G. W. Danielson, thought it the result of innate wickedness in the latter gentleman. But he was only carrying out the traditional policy of the paper to which he had suc-

ceeded. As Mr. Anthony said, in his preface to the *Dorriad* concerning the arguments used by the advocates for a Constitution in 1842 it was "easier to create a laugh against them than it was to answer them." This very interesting autograph is in the possession of Mr. Edwin Barrows.

Whatever men may say to the contrary, there isn't one of them who does not like to read marvellous tales, even if they do it on the sly. A bow kept continually strung loses its springiness. So with the human mind. It requires these light stories to counteract its heavier work, and summer is just the time in which to use them. Mind it is for recreation only that you read such things, and be sure the mind needs the recreation by having previously done solid work. Harper & Brothers have recently published a capital book of this kind. It is *A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder*. The story is anonymous, and the BOOK NOTES does not say that the late James De Mill wrote it. But he might have done it. A party of English gentlemen were on a cruise on a yacht, the *Falcon*. Worn out with *cuina*, one of them got up a regatta with toy boats on the sea like glass. Heavy betting followed as to the winning boat. To settle the bets it became necessary to lower a boat and proceed to the mark. Arriving there, a strange object was found floating, covered with barnacles. It was secured and taken aboard, when it was found to be a copper tank. It was broken open, when the strange manuscript was discovered, and with it a letter addressed to the finder, in these words: "Sir,—I am an Englishman, and have been carried by a series of incredible events to a land from which escape is as impossible as from the grave. I have written this and committed it to the sea, in the hope that the ocean currents may bear it within the reach of civilized man. Oh, unknown friend! whoever you are, I entreat you to let this message be made known in some way to my father, Henry More, Keswick, Cumberland, England, so that he may know the fate of his son. The manuscript accompanying this contains an account of my adventures, which I should like to have forwarded to him. Do

this for that mercy which you may one day wish to have shown to yourself. *Adieu, More.*" Then follows the story, as clever in the way of the marvellous as anything you ever have read.

Nearly 250 years ago Mr. Samuel Gorton, here in Shawomet, writing a letter uses the Hebrew word "Shoell," just as the revisers of the Bible have now incorporated it into the revised version.—*Simplicities Defence*, 1646, p. 8.

For a manufacturer to gravely affirm that he wishes a "protective" tariff in order that the wages of his laborers may be increased, is simply brazen impudence. He certainly cannot expect any intelligent man to believe him, and if he knows anything himself, he knows that what he says is not true. Protective tariffs do not make the wages of a laborer greater. All that a "protective" tariff can do is to increase the cost of the necessities of life used by the laborer, and hence lessen the purchasing power of his wages while the manufacturer gets the increased cost of the necessities and then imports more help. But suppose that a protective tariff really does increase the wages paid to labor, what right has Congress to make a law for the benefit of the laboring class as against those who do not labor? This using of the public laws for private gain as against the people, if carried on in the ratio it is now being carried on, will in the end overthrow this or any other government. What right have cotton manufacturers to sit in Congress and make laws to increase the prices of the cloth their laborers weave?

The July number of *The American Magazine* is being prepared with a view of making it especially appropriate for summer reading. While fully maintaining its high literary character, preference will be given to the lighter class of literature. A feature will be a notable symposium discussion, by the leading American authors, of the Chase International Copyright Bill, which it is to be hoped will not become a law. Frederic G. Mather will contribute an amusing and interesting description (fully illustrated) of New England Singing Schools as they flourished sixty or seventy years ago.

THE BOOK NOTES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JUNE 23, 1888.

A correspondent from Newport calls the attention of *BOOK NOTES* to an error, or at least a discrepancy in statement, made in *Updike's Narragansett Church* (p. 145), and a statement on a tombstone in Trinity Church-yard Newport. The object of the correspondent (George C. Mason, Esq.,) being to call the attention of the editor of the proposed new edition of that work to the matter. In this book it appears "August 15th, 1734. Cecelia Mumford, grand-daughter of the Rev James Honeyman, (should be Honyman) of Rhode Island, an infant and daughter of William Mumford, of South Kingstown, was baptised by Mr. McSparran, of Narragansett." On the tombstone erected to Mrs. Mumford, who lies by the side of her father and mother, there is inscribed: "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of William Mumford and only daughter of the Rev. James Honyman, who departed this life on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1730, aged 23 years and 11 months." She had been married but a little over a year at the time of her death, as Mr. Mason writes. If this lady died at the time stated upon the tombstone, then the statement by Mr. Updike is not correct. The succeeding entry by Mr. Updike (p. 146) is the baptism of another child of this same lady, *July 10, 1735*, a year later, but the age of this child is not given. In the first case it will be observed that the child was an *infant*.

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Among the remnants of Mr. Rider's late book stock are a lot of *Bibles*, *Books of Common Prayer*, *New Testaments* and the *Revised Version of the same*. The Prayer Books were sold formerly for 25 cents, they will now be sold for 15 cents. The New Testament (large type) for 25 cents, now for 12. The Revised Version New Testament, 30 cents, now for 10, (bound in cloth.) The Bibles (many with clasps) for 30 cents, the prices formerly was from 65 to 80 cents. Those who wish such books for the use of children in the Sunday schools, will do well to avail themselves of this chance. Mr Rider will not deal in such things hereafter.

Letter of the Secretary of War in Relation to the *Traffic* with *Rebels* during the war, alleged to have been entered into on the part of *Hoyt*, *Sprague*, and others. Svo. pp. 95. Washington, 1871.

With this, is a quarto volume of *fac simile* LETTERS from the files of the War Department relating to the transaction. There are among them, letters from John Hay, Harris Hoyt, William Sprague, H. B. Brastow, and other Providence Firms. The Seizure of their Offices and Books; The Cargoes of the *Ella Warley*, the *Snow Drift*, and other vessels, are minutely set forth. Price for the two books, \$5.00.

The Delphic Oracle. A paper published by the Classical Department of the Providence High School. 1862. 4to. \$1.00.

Lewis G. Jones was the President of the Delphic Society of the High School at that time. Henry V. A Joslin was the Vice President, and F. Wayland Douglas the Secretary. There are five numbers of the Oracle in this volume.

Sparks, Jared—Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and others, on the mode of editing the Writings of Washington. Svo. Boston. 50 cents.

Sparks, Jared—Letter to Lord Mahon, being an answer to his Letter, addressed to the editor of Washington's Writings. Svo. Boston, 1852. 50 cents.

Catalogus eorum qui in Harvardiana, Cantabrigiae in Republica Massachusetts, ab Anno, 1642, ad Annum, 1782. Bostonie. Typis T. & J. Fleet, 1782. Lacks last leaf, complete list of names from 1642 to 1776 with years included \$1.00.

Evidence, and Report of the Committee, of the General Assembly of R. I., on the Bounty Frauds perpetrated in the raising of troops for the War of the Rebellion. Svo. pp. 409. Providence, 1865. \$1.00.

Much the larger portion of the evidence relates to the plunder of the Fourteenth (colored) Regiment, both as to the method of the terrible swindle, and the names of the parties engaged in it. Nothing in the history of Rhode Island is so utterly wicked and scandalous as is the story herein detailed of these wrongs.

Benson, Egbert—Memoir on the names of Places in the vicinity of New York, embracing those portions formerly known as New Netherlands, also on the names of persons, &c. Svo. New York, 1848. \$1.00.

Squier E. G.—Observations on the Aboriginal Monuments of the Mississippi Valley. Svo. New York, 1847. \$1.00.

The Liberty of the Spirit and of the Flesh distinguished in an Address to those Captives in Spirit among the People called QUAKERS, who are commonly called LIBERTINES, by John Ratty. Philadelphia. B. FRANKLIN and D. Hall. \$3 50.

Backus, Isaac. A history of New England, with particular reference to the denomination of Christians called Baptists. Vol. 1. Svo. Boston, 1777. Vol. 2, Providence, 1784, 2v. \$30.00.

This set is full of manuscript notes by Samuel Winsor, the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence, at the time of the schism, 1771, and by his son, Olney Winsor, who has also written on a fly leaf, a minute account of the Dark Day (19 May, 1780,) a Providence.

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more heterodox than heterodoxy, it is yet full of large and tender reverence for that supreme religion that brightens all time as it transcends all creeds.—*York Commercial Advertiser*.

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books have been, and should be read by all who wrestle with the arguments or are provoked by the censure of Renan. They will find themselves in a more Christian frame of mind after reading the story of the so-called heathen woman."—*Springfield Republican*.

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HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL

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JOHN CLARKE'S CONCORDANCE DISCOVERED.

Prominent among the founders of the colony of Rhode Island appears the name of Dr. John Clarke. Concerning him Mr. Arnold says: (Hist. R. I., i, 412.) "To him Rhode Island was chiefly indebted for the extension of her territory on each side of the bay, as well as for the Royal Charter. He was a ripe scholar, learned in the practices of two professions, besides having had large experience in diplomatic and political life. He was always in public life under the old patent, as commissioner and as general treasurer, from the first election of commissioners held under it, until sent to England, where he was employed as agent of the colony for twelve years (1651-1663). On his return he served as a deputy in the Assembly from the first election under the Charter till he was made Deputy Governor, to which position he was three times elected and twice served, closing his public life with that office five years before his death—(April, 1676). With all these public pursuits he continued the practice of his original profession as a physician, and also retained the pastoral charge of his church (at Newport) as its records show. His life was devoted to the good of others. He was a patriot, a scholar, and a Christian." There are certain errors here which may now be corrected. Mr. Clarke was not elected a deputy at the *first* election, which was in March, 1663-4, but at the *third* election, which was in October, 1664. And this so appears in another chapter in the same volume (Arnold's Hist. R. I., v. I, p. 310.) Mr. Arnold says Clarke returned home from

England in June, 1664, and became a deputy in the following October. He was Deputy Governor in 1669-70 and again in 1671-2. Such was the character of one of the foremost men among the notable company which planted the little colony. No extended biography of Mr. Clarke has ever been written, notwithstanding repeated suggestions by eminent scholars concerning its necessity. The most extended notice of him that has appeared, was that written by the Rev. C. E. Barrows, and published in the *Baptist Quarterly* (Oct. 1872). The object of Mr. Barrows was to make Clarke out a Baptist clergyman, and to secure this end he fails to fairly set forth the really good political work which Mr. Clarke accomplished. Moreover, Mr. Barrows mars his article by conjectural or suppositious statements, such as "he was probably the author of the form of government adopted, and of the code of laws by which it was administered," for the sustaining of which there is not a particle of evidence, but Mr. Barrows quotes the Rev. Henry Jackson, another Baptist clergyman of Newport. (1848) as his authority. This is not the way in which history should be written. In all the biographical notices of Clarke, he is credited with the authorship of a single book, to wit: "*All News from New England, London, 1652*," as the title reads, by John Clarke, Physician, of Rhode Island in America. Concerning this there can of course be no question, but it is singular that no reference has been made or inquiry instituted concerning the identification of a book, of which Clarke declares in his will that he was himself the author. This fact was first mentioned by Backus (*Hist. Baptists*, v. I, p. 459; *For-*

ton, 1777). The item there quoted is, "into my loving friend, Richard Bailey, I give and bequeath my *Concordance*, and Lexicon to it belonging, *written by myself*, being the fruit of several years' study." This item has been mentioned by Mr. Barrows, and also appears in Austin's *Genealogical Dictionary*. The Book Notes believes that it has discovered the book to which Mr. Clarke refers, and that this is its title: "Holy Oyle for the Lampes of the Sanctuarie; or, Scripture-Phrases Alphabetically Disposed for the Use and Benefit of such as desire to speake the Language of CANAAN, more especially the sonnes of the prophets who would attain elegancie and sublimity of expressions, by JOHN CLARKE, Master of Arts. Then follows a quotation from 2 Corinth. - 2. 13, and then the imprint "London Printed by Aug. Mathews for Rob. Milbourn, and are to be sold at his shop at the Greyhound in Paul's Churchyard, 1630." The book is a small quarto, 5½x7½, and may be described thus: It has 14 unpag'd preliminary leaves, including the dedication in Latin to the Bishop of Lincoln, which dedication is dated from Lincoln, England, November 12, 1629. Then follows 535 numbered pages, and then the Table of Subjects, not pag'd. At page 465 there is this sub-title: "Oratoriae Sacrae *ΕΚΛΙΠΨΙΑ* sive Ecclesasticæ Succincta Methodo delineator,"—then a text from 1 Cor. I, 21, and a sentence from Seneca, Epist. 76, London, MCLDCXXX (1630) and at page this sub-title, "A Method of Prayer, together with some brief FORMS, according to the heads of the prepared method in selected sentences of Holy Scripture." Then follows an extract in Greek from Chrysostom, and one from Seneca, Epist. 8, London, MCLDCXXX (1630). The book is a subject index to the Bible, or, as such works are sometimes called, an Analytical Concordance. An extract from the preface further discloses the purpose and character of the work of the author. "The press is, I confess, overpressed with some worthless books, should I call them, raw eruditions of each petty pamphletour, and readers are cloyed. Amongst that world of bookes which are in the world, I never hitherto sawe or heard of any of this

nature in any language now extant * * * Come and see—a booke which may *first* serve instead of a Concordance for the finding out of many places in the bible, especially of homogeneal sense, though not words, all the wayes. *Second*, supply the want of commentary upon divers passages of Holy Scripture. * * * *Thirdly*, by the various expressions of the same things not onely furnish a Preacher with heavenly and sweet elegancies (copia verborum sanorum, sacrorum) but also very much enrich his invention * * * Being indeede a Logical Concordance in the very phrase thereof * * * The booke is not, I confess, so exactly done as I could wish; yet done it is as I have been able in my successive houres and time borrowed sometimes from sleepe (being first compared and since written out in the night) as thou mayest easily perceive me to have beene needing nowe and then * * Now for thy better direction herein be pleased to take notice that I follow the *New Translation* (*The King James Version*). * * * As for the curious carper and tickle stomach will be rising at every escape either of author or printer, I stop his mouth with that old sop—let him do as much himselfe as I have done out of time stolne from his pillow, and it may be Hee will now and then be taken napping as well as another."

It will be observed that the author declares in his preface that his book is a *Concordance*, and in another place a *Logicall Concordance*, and he also declares that there then existed no word like it in England. By this he means an Analytical Concordance, because both Marbecke and Cotton's Concordance existed previously, or partially existed, but they were both verbal concordances.

John Clarke of Rhode Island, in his will (1676) declares that he was the author of a *Concordance*. Here is a John Clarke making a book (1630) which he declares in his preface is a *Concordance* but which word does not appear in the title of his book. There do not exist, as far as I can discover, two different works of this character. The inference then is that *Holy Oyle* is by the Rhode Island founder.

The book is in Harvard University library.

in which library there is a duplicate copy, which is however, imperfect. Neither of these copies is the one given by Mr. Clarke to Richard Bailey. If the inference is correct that our John Clarke was the author of this concordance, it proves that he was a college bred man, having the degree of Master of Arts, and it also shows him to have been a fine classical scholar.

The celebrated lines of Bishop Berkely, " 'Tis Westward the Star of Empire wends its way," cannot be better illustrated than by a consideration of meaning of the *Northwest*, as applied at sundry times to that portion of the United States, as it existed in times gone by, and to-day exists. Prof. Hinsdale of Michigan University, has written a book, in which he considers the political history of a part of this territory, to wit: that part discovered by the explorer La Salle. This portion forms the states as now existing of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The name of this book is the *Old Northwest*. Besides giving a history of the acquisition, and the constitutional construction of this territory, the authors give a view of the constitution of the Eastern or thirteen original colonies under Royal Charters. It is a reliable guide to the historical facts of State, Federal and Inter-State Legislation in connection with the formation, development and admission into the Union of these States.

It contains precedents constantly referred to in Territorial Matters and the admission of new States; Questions of the Interior Department; our English Treaties; National Powers vs. States Rights, &c., These matters give this book peculiar value in a legal point of view. And to legislators it is positively invaluable. The ground covered by it has not been covered by any other author. There have been many attempts to set forth the derivation of the titles held by the United States. The scope of this book is much broader. It tells you the former owners, and it tells you how the present owner has politically managed them, and the general result thereof. In consideration of the large part taken by the New England States, and by

New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia in the opening up and settlement of this territory, this book must find many readers in these States. Rhode Island, though small, sent many men and women there, and Massachusetts gave the great central idea which made the country great, *that* incorporated into the Ordinance of 1787, under which black men breathe there the air of freedom. Prof. Hinsdale exhibits an industry in the gathering of his materials, which is in the highest degree commendable: but beyond that he shows the presence of a modern writer of history, in the dissection of his materials, and in forming them into a new narrative at once simple and scholarly. His book is enriched by the addition of about a dozen good maps, illustrating the "lay of the land" at sundry periods. An excellent index has also been added. This, however, I would not mention, were it not so frequently missing. Last week the Book Notes gave some account of the *Diaries of Manasseh Cutler*, and referred to the authorship of the clause for freedom in the Ordinance of 1787. The view therein taken is that maintained by Prof. Hinsdale. His book strikes us as among the most valuable recent addition to the books upon American History. It is published by Townsend MacCoun, of New York, who also published Labberton's *Historical Atlas*, a book which should be at the elbow of every scholar in America.

There is in the book market so little of a standard character relating to modern Mexico, that a well-written, well-digested work on that subject will meet with a hearty welcome. The people of the United States, as a whole, are none too well informed as to the history, government, and present social and political condition of the Mexican republic; nor have they any adequate idea of the country itself, of its picturesque scenery, its architectural peculiarities, its climate, its methods of travel, and its thousand and one characteristics which make it so thoroughly foreign to dwellers on this side the border. The publishing house of Lee and Shepard has now in press and ready for issue, a new volume of travels through

our sister republic, entitled "*Mexico, Picturesque, Political, Progressive*," the joint work of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Bake, of this city, and Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan, of Chicago. Both ladies have attained a high position in American literature, and each has a distinct individuality of her own. Their observations during their journey were confined to no one thing, but were close, thoughtful and universal. Mexico, we are told, is "a country picturesque beyond description, and beautiful beyond belief, with traditions of the past to interest the antiquarian, and problems of the future to occupy the professionalist, with the fascinations of a strange tongue and a strange people, and with that indefinable charm which those indolent totem-eating lands exercise over the sterner and colder nature of the Northman." The keen analysis of the habits and characteristics of the people, the story of how they live, the description of their houses and how they conduct their domestic affairs, are exceedingly interesting. The authors also treat of the manner and dress and personal appearance of the people, of the social condition of the women, of the industries of the country, methods of business, railroads, agriculture, form of government, courts of law, eminent men, literature; in fact, everything which goes to make up the history—domestic, governmental, literary, political and economic—of a people who have more than once shaken off the yoke of their oppressors, and taken new departures on the highway of progress and civilization. Our interest in Mexico increases every year. Our acquaintance and friendship as a people are growing daily. Our facilities for inter-communication are becoming better and better. The extraordinary attractions of Mexican landscape are perpetual charms to travellers, and the richness of the country offers magnificent inducements to our enterprise and capital. To paint, as it were, a true picture of Mexico—take it for all in all—is to spread out an entrancing landscape upon which the eye may dwell with delight, inhabited by an interesting and unique people. With a past clouded by misfortune, Mexico now finds herself in the sweep of modern civilization. How she is progressing under the impetus she has received from the in-

fluence of our country may be inferred from this volume.

"*Methods and aids in teaching Geography*" is the title of a new educational work by Charles F. King, A. M., Head-master of the Dearborn School in Boston, to be published by Messrs. Lee and Shepard. This book is designed to help teachers and normal pupils in presenting this study interestingly and profitably. To give teachers needed information, or to indicate where it may be gained, and also to illustrate the teachings of an experienced tutor in the practical work of the school-room. The work embraces suggestions of map language, and the making and use of maps; a chapter on pictures, and the best way to use them; methods of conducting recitations are illustrated clearly; a course of study in geography is arranged carefully for six years' work, and teachers are given ample directions as to the books, apparatus, and illustrations, which are needed as auxiliaries in imparting geographical knowledge.

An important feature of Prof. King's work is the part devoted to Commercial Geography. This valuable branch of study has been neglected by many teachers, because of the insufficient material with which to make proper illustrations. The statistics which Prof. King uses, bearing upon this subject, have been recently collated by the government, and hence are reliable. Mathematical Geography is arranged under "Observations," "Study," "Talking and Reading," leaving all abstruse parts for advanced pupils. Prof. King has, besides, given a "List of a Thousand Books," chosen and classified with due reference to the teacher's wants and convenience.

"*Methods and aids in teaching Geography*," is a book independent of any geography, and may, therefore, be used by teachers equally well with any text book. The numerous illustrations in this volume are of a practical nature, being generally diagrams, and simple devices, such as a teacher may draw easily upon a blackboard to illustrate the teaching of geography. It is believed that Prof. King's book will contribute towards revolutionizing the study of geography, and that it will be received as an excellent addition to the aids which modern instructors desire in their educational work.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JULY 7, 1888.



These two cuts are *fac similes* of two wood blocks, of the same sizes, as are here reproduced.

The blocks are about a quarter of an inch in thickness.

The smaller of the two bears a similar impression upon each face, but upon the reverse of the larger there is no impression.



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Among the remnants of Mr. Rider's late book stock are a lot of *Bibles*, *Books of Common Prayer*, *New Testaments* and the *Revised Version of the same*. The Prayer Books were sold formerly for 25 cents, they will now be sold for 15 cents. The New Testament (large type) for 25 cents, now for 12. The Revised Version New Testament, 30 cents, now for 10, (bound in cloth.) The Bibles (many with clasps) for 30 cents, the prices formerly was from 65 to 80 cents. Those who wish such books for the use of children in the Sunday schools, will do well to avail themselves of this chance. Mr Rider will not deal in such things hereafter.

Letter of the Secretary of War in Relation to the *Traffic with Rebels* during the war, alleged to have been entered into on the part of *Hoyt*, *Sprague*, and others. Svo. pp. 95. Washington, 1871.

With this, is a quarto volume of *fac simile* LETTERS from the files of the War Department relating to the transaction. There are among them, letters from John Hay, Harris Hoyt, William Sprague, H. B. Brastow, and other Providence Firms. The Seizure of their Offices and Books; The Cargoes of the *Ella Warley*, the *Snow Drift*, and other vessels, are minutely set forth. Price for the two books, \$5.00.

The Delphic Oracle. A paper published by the Classical Department of the Providence High School. 1862. 4to. \$1.00.

Lewis G. Jones was the President of the Delphic Society of the High School at that time. Henry V. A. Joslin was the Vice President, and F. Wayland Douglas the Secretary. There are five numbers of the Oracle in this volume.

Sparks, Jared—Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and others, on the mode of editing the Writings of Washington. Svo. Boston. 50 cents.

Sparks, Jared—Letter to Lord Mahon, being an answer to his Letter, addressed to the editor of Washington's Writings. Svo. Boston, 1852. 50 cents.

Catalogus eorum qui in Harvariana Cantabrigiae in Republica Massachusetts, ab Anno, 1642, ad Annum, 1782. Bostonie. Typis T. & J. Fleet, 1782. Lacks last leaf, complete list of names from 1642 to 1776 with years included \$1.00.

Evidence, and Report of the Committee, of the General Assembly of R. I., on the Bounty Frauds perpetrated in the raising of troops for the War of the Rebellion. Svo. pp. 469. Providence, 1865. \$1.00.

Much the larger portion of the evidence relates to the plunder of the Fourteenth (colored) Regiment, both as to the method of the terrible swindle, and the names of the parties engaged in it. Nothing in the history of Rhode Island is so utterly wicked and scandalous as is the story herein detailed of these wrongs.

Benson, Egbert—Memoir on the names of Places in the vicinity of New York, embracing those portions formerly known as New Netherlands, also on the names of persons, &c. Svo. New York, 1848. \$1.00.

Squier E. G.—Observations on the Aboriginal Monuments of the Mississippi Valley. Svo. New York, 1847. \$1.00.

The Liberty of the Spirit and of the Flesh distinguished in an Address to those Captives in Spirit among the People called QUAKERS, who are commonly called LIBERTINES, by John Rutty. Philadelphia. B. FRANKLIN and D. Hall. \$3 50.

Backus, Isaac. A history of New England, with particular reference to the denomination of Christians called Baptists. Vol. 1. Svo. Boston, 1777. Vol. 2, Providence, 1784. 2v. \$30.00.

This set is full of manuscript notes by Samuel Winsor, the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence, at the time of the schism, 1771, and by his son, Olney Winsor, who has also written on a fly leaf, a minute account of the Dark Day (19 May, 1780,) at Providence.

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books have been, and should be read by all who wrestle with the arguments or are provoked by the censure of Renan. They will find themselves in a more Christian frame of mind after reading the story of the so-called heathen woman."—*Springfield Republican.*

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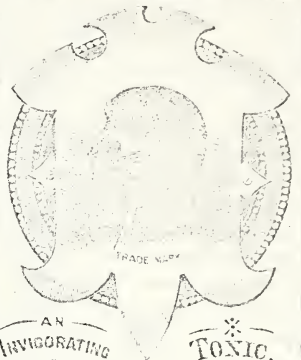
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No. 15.

THE PETITION OF WILLIAM DYER FOR THE LIFE OF MARY DYER.

"A comely, grave woman, and of goodly personage, and one of a good report, having an husband of an estate, fearing the Lord, and the mother of children." Such were the words with which the ancient chronicler described the wife of William Dyer, the first secretary of Aquedneck, and in fact the first secretary of the Colony of Rhode Island. This lady was a Quaker. While in England she adopted that faith, and in returning to her home in Rhode Island came by ship necessarily to the Massachusetts Colony, where she was arrested and thrown into prison, the colony in her absence having enacted a law prohibiting Quakers from entering the colony. This fact was unknown to Mrs. Dyer until she reached Boston. Her husband, hearing of her arrival and arrest, went to Boston to obtain her release. This was granted, he first giving bonds "not to lodge her in any town in the colony, nor to permit any one to have speech with her in her journey." Subsequently Mary Dyer went to Boston for the purpose of visiting some Quaker friends of hers, there lying in prison. For this she was condemned to be hanged. But upon the petition of her son and the "mercy and clemency of this Court," she was not hanged; she was taken to the tree on Boston Common, placed on the scaffold, her face covered, after she had seen her two friends hanged, the halter placed about her neck, and given up to die, then reprieved as herein stated, upon her son's petition; taken back to jail, and within forty-eight hours out of the Colony of Massachusetts. This, how-

ever, did not deter her from coming again within the power of "the priesthood that ruled the Commonwealth of Massachusetts" her avowed object being to obtain the "repeal of your unrighteous laws of banishment on pain of death." She was immediately seized, and a second time condemned, and then hanged. Her whole conduct in these most trying scenes was simply heroic; she exhibits no angry passion, nor any impetuous nature; she is always calm and self-possessed; no sign of weakness was ever shown by her; she was an early martyr in the cause of human rights in this free land. She saw clearly her purpose, and in the end accomplished it, for the infamous laws which she antagonized were soon repealed, and a Quaker could walk and talk upon the soil of Massachusetts. She came to her end with as much philosophical serenity as did Socrates, and her name will pass along down the ages as that of one of the noblest women of this free land. In order to exhibit more clearly the heroic mould in which this woman was cast, I have given here following some of her answers to her oppressors, and followed them with the petition which her husband sent to the General Court for her life. When Gov. Endicott passed sentence upon her she said, "The will of the Lord be done." When the Governor ordered her removal, she said: "Yes, and joyfully shall I go." Upon her being reprieved she refused to descend from the scaffold, but was taken down by force and carried back to prison. As soon as she had read the order of Court granting her reprieve, she wrote to them declaring that it gave her much disturbance, denying the ground upon which it was granted, and refused utterly to accept it, and the

next morning tendered to the General Court her life, for having abrogated their law, but was taken by force out of the colony. Upon her second condemnation, Gov. Endicott asked her, "Are you the same Mary Dyer that was here before?" at which she said, "I am the same Mary Dyer that was here at the last General Court." Then Gov. Endicott said to her, "You will own yourself a Quaker, will you not?" at which she said, "I own myself to be reproachfully so-called." Then Gov. Endicott passed sentence, ordering her to be hanged at nine o'clock on the following morning, at which she said, "This is no more than what thou saidst before." Whereat Gov. Endicott said, "But now it is to be executed." Thus then she spoke: "I came in obedience to the will of God to the last General Court desiring you to repeal your unrighteous law of banishment on pain of death, and that same is my work now, and earnest request; although I told you that if you refused to repeal them, the Lord would send others of his servants to witness against them." Thereupon, with a sneer, Gov. Endicott asked her if she was a prophetess. Events which followed answered the question better than Mary Dyer could have done. On the way to her execution some one said to her: "If you would return, you might come down and save her life." She answered, "Nay, I cannot; for in obedience to the will of the Lord God I came, and in His will I abide faithful to the death." The answers of Socrates to Crito were not more noble. Then Capt. Webb said to her, "She had been here before, and had the sentence of banishment on pain of death and had broken the law in coming again now, as well as formerly, and therefore she was guilty of her own blood." To which she replied, "Nay, I came to keep blood-guiltiness from you, desiring you to repeal the unrighteous and unjust laws." Then the clergyman, Wilson, bade her repent, at which she said: "Nay, man, I am not now to repent," and then she died. Now then read the petition sent by the husband of this woman praying for her life, and observe where true greatness of soul resides. This petition was printed in Chalmers' *Criminal Trials*. The original paper is in the Massachusetts Colonial Records.

PETITION.

Honored Sir,—It is no little grief and sadness of heart, that I am necessitated to be so bold as to supplicate your honorable self with the honorable assembly of your general court to extend your mercy and favor once again to me and my children. Little did I dream that ever I should have had occasion to petition you in a matter of this nature; but so it is, that through the divine providence and your benignity, my son obtained so much pity and mercy at your hands as to enjoy the life of his mother. Now my supplication to your honors is, to beg affectionately the life of my wife. 'Tis true I have not seen her this half year, and therefore cannot tell how in the frame of her spirit she was moved thus again to run so great a hazard to herself and perplexity to me and mine, and all her friends and neighbors. So it is from Shell Island about by Pequid Naragansett and to the town of Providence she secretly and speedily journeyed, and as secretly from thence came to your jurisdiction. Unhappy journey may I say, and woe to that generation say I that gives occasion thus of grief and trouble to those who desire to be quiet, by helping one another (as I may say) to hazard their lives for I know not what end or to what purpose. If her zeal be so great as thus to adventure, oh let your favor and pity surmount it and save her life. Let not your fore-wonted compassion be conquered by her inconsiderate madness, and how greatly will your renown be spread if by so conquering you become victorious. What shall I say more? I know you are all sensible of my condition, and let the reflect be, and you will see what my petition is and what will give me and mine peace. Oh let mercy's wings once more soar above justice balance and then whilst I live shall I exalt your goodness. But otherwise, 'twill be a languishing sorrow, yea, so great that I should rather suffer the blow at once, much rather. I shall forbear to trouble your honor with words. Neither am I in a capacity to expatiate myself at present. I only say that yourselves have been, and are, or may be, husbands to wife or wives. Seam I. Yea, to one most dearly beloved. Oh do not you deprive me of her, but I pray give her me once again, and I shall be so much obliged forever,

that I shall endeavor constantly to offer my thanks, and render your love and honor most renowned. Pity me : I beg it with tears, and res. your most humble supplicant. Most honorable sir, let these lines by your favor be my petition to your honorable general court at present sitting.

W. DYER.

How pitiful all that seems in comparison with the utterances of Mary Dyer. Naturally we look to men for strength, and nerve, and vigor; but in William Dyer all these characteristics are lacking while in his wife they shine forth with peculiar brilliancy. How he could have strengthened and sustained this brave woman, whom he had sworn to cherish and defend, as she stood alone in those terrible days. But he did not, and we can only look back upon him with contempt, and with sorrow that a member of my own sex could be so pusillanimous. It proves another instance, showing that heroism, like genius, is not confined to men alone. Happy, then, is the woman who can live such a life as Mary Dyer lived, and who by her death can confer such benefits upon succeeding generations as Mary Dyer conferred.

In an old number of the *Providence Journal* (that for April 24, 1799, appears a notice of the death of Capt. Amasa Sessions. It is therein related that Capt. Sessions belonged in Connecticut, and that in 1775 he raised a company of soldiers to serve under pay for Rhode Island as a part of her contingent for service at Crown Point. Of this company Israel Putnam was First Lieutenant. Arnold makes no mention of these facts, if they are facts, in his *History of Rhode Island*, nor can I find elsewhere mention of them. That the Colony found it difficult to supply her contingent there is no question. A law was enacted in March for raising 400 men "To be employed on a secret expedition." The preamble to this relates that "There is a scheme proposed for the Governments of New England to attempt in conjunction with other neighboring Governments to remove the encroachments which the French have made upon the land and country of our Sovereign at or near Crown Point, and this it is supposed may be effected by building immediately a strong Fort upon the rocky em-

inence near the said Crown Point." This was at once printed in order doubtless to keep it profoundly secret, and circulated all over the Colony. In May following about two months after the passage of the law, finding the men had not been enlisted the Assembly enacted another law, increasing enormously the pay of the officers. A Captain was raised from £50 in March to £100 in May. A Lieutenant was raised from £36 in March to £60 in May. An Ensign from £28 in March to £50 in May. These large sums no doubt induced men from other Colonies to serve in Rhode Island, and they were authorized to obtain men from the other Colonies and even "as many Indians of the six Nations as shall be found necessary.

Esther Gracie Wheeler is the daughter of the late William Beach Lawrence. She dwelt and many of her happiest years were spent, in Newport, but she was in a certain sense cosmopolitan for she dwelt in New York, in London, in Paris, at the Hague and many other places. In all this life in many lands she was brought into social relations with the best society and hence Mrs. Wheeler became a most accomplished woman. She wrote gracefully, and well, and essays and poems of hers, have often found their way into the magazines. There has recently been published by Cupples and Hurd of Boston a volume entitled *Stray Leaves from Newport*. It consists of poems and sketches by Mrs. Wheeler, and illustrates in a charming way the highest social life there lived, and the beautiful natural there seen. It is infinitely superior in every way to a large part of the similar literature of former years. Mrs. Wheeler says many bright things, or makes her characters say them, and the reader is kept alert, by their continually springing up as he lazily wanders here and there among the stories.

M. Alphonse Daudet's *Thirty Years of Paris*, translated into English, has been recently published by George Routledge & Sons of London, and New York. It is illustrated in the modern French style by Beiler and others of his school. This book is to a certain degree autobiographical, in fact largely so, so far as it relates to Daudet's literary life. It is the

old story of slow, and short steps in the beginning, as in our human life, but unlike human life the higher a literary fellow climbs, the easier becomes the climbing. Daudet forms no exception to this rule. His attempts to interview M. Levy or M. Hachette, in the matter of a manuscript are almost pathetic, but throughout the whole narrative runs a spirit which is positively refreshing.

Take with you as you go a-sailing on the sea, the little book of tales and sketches by Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin entitled *Sea Spray*. Whenever Mr. Benjamin writes he has something to say, so in this little book he tells of the birth, growth, development of yacht building in America. It is a pleasant resume of all the famous races since the *America* sailed everything else hull down at Cowes in 1851.

A capital summer book is Count Tolstoy's the *Cossacks*. It is a tale of the Caucasus in 1852. It is published by Mr. Gottsberger. It is Eugene Schuyler's translation and was first published by Scribner's in 1878. It has now been carefully revised and partly rewritten greatly improving it. Moreover Mr. Schuyler has written a preliminary chapter which is both clever and interesting in which is set forth the literary growth, and labors of Count Tolstoy. This will be new to most readers, but the dramatic power of the *Cossacks* will strongest seize, and longest hold the attention of the hammock swingers of the summer.

The fact that the good that men do lives after them is illustrated in the working of a Fund left by Dr. Cabel Fiske, a physician, who dwelt at Scituate, and then died in 1835, leaving this fund, the income from which was forever to be given under Trustees in Prizes for the best essays on subjects of interest to the medical profession. The Subjects having been previously announced. There has been 37 of these Fiske Fund Prize Essays, one of which has been recently published. The title of it is *Membranous Enteritis*, by James B. Field M. D. of Lowell, Mass. It cannot be expected from the BOOK NOTES, to get a critical analysis of this treatise. The merest outline must suffice. The disease itself is a

very uncommon one, but uncommon as it is, it has already received from the profession 36 different names. It is a Disease "of the intestines, characterized by irregularly recurring paroxysm of abdominal pain which is relieved by the discharge of membranous shreds or tubes." Dr. Field has traced the History of this disease for 300 years, and gather the facts as far as possible of each case. These are carefully tabulated on five large sheets at the end of the book and display great labor, care and method. There is a very singular account of a *Worm Bred in the Liver* which appears in the American Museum Vol. 2. Phil. 1787, pp. 570-574 to which, BOOK NOTES would like to call the attention of Dr. Field. Possibly it wasn't a worm after all, but one of these Membranous Enteritis, is which he has so carefully studied. Copies of this Treatise can be had of Dr. George L. Collins, Secretary of the Trustees, Providence, R. I.

Mr. George H. Pettis of Providence has published a *Register of the Grand Army of the Republic*, of the Department of Rhode Island. It contains the name, company, arm of the service, and present P. O. address of every member. A roster of Posts and the present and past Commanders. The Register contains the names of between 2,600 and 2,700 members. The book can be obtained of Mr. Pettis 62 Westminster St.

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BARTLETT'S, Biography of Rhode Island.

MAV'S (Thomas) Picture of Woonsocket.

BURKE'S REPORT, on the Political
Troubles (*Dorr War*) in R. I., 1842.

WHIPPLE FAMILY, Genealogy of the
Rhode Island Branch.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JULY 21, 1888.

Subscriptions are solicited for the *BOOK NOTES*, which will be sent regularly only to those who subscribe. Any book noticed in the *BOOK NOTES*, can be obtained at the office of publication of that periodical, No. 11 Westminster street.

The anonymous writer in the *Providence Journal* of July 13, concerning the John Clarke *Concordance*, who begins his communication by saying that he will not dissent from my Creator, need after that offer no apology for "venturing to doubt" the correctness of the *BOOK NOTES*. This communication, which, its writer says, "ends this *new* discovery," (just as if there could be an *old* discovery) has, I will not say *no* bearing upon the question, but I will say it has no *conclusive* bearing upon it. The essay of *BOOK NOTES* was tentative throughout; it may be right or it may be wrong: but whatever the event it will possess sufficient manliness to accept it. *BOOK NOTES* is not that kind of chaff to be blown to smithereens by a zephyr.

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more heterodox than heterodoxy, it is yet full of large and tender reverence for that supreme religion that brightens all time as it transcends all creeds.—*York Commercial Advertiser.*

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books have been, and should be read by all who wrestle with the arguments or are provoked by the censure of Renan. They will find themselves in a more Christian frame of mind after reading the story of the so-called heathen woman."—*Springfield Republican.*

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, Aug. 4, 1888.

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No. 10.

RICHARD BROWN'S ACCOUNT BOOK, PROVIDENCE, 1724-1742.

The records of the First Baptist Church state that the first house of worship was built "by Pardon Tillinghast at his private expense about the year 1700." In a matter of *Record*, is the use of the term "*about*" admissible; If this church was built in 1700 why not then, so record it. In the same church record it is stated that "A larger house was erected in its place in 1718." This record has been shown by Staples (*Annals of Providence* p. 415) to be incorrect. This is shown by an application made in 1726 by the society, to the town, to occupy the lot south of that on which this first house of worship stood, with their *new house* then being built. It is further shown by an item in an *account book* kept by Richard Brown, which is also cited by Judge Staples. The date of the item is May 30, 1726. The charge is for food furnished to the people at the raising, and it is there stated that the meeting house was raised on that day. The items are given by Judge Staples in the *Annals*. There is another item in Mr. Brown's account which was not mentioned by Judge Staples it is: "Here followeth ye account of what I have paid to ward the building of the Baptist Meeting House in Providence

March the 17th, 1725 6 For half a days work done by my son, Wm. a hewing of timber (in Wm. fields' land).....00 02.0
The 25th, for one day's work done by him a carting timber with two pair of oxen.....00 08.0

More relating to this matter on ye other side of this leaf." Then follows the items

given in the *Annals* by Judge Staples. These fundamental errors in the Records, so clearly demonstrated, in a matter of so much consequence as the building of two houses of worship, raise serious doubts as to their value for historical reference, in other matters, and lead to the inevitable conclusion that they are in no sense *Records* of things which transpired at the time the Records were made, but tales told subsequently to events. The old account book kept by Richard Brown, cited by Judge Staples, has been lost to sight for half a century. Its locality was not stated by him, and hence it has been unknown. It has recently fallen into possession of the writer, and he finds it filled with curious local items of much interest. Richard Brown was for years the clerk of the Proprietors. The Records which for many years he wrote, were destroyed this present year, in the Eddy street fire, an irreparable loss. Concerning Richard Brown, Mr. Dorr has made some mention in his *Planting and Growth of Providence*. He speaks of a brick house built by him "Far back in the last century" and he says "This is probably the oldest building in the city of this material, and it is but in part of brick." It stands on the Butler Asylum lands, on the road to the Swan Point Cemetery. From the old Account book it appears that the house was probably built in the year 1729 and occupied by Mr. Brown and his family at about that time. This may be conjectured from this entry "Jonathan Wade came to dwell in my old house in the Neck on the sixth day of June 1730 and he promised to give me three pounds of money a year for the rent thereof, and he and his family moved out of s'd home on ye 5th day of May 1731. Mr. Brown was a methodical man

in matters of business, he was a farmer "on the Neck" as the locality was called, and he sometimes served his neighbors in the capacity of a conveyancer. He also engaged in the manufacture of paper, and is claimed by Mr. Dorr to have been one of the earliest engaged in that business in the Colony. A paper mill at what is now Olneyville was built in 1768. This mill has been believed to have been the earliest in Providence. Mr. Brown died in Providence in 1812 at the ripe age of a hundred years. His death, is said to have resulted from over-exertion in playing the violin on the anniversary of his birth, for his visitors to dance. BOOK NOTES will cull a few items from Mr. Brown's accounts which from their quaintness will be read with interest.

May the 31st, 1735. Colonel Joseph Whipple debtor for seven large fat sheep..... 08 15 0

May ye 18th, 1737. More due from him for one snag wood logg..... Since for giving evidence in his favor twice, once at ye County house, and another time at James Olney's house (in Hearndon's case against s'd Whipple..... 00 08 0

August ye 14th, 1741. More due from s'd Whipple for one fat sheep.....

Mr. Brown kept many sheep and sold much wool. For "Fine white wooll pickt," he received 18 pence per pound; for black wool 16 pence per pound.

In the latter part of August, 1733, William Colswell, debtor for 7 shillings of money paid for him at Newport, by my son Richard towards part of a pair of silver buckles. Also on ye 17th of July last past for money to by Osambrigs to make him a pair of breeches..... 00 08 04

The printer writes here on his proof:—"What is this?" A printer is supposed to know everything. Where he is ignorant, who can be expected to be wise? Hence this note. *Osambrigs* is a corrupt spelling for *Osnaburg*, and *by* should be *buy*. The meaning "as to *"buy Osnaburg"* which is a sort of coarse

linen cloth. The name came from the town in Hanover, Prussia, where the cloth was first manufactured.

On the 4th and 5th day of March 1733-4 then I paid to Mr. Humphrey Maclelan the sum of three pounds, thirteen shillings and three pence, in full for making a coat and jacket for myself, a great coat, jacket, and pair of leather breeches for Malachy, and a coat and a jacket for William. All these the said Maclelan made for us since the 10th day of February last past. Note, that ye coats and jackets for's'd wch he made for me and William was of homepun broadcloth, but Malachy's was bought in Boston.

Tobacco was grown by Mr. Brown in considerable quantities. There are many instances of sales made by him; February the 17th 1734-5 Mr. Nixon, the Taylor, debtor for 698 pounds of tobacco at 5 pence a pound (this tobacco is all paid for by said Nixon, on ye 31st of March, being ye last payment.) Note, yt 71 pounds of ye tobacco belonged to our Stephen, but all ye rest of it belonged to my son Malachy.

Reckoned with Mr. John Checkley on the 31st day of March 1740 and found due from him to me the sum of one pound, seventeen shillings and six pence, and thereupon he paid to me the said sum in money and so all accounts was clear between him and I from ye beginning of ye world to ye day of date hereof. Mr. Checkley was Rector of St. Johns Church from 1739 to 1753. An interesting note concerning Checkley written I think by the late Judge Potter, appears in *Updike's History of the Narragansett Church* p. p. 205-211.

Another curious article of which Mr. Brown sold considerable quantities was "*Piny water*." He sold it for one shilling and eight pence per quart. The virtues of this preparation are set forth by Dr. Culpepper in his *English Physician*, London 1741. "It is an herb of the sea, under the Lion physicians say male peony roots are best, but Dr. Reason told me male peony roots were best for men and female peony for women, and he desires to be judged by his brother, Dr. Experience." This draught was to be taken morning and evening, before

and after a full moon. It was an antidote for bad dreams.

In ye former part of March 1734-5 Mr. Arthur Browne, debtor. For one gallon of cider (by David Maccartee).....00.....The 13th for another gallon of cider (by Robert Pollock,)00.....Mr. Arthur Browne was then Rector of St. John's Church. The Church purchased a glebe in Providence Neck for him in this same year (1734). It was near by the Richard Brown house where this account was kept.

The name Maccartee (McCarty) suggests the query whether those people who well recollect the arrival of the first Irishman are correct in their recollection.

Reckoned with Mr. John Walton on ye 13th day of June 1737 (it being since he had ye 30 shillings of me) and found due from him as we adjusted our accounts if no mistake.....00.....06.....04. Note, yt ye butter he had of me last summer and ye meal trough yt I had of him is not reckoned as yet. This John Walton was a lawyer, and a man of education. He was made one of the Judges of the Supreme Court soon after its organization. He served the Colony in many important matters. A book formerly belonging to him and bearing his autograph recently came into the possession of the writer. It is Cowell's *Interpreter, or Booke Containing the Signification of Words*, London 1607. It is a Dictionary of Law terms. It was suppressed by a Proclamation of the King, James 1st and publicly burned in 1610. Mr. Walton's copy, above referred to, bears unmistakable evidence of having been scorched in these flames.

November the 15th 1733 Mr. James Michali, debtor. For twenty-four barrels cider carted to his house by my son,

William.....14 08 00
The 16th for six barrels of cider03 12 00
The 17th for six barrels of cider03 12 06
The 19th for about three barrels and a half in a great cask.....01 08 00

Mr. Brown must have had a large orchard for he sold a great many apples "called Dusons." On the 19th November 1735 he sent 88 bushels to Nantucket to be sold. Bar-

rels for Mr. Brown's cider were made by Samuel Winsor who was a cooper. Samuel Winsor was ordained Pastor of the First Baptist Church in 1733 and continued making barrels. Here is an entry on ye 22d day of September 1733: Then I received of Mr. Samuel Winsor ten new empty barrels. This was the year of Mr. Winsor's ordination as Pastor of the First Baptist Church. Another entry shows that Mr. Winsor made, or sold 71 barrels for cider, to Mr. Brown in one month.

BOOK NOTES might continue these items to much length. The entire book is well worth publication. It throws much light upon the social condition of the town of Providence in these old times. But aside from its merely curious interest, it is a most valuable, and authentic history of prices in this part of New England, and as such may be again referred to, in these little papers.

THE RISK OF FALLING IN LOVE WITH A MEXICAN GIRL.

Panchita was the name of the Mexican girl with whom Roslin fell in love, and Roslin was a young fellow, born in a New England village a trifle too late to fight the battles of the Revolution. This falling in love may be a misfortune, or possibly a crime, but if it is a crime, most of us are criminals sooner or later. Well Roslin came to be a teacher and in such capacity, became a private tutor in a Mexican town. Here one evening he caught a glimpse of Panchita, as she sang, on a neighboring cliff. A little later he caught another glimpse of her through a window, near by which he sat, he flew after her but she had vanished. Poor Roslin, it was all over with him; Panchita had conquered him merely on sight. It was a sort of will-o-the-wisp loving, always vanishing just as it came within reach, and always luring, always enchanting. It was the supreme art of woman that so captivated young Roslin and from which no man ever has been, or will ever be secure. The only thing for us, is to pray, not to be led into temptation. Well as I have related poor Roslin was helplessly in love with this beautiful Mexican girl,

but one night at a dance, a couple of pistol shots, from Ortega, followed with a thrust from a knife, brought Roslin his senses, as rapidly as they before left him. It is true no blood was shed, and Roslin by reason of his coolness and strength, had (unarmed as he was) disarmed the assassin. But this incident had betrayed Panchita into the exhibition of certain characteristics, not hitherto seen by Roslin, but which he now could not now fail to see, and his love was shattered, even as a Prince Ruperts drop, into a million fragments. All this comes from a clever novel in Ticknor's Paper Series entitled *A Mexican Girl*. The libraries all have it.

Lee & Shepard are publishing a series of popular classics, adapted either for home use, or as books of supplementary reading, for occasional use in schools. Their value, in this respect has before been mentioned in BOOK NOTES. The third in the series has just come to us. It is called "The Boston Tea Party and Other Stories of the American Revolution; Relating Many Daring Deeds of the Old Heroes," revised and adapted from Henry C. Watson. On a Fourth of July in Boston, when the city was celebrating the anniversary of the American Republic, the few surviving members of the "Lebanon (Maine) Liberty Club," which originally consisted of 17 men, mostly farmers, with others, the representatives of two generations, sat down to dinner within a short distance of the well-known "Griffin's Wharf," where these brave men long before had destroyed the tea that the famous East India Company had sent to Boston on board the *Dartmouth*, the *Eleanor* and the *Beaver*. Three of the old men were the remaining members of the well-known Lebanon Club, the first liberty club formed in the colonies, and the one which designed and executed the project of destroying the tea in Boston harbor. The party of old men had come from various parts of the country to meet once more in the house where the disguised members of the club had met on the evening of December 16, 1773. At this dinner were told in quaint but expressive language the stories of the deeds of heroism they had seen performed. Each of the vet-

erans sat in an armchair at the table, the young men being distributed among them. They had no band of well arranged and harmonized instruments, but old Jacob Brown and old Samuel Hanson, a fifer and a drummer of the Continental Army, occasionally stirred the hearts and fired the eyes of the veterans.

The Hon. William P. Sheffield of Newport has contributed a learned article on the *Canadian Fisheries* to the *New England Magazine* for August. It is both legal and historical in its character. Mr. Sheffield reaches the conclusion that, or at all events raises the question, whether the condition of the New England fishermen would not be more tolerable, were all treaty stipulations abrogated and the fishermen were remitted to the enjoyments of their rights under the law of nations. Unless the New England fishermen could outwit the Canadians by means of a treaty, and get the best of a trade, there would be no advantage to them (the N. E. fishermen) in a treaty. Under the Law of Nations the rights and privileges of both parties would be exactly equal and justice would prevail. But it isn't justice that most people are looking after just now. It is a "protective" tariff which will tax us for their benefit. Therein is the whole trouble with the Fisheries Treaty.

The *Journal* is advocating the passage of Mr. Cace's copyright Bill which is simply a "protective" tariff measure and at the same time advocating the Mills Bill for free wool. This apparently inconsistent course is easily explained. The Cace Bill will increase the price of reading matter,—the stockholders are publishers. Free wool will increase the profits of woolen mills, the stockholders are owners of woolen mills. The *Journal* is working for principle and interest too, and is true to its own traditions.

The second volume of Mrs. Richardson's *American Literature* will be issued by the Messrs. Putnam in the coming September. The book is a compact, or will be condensed history of American authors and their books, and is well adapted, either for the general reader, or the teacher.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4, 1888.

Subscriptions are solicited for the **BOOK NOTES**, which will be sent regularly only to those who subscribe. Any book noticed in the **BOOK NOTES**, can be obtained at the office of publication of that periodical, No. 11 Westminster street.

From a little book about Mexico, by Mary E. Blake and Margaret F. Sullivan, published by Lee and Shepard I take this little item. "The *Annuario Universal* for 1886 is a well printed duodecimo, two columns to a page, and a thousand pages solid nonpareil. The total of the statistics in it occupies less than four pages. The Custom House claims all the rest." Having digested this, you are prepared to see the people prosperous and happy under the beneficent operation of the tariff. Manufacturers under its protecting influence swelling to gigantic proportions. But instead you find squalor, misery, laziness and all their accompanying vices. The forces of manufacturing still repose in their original elements. Why is this thus? Does protection not protect?

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books have been, and should be read by all who wrestle with the arguments or are provoked by the censure of Renan. They will find themselves in a more Christian frame of mind after reading the story of the so-called heathen woman."—*Springfield Republican.*

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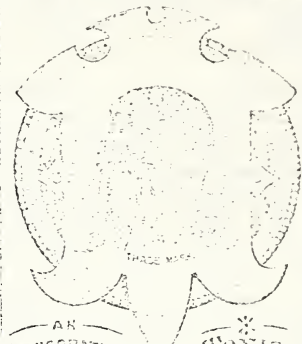
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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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SATURDAY, Aug. 18, 1888.

{ Vol. 5
No. 17

A VOYAGE FROM PROVIDENCE TO ALEXANDRIA, VA. IN 1788.

In August, 1786, Mr. Olney Winsor, son of Mr. Samuel Winsor, long Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence, made a voyage in the sloop Susan whereof Capt. Samuel Packard was master, from Providence to Alexandria, Virginia. He kept a journal of the voyage. After a six days sail the sloop entered the mouth of the Potomac, and for two more days sailed up the river until with the tide against her "and the wind dead ahead, the sloop came to an anchor on the Maryland side of the river just above Dumfries Inlet on the Virginia side of the river. Sent a boat ashore this afternoon and got some melons, eggs, milk, cucumbers, etc. The storm continuing lay at anchor all the afternoon and the wind continued in the east. At 1 o'clock p. m. the tide making against us, came to, after being aground on the flats, and were obliged to carry out our anchors to heave off. At 3 o'clock Mr. Jenckes, Capt. Packard and myself went ashore on Col. Mason's Neck, his mansion there being a great distance from the shore contented ourselves with visiting several of his quarters, as the houses in which the overseers and tenants live, are called, and negro houses where we had an opportunity of seeing how the poor negroes live in this country. A small hut without door, window, or chimney forms their habitations. Clothing to preserve decency is allowed to most, but many as bare as when born. Each negro is allowed one peck of corn a week, and very little else to subsist on, except a few vegetables that he raises on Sundays which is all the time he is out of

his master's business. They are kept under such strict government that tho' his master's abundance is continually before their eyes they dare not touch the most trifling article.

We here saw growing the Cotton Bush, the Sweet Potatoe, and very large fields of Tobacco in which horses, hogs, sheep and cattle ran at large. From the heights of this neck we had a prospect of the elegant seat of that greatest and best of men, His Excellency General Washington, situated on Mount Vernon distant 10 or 12 miles. Friday, Sept. 1st at 9 o'clock passed his Excellency's mansion, a stone colored house about 60 feet long and 50 feet wide, two chimneys, a large entry, through an elegant piazza in front, three large dormer windows in the front and rear, and one at east end, and a large cupola on the top; about 50 feet from each brick corner of the mansion is a large kitchen with two chimneys; to each there is a walk covered with a piazza, situated on the summit of the mount, on a point formed by a creek running in to the northward. The river forms a large bay and adds much to the beauty of the situation.

... "At 3 o'clock, September 18th, Mr. Jencks, Capt. Packard and myself went to the town (Alexandria) in a boat, and we were politely received by Messrs. Murray, Thompson and Ward and introduced to a number of gentlemen here. They conducted us to Mr. Short's boarding house, where they and a number of other gentlemen board. I lodged here this night and Mr. Jenckes lodged with Mr. Thompson in his store, and next morning took lodgings with Mr. Short. Alexandria is situated on the west side of the Potomac, about 260 or 270 miles from the capes, in latitude about 39°, distant only three de-

grees from Providence on a south line, but its great tendency west makes it about 450 miles by the roads. The town is built on the banks, which are very high, about three hundred feet from the water, where the streets run north and south with the river, fifty and sixty feet wide, intersected by other streets running east and west at right angles, of the same width, which lays the town into squares. The streets N. and S. streets back of each other, all intersected by E. and W. streets at small distances, to form convenient squares. Back of the town there is a very large common, well situated for building which never the town requires extending, which will doubtless become necessary in a few years, for I think there is nearly one hundred new buildings of different kinds now being erected. Most of the capital homes are of brick, with some very elegant wood buildings, most generally three stories high. I think it contains about two-fifths as many buildings as the town of Providence, but this town is incorporated and governed by a mayor, and twelve Common Councilmen and other officers, to make up a lot that cities in general have, but still it is styled town, the people even of fashion appear to be very little acquainted with the form of their government, and can give little or no account of it. There are in the town three houses for public worship, viz one Episcopal Church, one Presbyterian, and one Friends Meeting house, all good decent buildings, also an Academy, a Court House and a Market, all built of brick, excepting the Friends Meeting house, and all well situated." M. Winsor, he writes of these descriptions was I believe, the first cashier of the Providence Bank. Mr. Jenckes who accompanied him was one of the most prominent men of his line here in Rhode Island. This Diary is from the original manuscript now first printed.

The Midsummer issue of *The American Magazine* abounds with interesting and timely literature. Dr. W. F. Hutchinson presents the fourth of his finely illustrated articles in the series "Along the Carribean," in this instance dealing with Trinidad.

GOSSIP'S CHESS PLAYERS' MANUAL

This book was first published in London in 1874. Messrs George Routledge and Sons have now brought out a new edition, which they have had thoroughly revised by Mr. S. Lipschutz, the Champion of the Manhattan chess club of New York. As first published this book was the most thoroughly comprehensive book upon chess in the English language. It was not only the most comprehensive, but it was also the most analytical, for it contained exhaustive analyses of all the openings both regular and irregular, with the most important modern discoveries that have been made in late years, and also copious selections of illustrative games between the greatest masters. It was designed not only for beginners but as well also for those proficient in the game. It gave strength to the strongest player. Among those things to which Mr. Gossip called the special attention of his readers were his "analysis of the two Knights Defence" the "All-gaier" and "Evans's Gambit" with the new mode of strengthening the defence to the "Giuoco Piano" and the popular "Vienna Game." In the "Evans's Gambit" he illustrated with games, the three pawns defence so much favored in late years by Zukertort, Anderson and other players, and an analysis of the new defence of 2 to K. B 3 originated by Mr. E. Lewis and also an ingenious attack by Mr. P. Richardson which appears to give the first player a decided advantage. Among the great modern players whose games are here played out are Anderson, Zukertort, Steinitz, Morphy, Blackstone, Kolisch, Paulsen, Lowenthal, Bird and many others equally good. Great numbers of problems are given, with diagrams, specially adapted for study. To all this Mr. Lipschutz has now added an *appendix* into which he has introduced the great "changes that have been made in the theoretical and practical treatment of the game since 1874, and a large number of additional illustrations gathered from the different matches and tournaments that have taken place since that time, even down to 1888. Thus the book is the best now accessible, even if it is not the best ever published as a most competent critic

has pronounced it to be. It ought to be the instant companion of every lover of the game, and doubtless will be.

The very great popularity of Daudet among English readers has induced the publication by Messrs. George Routledge and Sons of an *edition de luxe* of one thousand copies of his *Robert Helmont*. The book is on fine large paper, beautifully illustrated, and octavo in form. The edition small as it is, is intended to supply England and America, and must of necessity soon become exhausted, hence those who desire it must give some sign early. The character of Daudet and his style are so well known as to need no description from BOOK NOTES. But it may be well to give a little sketch of the story. The Prussians were thundering at the gates of Paris. Robert Helmont, a Parisian artist, who had become disabled by the breaking of a leg, was reposing quietly in an old monastery of the "cordeliers," which had been burnt in '93. It lay in the forest of Senart, not far away from Paris, but yet unfrequented by Parisians. Here, the men having been called into service, and the women having fled, lay Robert alone, and yet not alone, for Colaquet, the donkey, was with him. At last, worn out with solitude, Robert resolved to try to enter Paris. With Colaquet he made his weary way, and reached at last the Seine. Here, after meeting many wonderful escapes, both from the Prussians and from being drowned, he fell at last into the hands of a worthy doctor who dwelt at Draveil, a village near Paris. Here Robert found the rest and refreshment which he so much needed, but at a great risk both to himself and his good friend the doctor. At last Paris capitulates. The peasants return to the abandoned fields, "forgetful of the lost harvest in preparing for that which is to come;" sad but not complaining. Robert returns to the hermitage, and to his beloved forest. Great changes have intervened. His good friend Guillard, the wood ranger, had been killed. The widow, poor woman, so changed that he scarcely knew her, bewailed her misfortune, her home a wreck. Charming, indeed, is his beautiful story, so full of the deepest feeling, and so close in its fine de-

scription of the woods and flowers which so fill its author with delight. Without tiring you with a refining process of narration, the analysis of human emotions proceeds, and all the causes which underlie the action of the story are exposed to view. Therein lies the real strength of M. Daudet.

There are certain phrases in which newspaper writers seem to delight and which seem to me to be entirely erroneous. One of them is "*Legislation should be for the greatest good of the greatest number*," a doctrine which is inequitable in the extreme, and utterly indefensible. It means the greatest good of the majority. In a body of a thousand men, five hundred and one is a majority. Have not the remaining four hundred and ninety-nine an equal right to be partakers in the "greatest good" in so far as the public laws are concerned? It would seem therefore that the *greatest good of the whole* should be the object, and end, of legislation. In this view I am sustained by no less a jurist than the late Judge Potter, who wrote "But while the good of the many ought not to be sacrificed to the good of the few, on the other hand, the welfare of a minority ought not to be sacrificed even to greatest good of the greatest number. This savors too much of submitting everything to the will of the majority. All laws, should be for the greatest good of the whole society." There can be no escape from that reasoning. Another phrase continuously going the rounds of the newspapers is something like this: "Neither a man nor a corporation must be deprived of the right to manage his, or its own business in his or its own way." The private businesses of men must succumb to the general welfare of the people. There can be no right to manage them in any other way. When by private management they become oppressive they must be interfered with. In the management of his private business would it be tolerated that a dealer in gunpowder should store a thousand Forcite cartridges on Westminster street? Certainly not. The public welfare would be jeopardized thereby, and his private business would be interfered with. What then becomes of *his right*. Were such reasoning tenable the party injured

would have no redress for the wrongs inflicted upon him. But the phrase is destructive of itself. The private business of the injured party is to protect his own interests and he only exercises his *right* by doing so, hence the phrase means nothing; he has the same right to resist wrongs that the first party has to inflict them.

Mr. Francis Harvey, a bookseller of London, advertises for sale a copy of the *Life of Bartolozzi*, which must be magnificent. It is *Tuer's Life* in two volumes, large paper, extended to five volumes by the addition of extra illustrations, and other things which are thus described by Mr. Harvey. It is illustrated with 397 portraits and plates, in addition to those published with the work, many of which are rare and in proof state, and many beautifully tinted. There are also 76 autograph letters and notes, etc., of contemporary engravers and artists, etc., also some original drawings. The whole bound in 5 vol. large 4to., and very handsomely bound in blue morocco super extra, full gilt backs, pan'led sides, and gilt edges, by Bedford, £250.

This calls to mind a collection of the engraved works of Bartolozzi, which I once bought and sold to the late Mr. Alexander Farnum. It contains 1,700 specimens, all the work of Bartolozzi. In some cases six proofs of a plate, exhibiting it in its various stages of progress, are presented. The whole were bound in 5 volumes, elephant quarto, in half Russia, and forms, beyond question, the most useful and valuable material for the study of this great artist which it will ever be possible to obtain. The work must be *unique*. It still remains in the possession of Mr. Farnum's family. It will be observed that the Farnum collection contains more than four times the number of plates, contained in Mr. Harvey's book, and that for the latter \$1,250 is demanded.

The cost of blank books in the olden time was something fabulous. In May 1755 the Supreme Court required a new Record Book. Colony clerk *John Grelea*, applied to *Nehemiah Marks* for six quires of paper, for which an account was presented to the General Assembly

amounting to £13 10s. Subsequently the paper was taken to *Francis Skinner* of Newport, book-binder, who for the "making up into a book the six quires of paper which Mr. Marks furnished, exhibited unto this Assembly an account charged against the Government" amounting to nine pounds. Thus making a total cost for the Record Book of £22 10s, in dollars to \$115 00 as we now reckon. But this sum was in *Old Tenor*, or paper bills, of which it took 56 shillings worth in 1752 to buy a Spanish milled dollar. The depreciation taken into account would reduce the cost of the blank book to a reasonable price.

The following paragraph is clipped from a report of an oration delivered at East Providence by Mr. George E. Webster, which appeared in the *Providence Journal* of August 11th inst. The occasion was the laying of the corner stone of the Town Hall:—

The founder and first pastor *Samuel Newman* (of Rehoboth) was as learned as devout and zealous. He compiled the first practical Biblical concordance, which was subsequently published in London, and was doubtless the foundation of Cruden's work which appeared eighty years later.

The Book Notes objects to this paragraph, 1st Because Newman did not compile "*the first* practical Biblical concordance";—2nd, Because the use of the terms "subsequently published in London," allows the inference that Newman's concordance (*so called*) might have *previously* been published elsewhere; and 3rd, Because Newman compiled *no* concordance whatever. Mr. Newman simply edited Cotton's concco dance which was first published complete in 1643--Cruden's Concordance was first published in 1737, not '80, but 94 years subsequently, and was in no sense founded upon any preceding work. It is unfortunate that Mr. Webster in a semi-official paper of this character had not made original investigations, instead of following the imperfect researches of preceding poor investigators.

It is more honorable to wear rags, than to wear the richest imitation of them. There is no pretence in a genuine rag.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18, 1888.

The whole object of an established government is to levy *just* taxes, and honestly apply them to the legitimate uses of the government. It is a singular reflection, in consideration of the relation which a member of Congress bears to the people of the State from which he *gets himself sent*, how many of these same people he honestly represents. The "Protective" tariff bears heavily upon every laboring man in Rhode Island. These members of Congress are sent from Rhode Island for the express purpose of levying taxes, by means of this tariff, upon laboring men. Is there any equity in this? Not a laboring man in Rhode Island has a friend in any of her congressmen. Is it right? The only men protected by a "Protective" tariff are manufacturers, who in turn *do not* protect their laborers. It is this class, and this alone, who are represented by the Rhode Island Congressmen. Were it not for laboring men, there would be no Congressmen, nor any Congress. The day is not distant when a reconstruction of government will take place, and men will be sent to Congress who really represent the people, and not Trusts, and Corporations, and Combines, and Rings.

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Letter of the Secretary of War in relation to the *Traffic with Rebels* during the war, alleged to have been entered into on the part of Hoyt, Sprague, and others. 8vo. pp. 95. Washington, 1871.

With this, is a quarto volume of *fac simile* LETTERS from the files of the War Department relating to the transaction. There are among them, letters from John Hay, Harris Hoyt, William Sprague, H. B. Brastow, and other Providence Firms. The Seizure of their Offices and Books; The Cargoes of the *Ella Warley*, the *Snow Drift*, and other vessels, are minutely set forth. Price for the two books, \$5.00.

The Delphic Oracle. A paper published by the Classical Department of the Providence High School. 1862. 4to. \$1.00.

Lewis G. Janes was the President of the Delphic Society of the High School at that time. Henry V. A. Joslin was the Vice President, and F. Ayland Douglas the Secretary. There are five numbers of the Oracle in this volume.

Sparks, Jared—Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and others, on the mode of editing the writings of Washington. 8vo. Boston. 50 cents.

parks, Jared—Letter to Lord Mahon, being an answer to his Letter, addressed to the editor of Washington's Writings. 8vo. Boston, 1852. 50 cents.

Catalogus eorum qui in Harvardiana, Cantabrigiae in Republica Massachusettsi, ab anno, 1642, ad Annum, 1782. Bostonie. Typis T. & J. Fleet, 1782. Lacks last leaf, complete list of names from 1642 to 1776 with years included \$1.00.

Evidence, and Report of the Committee, of the General Assembly of R. I., on the Bounty Frauds perpetrated in the raising of troops for the War of the Rebellion. 8vo. pp. 409. Providence, 1865. \$1.00.

Much the larger portion of the evidence relates to the plunder of the Fourteenth (colored) Regiment, both as to the method of the terrible swindle, and the names of the parties engaged in it. Nothing in the history of Rhode Island is so utterly wicked and scandalous as is the story herein detailed of these wrongs.

Benson, Egbert—Memoir on the names of Places in the vicinity of New York, embracing those portions formerly known as New Netherlands, also on the names of persons; &c. 8vo. New York, 1848. \$1.00.

Squier, E. G.—Observations on the borignal Monuments of the Mississippi Valley. 8vo. New York, 1847. \$1.00.

The Liberty of the Spirit and of the Flesh distinguished in an Address to those Captives in spirit among the People called QUAKES, who are commonly called LIBERTINES, by John Rutt. Philadelphia. B. FRANKLIN and D. Hall. \$3 50.

Backus, Isaac. A history of New England, with particular reference to the Denomination of Christians called Baptists. Vol. 1. 8vo. Boston, 1777. Vol. 2, Providence, 1784, 2v. \$30.00.

This set is full of manuscript notes by Samuel Winsor, the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence, at the time of the schism, 1771, and by his son, Olney Winsor, who has also written on a fly leaf, a minute account of the Dark Day (19 May, 1780,) at Providence.

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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

CONDUCTED BY

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1
SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1888.

Vol. 3,
No. 18.

PINE HILL SKETCHES.

NUMBER ONE.

It happened one Sunday morning during my summering at Mill Brook Farm, in Exeter, whereof William M. Bailey, Esq., is the owner. Breakfast had been disposed of, and I lay in the hammock beneath the great lindens, listening to the wild birds' song and to the ceaseless humming of the bees among the blossoms of the trees which were hanging over me, when a singular animal crossed the land beneath me. He was a stranger, and I took him in. He introduced himself as of the family *Chelonia*, and gave his particular name as *Cistuda Europaea*. This introduction left me quite as much in the dark as I was before it, as I dare say it would have left the larger portion of my readers. I may as well therefore enlighten them at once by informing them that my captive was a *box-turtle*. To everybody save the writer, the peculiar structure of this singular creature is doubtless well known. He can draw his head and feet within his shell just as his relatives can do, but he can close his trap-doors and shut out intruders just as his relatives cannot do. This arrangement it is which makes of him a *box turtle*. Whatever may be within the shell, the world is without, and must remain without. Let him who maintains that there can be no such thing as a *perfect secret* consult a *box-turtle* and he will see his error. Close communion people are positive liberals in comparison with him, yet he believes not in immersion, and hence cannot be a baptist. I doubt his religion any way,

for he travels on Sunday, and for no expressed and well defined reason. That he has a body is certain, and that he keeps it closely in his shell is equally certain. A body is a corporation, hence he must be a close corporation. At all events, he is the nearest approach to such a creation of which I have knowledge, unless the School Committee may be excepted. Hitherto in this paper I have used the masculine in speaking of this creature. In this I may have done violence to the sensitiveness of my captive. This, however, is neither the fault nor a blunder of mine, for so far as I can discover, science has provided no feminine names for *box-turtles*, notwithstanding it has in other ways recognized the sex. Him then hold I captive. But this holding captive has raised a curious legal question in my mind. Now-a-days, whenever two fellows get their minds in a muddle, or make a bet, or get into an argument, they refer the question to the Supreme Court for an opinion, and generally get one. Somewhere I have heard or seen it stated, that circumstances alter cases. This is quite evident, else there never could have been but one lawsuit: all other suits would have followed the precedents established in the first case. This being so, all a fellow has to do who desires a suit, is to get up a set of circumstances, find a lively defendant, and his desires can be gratified. But in my case there was only one of me. I have no lively defendant, and hence could not refer the case to the court, and so I must remain in ignorance or attempt at best a

personal solution of the question,—Who owns this creature? I was there a visitor upon the lands of another. There by the permission or consent of the lawful owner of the lands, and acting under his specific instructions to enjoy myself to the full extent of my capacity. This I was doing. Moreover, this creature was not upon the lands when the present owner purchased them. He is not specified in the deeds. Nor was he created or manufactured by the present owner. In truth, he came upon these lands of his own motion, and but for my action might have so departed. There was nothing to show that he came to remain. As a matter of fact, he manifested some impatience to resume his journey. The condition seemed to indicate that he was merely *in transitu*. Had he been built upon the land no question would have arisen. But he was not built upon the land. Doubtless he had been built (for the name *box* seems to point to things built) upon some other man's land, but if such was the case he had of his own free will departed from it. Not then being the property of my entertainer by right of creation, nor by right of manufacture, nor by right of purchase, nor by reclamation and possession, why was he not mine? In the case of a bee, the Supreme Court have decided (15 R. I. Rep. 35, *Rexroth v. Coon*.) that a bee was an animal *feræ naturæ*, and unreclaimed could only be owned *ratione soli*. How then does a box-turtle differ from a bee? Certainly, a turtle cannot fly, nor indeed can a bee swim, hence so far they are at quits. A turtle has four legs, and unless my count is lame, a bee has six, but in spite of this, are not the cases upon all fours. An unreclaimed turtle must be an animal *feræ naturæ*, and hence owned *ratione soli*, and since the evidence does not show that this particular turtle had been reclaimed, nor does it show that I had relinquished possession, hence, under the ruling of the court, the title must rest in me, and not in the owner of the lands. The complainant in the Bee case lost be-

cause he was a trespasser upon the lands of another, the court holding that, "in obtaining possession of an animal *feræ naturæ*, no title is gained by one who when so obtaining possession is a trespasser." But this does not affect my case. How was I a trespasser? I was there by permission and consent of the owner, and under specific instructions from the owner to enjoy myself to the full extent of my capacity. Have I not, also a second good defence in that, to carry out these instructions, it was necessary for me to capture the animal? And would it not be well, since I hold possession, and nobody has filed objections, to hold on?

THE QUESTION OF THE VISIT OF THE NORTHMEN TO RHODE ISLAND SETTLED AT LAST.

It becomes the delightful pleasure of the BOOK NOTES to chronicle at last the advent of a scholar. So many have recently departed, that when one comes who can more than fill their vacant places, it gives us, as I have written, delightful pleasure. Professor E. Fales hails from Bristol, R. I., and he signals his coming by the publication of a *History of the Northmen's Visits to Rhode Island and Massachusetts in the Tenth Century*. The unpretending appearance of the little monograph, it being a small pamphlet of a dozen pages, ill compares with the ponderous title which it bears, and still less by the astounding disclosures which it discloses. It has settled beyond the shadow of a doubt, so far as the author is concerned, the visits of the Northmen to Rhode Island, an occurrence which has hitherto rested on rather uncertain foundation. According to Professor Fales, they came, and left their marks. In proof, he gives a translation in English of the inscriptions on Dighton Rock, an operation which has heretofore defied all the Icelandic scholars in the world. These men could translate the Sagas, but Dighton Rock

proved to be too hard for them. Now comes the young scholar and reads it as he runs. It was so like the Admirable Crichton to be doing this sort of thing, and yet, who among us, can contradict him. If the learned pundits of the *Société des Antiquaires du Nord* are unable to inform us what it is not, how can they deny Professor Fales when he tells them what it is. Not satisfied with making Dighton Rock to speak, Prof. Fales next visits Bristol, and in a trice, translates the hidden meaning of the scratches on the Mount Hope rock. These, he informs us, are Norwegian hieroglyphics, and their meaning is "Rock of Safety, and all the power of man cannot take the rock from the place of its situation." Just why these singular fellows should select a rock for their message, which, twice in twenty-four hours was hidden by the tides from human ken, Professor Fales has not informed us. Still unsatisfied, Professor Fales passes along down the Bay to Newport, and in a sort of sans souci way, tells who built the old round tower, when they built it, what they built it for, and how many fellows it took to do the job.

This is his story: Thorwald came in a ship late in the year 1003. He came through the East Passage of Narragansett Bay into a lake, to wit Mount Hope Bay. Here the ship's company wintered. In the spring following, the ship's long boat with eight men was sent southward to explore the country. They did not return until fall. Now, to quote verbatim, having made mention of the Tower, "Reviewing these facts we can see that the credit (of building) lies with the party of eight men, sent southward in the ship's long boat on a tour of exploration. We notice that the Tower has eight pillars, corresponding to the number of men in the party. It seemed to have been erected as a place of refuge from the attacks of wild animals, and in case of besiegement, from the natives. From the so-called windows were port-holes

through which their weapons could be pointed at the enemy." The transparent absurdity of all this is apparent. It falls to pieces without assistance. Why was it necessary for this party of eight men, sent out to explore, to stop here, within a dozen miles of their ship and their companions, to build this great structure? They were merely passing. Their companions, lying at Mount Hope a year, according to the Professor, and having erected works on the beach for catching salmon, required no such means of defence against either Indians or beasts. The Professor having previously decided in the present essay that the structure was a Baptistry, now makes of it a fortification, with port-holes. Was it common among those who erected Baptistries to introduce port-holes for muskets? Whence comes all this fresh knowledge, and upon what does it rest? Verily, if this thing is to go on Professor Fales will be holding a talk with the Sphinx and settling the questions of the Pyramids. Fortunately, thus far the Professor has confined his attention to Rhode Island. Before he leaves this section let us hope he may interpret for us the word *Narragansett*, and explain *Louisquissett*, and tell us the name of the scalawag who interpolated into the Rhode Island laws the clause excluding Roman Catholics from political rights. Never before have I seen so small a book as this one is, settle so many great historical questions.

When we were boys our efforts to get the Providence booksellers to close their shops a part of a *legal holiday* were usually futile. It was all day, and every day, except Sundays, and until nine o'clock in the evening, and no gas at that. Now-a-days, how changed. The booksellers not only close their shops on legal holidays, but a part of every other day, and are never open evenings, and yet they will tell you that *trade is lively*.

WHAT IS THE LEGAL NAME OF THE INSTITUTION, KNOWN AS BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Some question has arisen as to what is the legal name of the institution known as Brown University. This institution has issued from time to time, a document, which it calls *The Charter of Brown University Granted 1764*. There was no charter granted to such an institution in 1764; nor was there a charter granted to any institution. That which the General Assembly did, was to pass "an *Act for the Establishment of a College or University, within the Colony.*" But in this *Act* the name, *Brown University*, does not appear. The legal name of the institution declared in the *Act*, (I quote from the first printed edition 1764.) is "one body corporate and politic in fact and name, to be known in law, by the name of *Trustees and Fellows of the College or University in the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England in America*; the trustees and fellows at any time hereafter, giving such more particular name to the college in honor of the greatest benefactor, or otherwise, as they shall think proper; which name so given, shall in all acts, instruments and doings of said body politic, be superadded to their corporate name aforesaid, and become a part of their legal appellation." From that time until 1804 the institution called itself *Rhode Island College*. The triennial catalogues issued by it, were entitled *Catalogues eorum qui in Collegio Rhode Insule*. Certainly under the act of incorporation it had no power granted, to assume such a name, nor does such a name appear in the document. In 1804 the trustees passed a by-law, declaring that "this college be called in all future time, by the name of *Brown University*;" and so ever since it has been called; but where did the trustees get the power to do such a thing; certainly not in the Act of incorporation, for the Act reads, "the trustees

and fellows at any time hereafter, giving such more particular name to the college in honor of the greatest and most distinguished benefactor, or otherwise, as they shall think proper; which name so given, shall in all acts, instruments and doings, of the said body politic be superadded to their corporate name aforesaid, and become a part of their legal appellation" &c. Now where did the trustees get the power to set aside the legal title in the Act of incorporation, and substitute another and entirely different name? What then, is to-day, the legal name of this institution? Can you superadd to a thing superadded? The Secretary of State in 1893, Mr. Bartlett, and also the Secretary of State in 1875, Mr. Addeman, in their catalogues of acts of incorporation, entered against the name Brown University, "chartered as R. I. College;" a glance at the Act of 1764 would have shown their error.

Through an arrangement with Messrs. Macmillan & Co., the English publishers, Messrs. Armstrong & Son, publish in this country the newly collected edition of the works of Charles Lamb, under the editorship of Alfred Ainger. The edition was completed this present summer by the publication of Lamb's letters in two volumes, thus publishing Lamb's collected works in five vols. A new steel portrait, unpublished, has been added, and the work from a literary point is the best that has been done for Lamb. As a piece of book making it is fully up to the point of excellence which the Messrs. Armstrong have long maintained. No better books are made in the country than are theirs. A little note appended to one of their catalogues sets forth in a concise way, the character of Lamb's writings, and so much better than I could do, that I am constrained to quote it.

"The letters of Charles Lamb are in themselves autobiography. The 'Fables of Elia' tell us of his childhood and youth, his school-time, his holidays,

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., SEPT. 1, 1888.

his home surroundings, and of the books which fostered his genius; but the Letters complete the story. There is hardly an incident in Lamb's life that the Letters do not deal with, and they are the more interesting because of the circle to which they were addressed. *Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Manning, Leigh Hunt and Hazlitt*; not to mention *Bernard Barton, Godwin, Barry Cornwall* and *Thomas Hood*, all were in it, and to each Lamb wrote in a different strain, thus revealing to us points in the character of his friends, as well as much of his own nature."

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WHIPPLE FAMILY, Genealogy of the Rhods Island Branch.

GREENE'S Short History of Rhode Island.

ANGELL'S, Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas Angell, who settled at Providence, 1636. (This copy has the eight page supplement of additions usually wanting.)

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1888.

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No. 19.

THE PERENNIAL PIG STORY.

There appeared in the *St. Nicholas* for July a short article by Willis T. Abbott, with the heading, *A pig that really caused a war*. The article refers to a statement in a former number of the same periodical in which is a reference to a pig which *nearly* caused a war, and then says that "people well versed in the history of the United States can go even a step farther and declare that once a pig really caused a war," and which is stated to have been the war of 1812 with England, and it is further stated that "it all happened in this wise: Two citizens of Providence fell into a most unseemly discussion on account of the lawless trespassing of a pig owned by one of them. The aggrieved party possessed a very fine garden, in which it was his custom to spend his hours of leisure, weeding, grafting and transplanting the flowers and vegetables in which he delighted. But often as he entered the garden in the evening his ears would be saluted with a grunt and a rustle, and the fat form of his neighbor's pig might be seen making a hasty flight from the garden in which it had been rooting all day. In high dudgeon, the gardener sought his neighbor and complained of the pig's frequent visits, declaring that a little time spent in repairing the pig-sty would restrain the animal's roving propensities. But to this the owner of the pig responded, that if his neighbor would keep his rickety fence in proper repair the pig might take his daily airing without temptation, and the garden

would not be endangered. * * At last the crisis came; the owner of the garden rising unusually early one morning, discovered the pig contentedly munching the last of a fine bed of tulip bulbs, * * and seizing a pitchfork which lay near at hand, the outraged gardener plunged its sharp tines into the hapless pig. * * Thereafter it was war to the knife between the two neighbors." Then Mr. Abbott proceeds to show what all this had to do with the war, and he says, "the answer is simple. The two neighbors belonged to the same political party, the Federalist; this party was opposed to the war, while their opponents, the Democrats, were in favor of the war. Then says Mr. Abbott: "It so happened that the election district in which the two neighbors lived (which he says was Providence) had been about equally divided between Democrats and Federalists, but the latter party had always succeeded in carrying the election. In 1811 the owner of the garden (and the impaler of the pig) was a candidate for the legislature on the Federalist ticket. His neighbor had always voted that ticket; but now, with his mind filled with bitter recollections of the death of his pig, he cast his ballot for the Democrat. When the ballots were counted the Democrat was found to be elected by a *majority of one*. When the newly elected legislator took his seat his first duty was to vote for a United States Senator. He cast his vote for the candidate of the Democrats, who was elected by a *majority of one*. When the senator took his place in the U. S. Senate he found the question

of war with Great Britain pending, and after a long and bitter discussion it came to a vote. The Democrats voted for war and the Federalists against it. As a result of the voting, war was declared, again by a *majority of one*. * * It does not seem wholly whimsical to trace its origin to the quarrel between the two citizens of Providence over the wandering pig."

There is his story. It is the same as that told by the Rev. Francis Vinton in his oration before the Sons of Rhode Island, in New York, with some slight variation. BOOK NOTES does not hesitate in saying that it would be impossible to construct a historical story with less truth in it. It seems singular that a person sitting down and deliberately writing such a story should not at the outset, consider the probabilities in the case and consult authorities. But he didn't, and the BOOK NOTES will do it for him:

1st. The parties concerned were Jas. Rhodes (anything but a gardener) and Reuben Perry, both of Pawtuxet, a village in the town of Warwick, which town had been no part of Providence, but was an original settlement by Gorton, just as Providence had been by Williams.

2. In 1811, Rhodes, the alleged impaler of the pig, was a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected. It was in 1810 that he was defeated,—and not by a *majority of one*, but by a majority of 198, Westcott, his opponent, running behind the ticket, even with that majority.

3d. Following the election, a United States Senator was elected in November, 1810. Burrill (James) and Howell (J. B.) were candidates. The grand committee was equally divided, but Governor Fenner claimed a right to vote as any other member, and did so vote, and so elected Howell. Such a thing had never before been done, nor has it ever since, for a law was immediately enacted making it impossible for a Governor to cast a vote excepting in case of a tie.

4th. The vote in the United States Senate on the final passage of the resolution declaring war, took place June 17, 1812. It stood 19 yeas, to 13 nays. The closest preliminary vote during the discussion was on a proposition to postpone, when the vote stood 15 to 17. Other preliminary votes stood 11 to 18,—15 to 18,—10 to 22,—11 to 21,—9 to 23. &c but the prior vote was the critical one. There was no *majority of one*.

5th. Both Rhode Island Senators voted *against* the declaration of war, and both voted in favor of every motion for delay and postponement.

So far as this story is concerned, the action of the House of Representatives in the matter of declaring war is not relevant. The *Senate* was alone concerned. But for the purpose of setting at rest the question of the *majority of one*, I give the vote of the House. It was 79 to 49. Hence the majority for the declaration in both houses was 36, the vote standing 93 to 62.

These facts show that even if Rhodes had not been defeated, the result, according to Mr. Abbott, as to the declaration would have been the same. For according to his statement, Rhodes was a Federalist, and Federalists were opposed to the war, hence his inference that, had the candidate for whom he supposes Mr. Rhodes would have voted been elected he would have voted against the declaration. But that is just what both the Rhode Island Senators did. and Burrill could have done no more.

Let us hope that as history, we have heard the last of this extraordinary humbug. *St. Nicholas* owes it to Rhode Island to contradict in its own columns (or prove the truth of) the story which it took pains to illustrate by a pig supporting the flag. No Rhode Island pig ever caused a war, nor do they go rooting around o' nights.

The use of the word *caused* by the writer of the story is altogether unhappy.

he maintaining that this pig quarrel was the *cause* of the rupture between this country and England. Does he suppose that either government ever heard of it, or that in any possible sense it was a *cause*, as the impressment of American sailors by British men of war was a *cause*? But the whole matter is so absurd as to be unworthy of further consideration, and it is unfortunate that it ever found a place in so respectable a periodical as *St. Nicholas*.

Since the preceding article was written, the pig story has appeared in two Rhode Island publications, copie from *St. Nicholas*. On Sunday last it was printed in the Providence *Journal*. With becoming modesty, the Book NOTES suggests to the editor of the *Journal*, a reference to its own columns under the date of September 25, 1875. Therein he will appear an *editorial* written by the late Senator Anthony in which are these paragraphs: "Mr. Sidney S. Rider contributes to the *Herald of the Centennial* an agreeable article, in which he quite explodes the theory that the last war between the United States and Great Britain was caused by a pig, which got into the wrong garden. * * It is singular how such a series of errors without one truth, save the initial one that Perry's pig got into Rhodes's garden, could have been woven into the story." The wife of Senator Anthony was a niece of this James Rhodes.

THE CHAD BROWNE MEMORIAL.

The relation borne by genealogy to history is a matter little understood by the general readers. It is not unfrequently the corner stone, or the key stone of the arch. It illustrates and explains things which, without its help, could be little understood or positively inexplicable. We ought, therefore, to welcome every genuine effort in this direction, as we would welcome a positive helper in historical study. Mrs. Abby Isabel Bulkley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has recently published the volume which bears the

title at the head of this article. Scarcely a family here could be found extending back so far in colonial history, and exhibiting so many excellent traits. In the nature of things, the human character is imperfect. Men are not without blemish; but in the history of this family, from the day in 1638 when Chad Brown came to Providence, there is no blot upon their fair escutcheon. Every decade produced its bright men, and brighter women, and it is in every way creditable to them, that during a long period of intellectual decline, they maintained their love of knowledge, their desire for the establishment of all varieties of the useful arts, and the union of that which was beautiful with that which was useful in architecture. Mrs. Bulkley is herself a member of this family, a daughter of John S. Brown and born here in Providence. Her memorial does not include the descendants of Chad Brown in all the branches, but only, or chiefly includes the descendants of John Brown, the eldest son of Chad. Her work was based as she states upon a small pamphlet genealogy of the Brown family, published in Providence, in 1851. This pamphlet was anonymous, but it was prepared by Mr. Henry T. Beckwith. It is, in comparison with Mrs. Bulkley's memorial, but the interest outline. This, however, was all that was intended by its compiler. Mrs. Bulkley reproduces it at the close of her volume, which is well, for it has long been excessively scarce. I have said that the memorial was confined chiefly to the descendants of John, the eldest son of Chad, and so it is, but it has a partial list of the descendants of three other sons, to wit, James, Jeremiah and Daniel, the three younger of the sons of Chad. Among those who, of our own times, sprung from these younger sons were Chas. H. Russell, of New York, and President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan. But the chief line is that of John, and into this line came a great many of the best people in Rhode Island.

The BOOK NOTES will make mention of a few of those now prominent here. Ives, Goddard, Eaton, Grosvenor, Francis, Herreshoff, Gammell, Jenkins, Cowell, Lippitt, Walker, Wilcox, Howell, Dwight, Yerrington, Owen, Cooke, Jenckes and a great many others. A great many family notes are scattered through the book, apart from the mere genealogy, and giving much interest to it. Among these mention is not improper of John Whipple, Richard Waterman, Philip Francis, from whom came John Brown Francis, who must have been related to the author of the *Letters of Junius*; John Greene, of Warwick, a descendant from whom, Farmer Greene, of Buttonwoods, still dwells in the house, built on the land, bought by his ancestor from Miantinomi himself; Zachary Rhodes, who came to Providence in 1646, for the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and who, in 1665, was committed to prison in Massachusetts, because he denied the right of a court to interfere in matters of religion. Zachary Rhodes married a daughter of Roger Williams, who died and left no child, but Rhodes married a second time, and then left a daughter, who married a son of Roger Williams. Certainly, if correct, a singular relationship. There is no end to the curious interest in this book, it touches so many Rhode Island people. By these marriages of Zachary Rhodes there comes down to my own children, a strain of the blood of Roger Williams, of John Greene, of Zachary Rhodes, of the Waterman family, and of the Arnolds, of Pawtuxet. I, indeed, may be plebeian, for I sprung from Massachusetts, but my children must be patrician, for they can trace their ancestry back to the first white men who came by stress of conscience into this, then wilderness. Mrs. Bulkley's book is a handsome octavo of nearly 200 pages, handsomely illustrated with views and portraits, among the latter are Robert H. Ives, Robert H. Ives, jr. killed at

Antietam, Isaac Brown, David Howell, Truman Beckwith, Sarah B. Eaton, Eliza B. Rogers, Jeremiah B. Howell, Thomas P. Ives, Nicholas Brown and many others. The price of the book is \$5.00. There were but three hundred copies printed, which edition will, if one in a hundred of the people concerned take a copy, soon be exhausted.

Mr. George A. Stockwell, room 8, Board of Trade Building, is the agent in this city for the sale of the Government charts, and coast pilots. The Government has for many years, been engaged in surveys in various parts of the country. In these surveys Rhode Island has not been neglected. But the surveys here have been chiefly, but not solely, hydrographical. The waters of Rhode Island have been thoroughly and carefully measured and mapped. These admirable maps are so very low in price that one would think that every inhabitant of the localities contiguous to the mapped portion, would desire copies. Among the portions already published are *Bristol Harbor*, twenty cents; *Warren River*, twenty cents; *Wickford Harbor*, twenty cents; the *Port of Providence*, twenty cents; *Greenwich Bay*, twenty cents; *Point Judith*, forty cents; *Newport Harbor and entrance*, forty cents; *Narragansett Bay*, seventy-five cents. Of *Block Island*, an excellent *topographical* map has been prepared, which is drawn to a scale of about six and a third inches to the statute mile. For those who are amphibious in their tastes or habits, the Government has prepared copies of this map with *hydrography*; both sell at the same price per copy, viz: fifty cents. While these maps are mainly hydrographical in character, yet the topography has not been entirely omitted. Besides *Block Island*, this is specially the case with the *Island of Rhode Island*, *Conanicut* and *Newport Harbor*. But the Government is at present engaged upon a most careful *topographical* survey of Rhode Island, the entire state, which when published, as it soon will be, will be the most accurate, in fact, the only accurate map of the state.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., SEPT. 15, 1888.

The great number of physicians now absent from the town is, upon first thought, appalling. Were we to be taken sick, we should doubtless die in our effort to find one. It is somewhat consoling, however, to know that almost everybody else is absent from the town. Providence was never before so de-populated. Whether the doctors left because the people left, or the people left because the doctors left, seems a little difficult of determination. But one thing is quite clear, an assuring condition of good health is with us in spite of the absent doctors.

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HISTORICAL RESEARCH RUN MAD.

On the 23d of February, 1887, the Providence *Journal* published what it called an "*Interesting paper on the Birth, Parentage and Education of Roger Williams.*" It purports to be a synopsis of a paper read the evening previous before the Historical Society, by Mr. Reuben A. Guild. The BOOK NOTES will agree with the *Journal*, that the paper was interesting. It will go further, and declare that the paper was extraordinary, most extraordinary. Were it not that this synopsis was prepared by Mr. Guild himself, we should be warranted in believing that some preposterous blunder had been perpetrated by the reporter who reported it. But the author himself, acting in the capacity of his own reporter, denies to himself the saving grace of a reporter's error. He must stand upon his own report. After a prolix opening concerning the Brown Family, the Baptist church and other extraneous matters, Mr. Guild refers to his former efforts in this direction, which were meant to prove that a child, baptized at Gwinear in Wales, July 24, 1600, became the founder of Rhode Island. He traced this child through the Charter House School, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, as a law student with Coke, and straight to the banks of the Seekonk river. Now he learns from his Welsh correspondent, that the child so traced, died at the age of two years. Mr. Guild says, "these facts (saving the death) with others naturally suggested and their inferences, he em-

bodied in a series of articles published in the Providence *Journal*, which *was*—(sic) subsequently reprinted in a pamphlet form, entitled, "Footprints of Roger Williams." It will be remembered that the BOOK NOTES seriously controverted the views laid down by Mr. Guild in this pamphlet in its issues of May and July, 1886, proving as it believed the shallow foundation of the superstructure which Mr. Guild had attempted to erect. Now comes this gentleman and says: "Since the publication of those articles (the *Footprints*) he has sought further light on the subject. He has corresponded with prominent representatives of the Williams Family, now living in Cornwall, and others, (sic) the results of which serve to *strengthen and confirm* for the most part what he had previously written. He then quotes from the last letter received from a "representative of the Williams Family" at Gwinear who says: "I have fully hoped we might be able to obtain *some clue* amongst the old papers, and other family documents there, but so far *without success.* * * I cannot help thinking your Roger Williams must have been connected with our family, as it is an *uncommon name*, and there were two of that name baptized at Gwinear about the time your *supposed* Roger lived, one of them dying in infancy, and the other *apparently* leaving the country, *as there is no record* of his marriage or death. *I find none among our family papers.*" Mr. Guild, on the receipt of this letter, announces to his audience that it

"strengthens and confirms his former conclusions." He must have counted upon almost unlimited stupidity in his audience in making such a statement. He was shown that the Roger Williams whom he says was our Roger, baptized July 24, 1600, and whom he carried through the Charter House and Pembroke College, and whom he said read law with Coke, *actually died* at the age of two years; and then, flying from the church record upon which he had before relied, he says there were "*two of that name* baptized at Gwinear about the time your supposed Roger lived." If that is true, why was it not so stated in the *Visitation of Cornwall, 1620*? The list of the children of William Williams, the alleged father of Roger Williams as now given, differs materially from that cited in the *Footprints* as being from the Gwinear Church. If Mr. Guild can establish the list he now cites, he destroys the validity of the church record on which he before rested. Is it credible, that there was a second child named Roger born to this family, who was baptized and educated, allowed to grow to manhood, become a clergyman, marry a wife and come to Rhode Island, no trace of him remaining in the family, or in its history? The living representative of the family says his efforts to obtain some clue "*has been without success.*"

Mr. Guild goes on to state that Robert, whom Roger Williams declared was "mine own brother," actually married Margaret Williams, Roger Williams *own sister*, and lived here in Providence and at Newport with the knowledge and consent of Roger Williams. These are his words. Mr. Guild "gave an account of the two brothers, Richard Williams, of Taunton, and Robert (Williams,) of Providence, whom Roger calls his "brother," (mine *own* brother, were the words of Roger Williams,) and who Mr. Guild *infers* may have married his sister Margaret, of whom there is no record among the fam-

ily papers." Again—"also, that he (Roger Williams) had another brother, Robert, whom he calls in one of his published works, *mine own brother*, whether the husband of his sister Margaret, *as is probable*, the brother of his wife Mary, or otherwise, cannot now be positively determined." Mr. Guild here makes Richard, of Taunton, and Robert, of Providence, "two brothers," which is a manufactured fact. Mr. Guild undertakes to make the term "*mine own brother*" mean "mine own brother, in-law," or "mine own wife's brother," which is indefensible. When Roger Williams declared Robert to be his *own brother*, he probably meant what he said. Mr. Guild infers that the wife of Roger Williams, before her marriage, was Mary Williams. Hitherto her name has evaded every search. This puts Roger Williams in this position "*mine own brother*" Robert, is alleged by this writer, to have married Margaret, a woman declared by this writer to be mine own sister. Mr. Guild is thus forced inevitably into this position,—If Roger Williams told the truth, and he has himself told the truth, then he has proved the crime of incest on the part of a portion of these people, and the guilty knowledge thereof, on the part of the alleged founder of the Baptists. Incest was a crime punishable at that time, by the laws of England, by death (*Blackstone Com. v. 4, p. 64.*) and which law was also in force here. In proof of which see these words, "and we do agree that what penalty the wisdom of the State of England has, or shall appoint, touching that transgression (adultery) the *accessaries* and *effects* shall stand in force throughout the whole colony." *Code of the Rhode Island Colony 1647, p. 35-36.*) In 1650 Parliament made adultery and incest capital offences, (*Blackstone Com. v. 4, p. 64.*) Let me show how Roger Williams would have looked upon such a relationship. The statute of 32 Henry VIII. (1541,) declares that a marriage between

parties who are so nearly related as to be within the Levitical degrees of kindred, is not a valid marriage. The Levitical law appears in Leviticus, 18, v. 9-11.

The degrees prohibited by the Levitical law, were prohibited by the Statute of England in the time of Roger Williams. The approval of Roger Williams of these laws can be found in his *Bloudy Tenent*, Narragansett Club, Ed. v. 3, p. 183, in these words, "Abraham, Jacob, David, &c. lived in constant transgression against the institution of *so holy and so ratified a law of marriage*." Did I wish to further illustrate the views of Roger Williams concerning these things, I might cite his scathing condemnation of the acts of Amnon, as they are related in 2d Samuel, 13, v. 1-16. Those curious can refer to the *Bloudy Tenent yet more Bloudy*, Narr. Club, Ed. v. 4, p. 326, for an exposition of Mr. Williams's opinions. From these opinions it is apparent that any such relationship as is suggested by these researches by Mr. Guild, would have been held in utter abhorrence by Roger Williams. He could never have tolerated it. Let us in spite of this unfortunate insinuation, still revere his memory. That the Librarian of Brown University should make such a statement, that the Historical Society without a word in opposition, should give a "vote of thanks for his able and exhaustive paper," transcends belief. Yet they did—and for it all there was not submitted a single word of evidence. Mr. Guild sums up his case in twelve points—Eleven of the points are positively ludicrous, the remaining one positively erroneous. Let me give a specimen or two of the ludicrous. Mr. Guild says: "It is certain from the three statements made by Williams himself, and to which I have referred, that he was born, if *not* on the 21st of December, 1602, according to the Gwinear record, *at least about that time*." Again he says: "It is certain from his own statement, that he was converted; *so*

to speak, at the age of ten years, or *thereabouts*." These are positively ludicrous, in whatever light they are examined. The 3d point is essentially incorrect. He says: "It is certain from tradition and the statements made by Mrs. Sadlier, that when a lad of twelve or thereabouts he attracted the notice of Sir Edward Coke by his skill in reporting sermons and speeches, and that through Coke's recommendation and influence he was sent in the year 1614, to 'Sutton's Hospital.'" In proof of the incorrectness of this statement the Book Notes cites Elton's life of Williams, Providence, 1853, p. 108, or the London edition, p. 109, where only, Mrs. Sadlier's statement can be found. In closing his twelve points, the learned librarian leaves the safe domain of history, where he revels in the creation of facts, and becomes a Shakespearian commentator, thus, "His friends to use his own words were, 'divers eminent.'" Clearly our illustrious founder *was* "to the manor born," if not Gwinear, then of some other manor, and of a family of antecedents and surroundings." According to my poor recollection, Hamlet says to Horatio, that he was *to the manner born*, that was, to the custom of getting drunk and giving up the night to debauchery, which he further said the King had been accustomed to do, but which he further says was a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. Certainly, both Roger Williams and his own brother might have been to this *manner born* if the charge of *incest* can be laid at the doors of their dwellings here in Rhode Island. If Mr. Guild's conclusions are this time sound, it must appear that the person whom he claims to be the founder of the Baptist denomination, lived here, with his brother and sister living in open incest, in violation of all law and all decency. This is the *tenth* candidate for the honor of being identified as the founder of Rhode Island, and the *third* which Mr. Guild has brought forth. Two

of his candidates, after having been by him carefully traced from their cradles to their graves, have been abandoned. Let us hope that if this inference of incest is to be maintained, the identity of the excellent founder of Rhode Island with this new candidate will also be abandoned. It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Guild may succeed in extricating himself from the seemingly inextricable confusion, in which he is now placed. But if it is necessary in establishing the period of his birth, to destroy the character of Roger Williams, all right minded men will wish that confusion only should follow the searcher. The *BOOK NOTES* commends to Mr. Guild this sentence from Cicero: "The searching out and *thorough* investigation of truth ought to be the primary study of man."

Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, has prepared a monograph relating to the method of studying history in the American colleges. It is historical in character, showing what has been, and now is, and that the process has been evolutionary. The object is to revive, to develop, the study of political history in this country. By this exposition of methods, a comparative survey can be taken, which inevitably leads to improvements in many ways. It is to the hewer of the path that succeeding travellers are indebted for making their ways easier. It becomes easy to avoid rocks if some previous navigator has buoyed and staked them for us. This is the result of the labors of Prof. Adams, and he made the process of rectification easy. The study does not include all American Universities, but it includes a sufficient number to make the results of the investigation conclusive. Among them are Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, University of Michigan, Johns Hopkins, Vassar and others. The book is copiously illustrated with interior views of the study and reading rooms provided in the libraries of the universities men-

tioned, which are accompanied by concise historical accounts of the institutions, and the facilities accorded to students by the different libraries, aside from carefully prepared statements of the methods of work pursued. Elaborate statistical tables are included which, aid very much in extending the scope of the book, which is published by the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

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B. B. & R. Knight are in no way taxed for my benefit, why should I be for *their* benefit?

There must be rectification or there will ultimately be revolution.

Subscriptions are solicited for the *BOOK NOTES*, which will be sent regularly only to those who subscribe. Any book noticed in the *BOOK NOTES*, can be obtained at the office of publication of that periodical, No. 11 Westminster street.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., SEPT. 29. 1888.

A new title has been given to the book written by the late Thomas R. Hazard entitled, "*The Jonny Cake Letters.*" It is now entitled, "*Folk Lore of the Narragansett country in Rhode Island, the Jonny Cake Letters of Shepard Tom.*" The title formerly given, always sounded weak and not sufficiently suggestive of the character of the stories. Hence this change. Copies now supplied in paper covers at 50cts each.

Consider for a moment the present condition of the poor bookseller in these prosperous United States. Taxes are laid upon him for the support of every business in the country *save his own*. Special taxes are laid by the Government upon him for the enrichment of the very publisher whose books he labors, to sell, and who, but for his labors could not exist. Senator Chace is to-day laboring as a Senator to put a special tax upon me as a bookseller, for the purpose of making the business of some publishers pay them more money. Is there any fairness in this? If you think the government of these United States will long endure upon any such principle, you are welcome to the delusion. It won't, just the same. The principle will go, or the government will go.

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America, Utica, N. Y., 1811. This
sect took its rise in Rhode Island.
The churches at Newport and Hopkin-
ton, R. I. were the first. This book
deals largely with them.

HUMPHREYS, COL. DAVID—Life of the
Honorable Major General Israel Put-
nam, with an appendix containing a
Sketch of the Battle of Bunker Hill, by
S. Sweet. Boston. 1818.

VAN RENSSLAER, SOLOMON—Narrative
of the affair of Queenstown in the war
of 1812. Map. New York. 1836.

MOORE, W. V. Indian Wars of the
United States, from the Discovery to
the present time. Philadelphia. 1841.

RAYMOND, HENRY J. Life and Public
Services of Abraham Lincoln. New
York. 1865.

FRIEZE'S Extension of Suffrage in
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NEWPORT REUNION of the Sons and
Daughters of, August 23, 1859, by Geo.
C. Mason.

TYLER, W. S. History of Amherst Col-
lege during its first half century, 1821—
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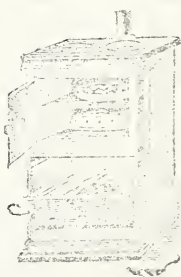
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BOOK NOTES

HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND CRITICAL.

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Fortnightly.

VOL. 6.
No. 21.

It is but a few months since BOOK NOTES called attention to the report on the *Geology of Rhode Island*, published by the Providence Franklin Society. It becomes its pleasant duty to now call attention to another, and kindred publication by this same Society. It is the *Plants of Rhode Island*, by James L. Bennett. It is now some forty years since this Society printed a *Catalogue of Plants Collected Principally in Rhode Island*, (1844.) The labor of collecting, was performed by Stephen T. Olney, George Hunt, George Thurber and Henry B. Metcalf. The pamphlet was arranged by Mr. Olney. Subsequently, (1847,) the Society published a second pamphlet, which it called *Rhode Island Plants*, (1846), or additions to the published lists of the Providence Franklin Society, by Stephen T. Olney. The copy before me bears the pencil memorandum written by Mr. Olney, that "these are additions and emendations" by himself. The actual number of plants of the State enumerated in these two pamphlets, is 1128. In Mr. Bennett's catalogue the number is 3158. These former catalogues have long been practically out of the market, and difficult of attainment. Probably, not a bookseller in Rhode Island knew of their existence. Hence, the necessity of the new publication. It may be well to show more in detail the degree of increase in Mr. Bennett's lists beyond the Olney lists. This increase may thus be shown:

OLNEY LIST 1846.

Order.	Genera.	Species.
Labiatae	18	25
Compositae	37	74
Musci	15	31

BENNETT'S LIST, 1888

Order.	Genera.	Species.
Labiatae	20	37
Compositae	45	152
Musci	54	186

The chief increase in Mr. Bennett's Lists is in the *Cryptogams*. He gives the number of species 1669, while the *Olney List* gives only 204. The increase in the number of flowering plants (*Phanerogams*) is not as great. The *Olney List* gave 924, the *Bennett List* gives 1259.

These details sufficiently indicate the increase in the present publication. Yet, notwithstanding it, Mr. Bennett apologizes for his short comings, in the omission of the family *Protophyta*. It appears that the coming botanist must explore the human lungs, the cholera and the yellow fever patients, for new plants. Mr. Bennett must draw the line somewhere, and so he drew it at *Bacteria* and *Bacillariae* and all their relations. It is a curious system which leads a botanist to explore the diseases of the human family, for plants *indigenous to the soil of Rhode Island*. The book is an octavo, excellently printed, in paper covers, 128 pages, and is sold for \$1.00. A ridiculously low price for a book of technical science. There were but 300 copies printed. This small number will soon be exhausted. Libraries, or individuals, desiring copies, can receive them by post, by enclosing the price above named, to Mr. D. W. Hoyt, Providence, R. I. The Franklin Society deserve the thanks of all scientific people for its efficient encouragement in this direction, and yet it was just this purpose for which it was founded.

From an old manuscript memorandum book which has recently come to my hand, I take the following statistics concerning Providence. They are dated Providence, December, 1768:

"By a particular account taken within these few days past, of all the inhabitants now in the town, there appeared as follows, viz.

Men over 21 years of age,	530
Women over 21 years of age,	628
Young men between 14 and 21,	217
Young women between 14 and 21,	183
Boys between 5 and 14,	302
Girls between 5 and 14,	289
Children under 5 years,	470
Blacks, males,	155
" females,	184

The whole number of souls,	2958
Which are contained in houses,	367
Whereof being in the compact part of the town,	350"

Neither Mr. Perry in the recent census, nor Dr. Snow in the previous censuses, make reference to any census at this time. They mention censuses in 1755 and 1774, but none between. If this statement is correct, it shows the continuous decline in the population of Providence, which all censuses disclose from 1730 to 1774. This decline was as follows: 1730, population 3916; 1748, population 3452; 1755, population 3159; 1768, (as above), population 2958.

This was the lowest point reached since the early part of the 18th century. In thirty-eight years a steady continuous decline appears, amounting in that time to one fourth of the entire number here in 1730. What was the cause of this decline so persistent and so long continued?

When one surveys the field of literature, and reflects upon the flood of weak and weakening fiction which has inundated it, it is pleasant at last to have the eye rest upon something which stands upon strong foundations. It is useless to attempt the construction of a healthy brain upon weak literature. It cannot be done. Active and energetic use of the brain, begets activity and energy. This

end cannot be wrought by weak and enervating stories. Read good books, slowly, and consider them, if you wish to grow intellectually stronger. These were my thoughts as I looked over a list of books about to be published, some of which have, in fact, been published, by Lee & Shepard, of Boston. The main effort of the publishers was to make a good book for a little money, and by the term good, they meant good in manufacture, and nourishing in literary strength. It seems to me that they have succeeded in attempting both ends. The books are in good type, and well-bound in cloth, and sufficiently durable for library purposes. Their price is fifty cents each.

Among those now ready are Leigh Hunt's *Wishing Cap Papers* and Douglas Jerrold's *Fireside Saints*. Among modern English essayists stands pre-eminent, Leigh Hunt. He reminds us of Hazlitt, but to the acuteness of Hazlitt, he adds a liveliness which Hazlitt did not exhibit. Hunt was a wit, and a scholar. If you doubt it, read the *Indicator*; and yet you need not go to the *Indicator*; these *Wishing Cap Essays* will prove it. They are just the things for a sensible man to use in filling out vacant half hours. He will feel at the expiration of the time, that it was not time wasted. As to Mr. Jerrold, he was a satirist of the severest type; a humorist, who always tempered his with, with a substratum of sound sense. While he lived, he was hated by all shams, for he never allowed a sham to escape him unpunctured. Now that he is dead, people have recovered sufficient coolness to judge him fairly. These papers are excellent. In the same series of publications comes two books of Frances Power Cobb. One is *Broken Lights*, the other, *Religious Duty*. Both relate to the question of drift in religious opinions. Recognizing the fact that society has parted from its moorings, the author seeks to discover the new landing place. Everything written by this writer is strong and full of vigor, clear and well expressed, to read which is an intellectual pleasure.

On the corner of Dorrance and Westminster streets, Providence there stands a building upon a bit of land occupied by a firm who sell, or more properly, publicly announce their willingness to sell. coats and breeches, to wit, J. B. Barnaby & Co. This firm hire the premises from the heirs of W. H. Low. The heirs of W. H. Low hire the premises from the heirs of Richard Waterman. The heirs of Richard Waterman, received it by descent from their ancestor, Richard Waterman, to whom it was "lotted" by the first proprietors, he being one of them, in a piece of land comprising ninety-one acres "on Waubosset side." Now when Barnaby sells coats, he is obliged to load them with a sufficient margin of profit out of which to pay the heirs of Low, his own expenses and taxes, and to amass a fortune. Out the amount paid them by Barnaby, the heirs of Low must pay the heirs of Waterman, their own taxes, the repairs on the building, and keep sufficient to amass a fortune. Out of the amount paid to them by the heirs of Low, the heirs of Waterman must pay the city's tax upon the land, interest on their investment, and still amass a fortune, and to these latter heirs enures the increasing rental value of the land, the amount of which is fixed periodically, and which must in the end be added by Barnaby to the cost of the coat he proposes to sell. The heirs of Waterman having no use for the land, rented it to Low; Low took it with no intention of using it, but simply to make somebody "sweat" who could use it; he found such a customer in Barnaby, but to Barnaby it made no difference how much Low "sweated" him, for he, in turn "sweated" the buyer of his coat. The heirs of Waterman toil not, neither do they spin, and yet I say unto you, that not even Solomon was situated like one of these. The heirs of Low collect and preserve the rent, and work not. Now, then, wherein consists the actual benefit to the

public of this system? It is the public as a whole who give all its value to this land; it is the same public who are robbed, and it is this same public who nominally make the laws by means of which they are robbed. Let me ask, with the Roman Lawyer, *Cui Bono?*

The entire land upon which Providence was "planted," of which this little piece forms but the merest fragment, was bought by Williams from the Indians, and by him transferred to the community of which he was a member. What consideration he gave for his first purchase cannot be determined. But among the things which the community gave to perfect their title, appears an item of ten coats. At a late period of his life Mr. Williams, in speaking of the ownership of these lands, declared "they were mine own, as truly any man's coat upon his back." It is doubtful whether the original Waterman paid for this lot where Barnaby offers to sell coats, as much as the cost of a single button on one of the coats which he offers. He has done nothing with it, but look at the princely incomes which come out of the public?

Dr. Walter P. Manton, now of Detroit, was a Rhode Island boy, a son, I think, of Walter B. Manton, whom many of us remember. This young physician has written several manuals designed to assist in teaching the natural sciences, or in some cases, the art of practising, or making use of them, as for instance, *Taxidermy*. He tells you the art of practising it. So with *Insects*. He tells you how to capture and preserve them. Just now Dr. Manton has a new manual called *Primary Methods in Zoology Teaching*. It is a book of suggestions for teachers concerning methods by which young minds can be awakened to a love for these studies. These books are so very low in price that no one who needs them need be deprived of them. They are published by Lee & Shepard, of Boston.

Little, Brown & Co. announce the publication of what they call the *D'Artagnan Romances*, by Alexandre Dumas. The set is to be comprised in ten volumes, and will contain the familiar novels—*The Three Musketeers*, *Twenty Years After*, and the *Vicomte De Bragelonne*. It is strange, but yet true, that now for the first time these novels will be accessible in respectable editions. In modern fiction, by which term I mean fiction written during the last half century, there is no character so artfully drawn as the character *D'Artagnan* drawn by Dumas. It is a master-piece. The materials at hand were as meagre as in the case of Robinson Crusoe; but look at the creations which men of genius were capable of creating out of them. Readers of good books are to be congratulated that they can soon get these books in better form than even the French publishers gave them.

An entirely new edition of Mr. Grote's History of Greece is announced by Little, Brown & Co. as in course of publication, in connection with Mr. Murray, the English publisher. Like the former edition, it will be in ten volumes. Those familiar with the work need not be informed of its scope, so great that it includes the history of the Peninsula from the legendary days down to the close of "the generation contemporary with Alexander,"—the epoch whence dates not only the extinction of Grecian political freedom and self-action, but also the decay of productive genius and the debasement of that consummate literary and rhetorical excellence, which the fourth century B. C. had seen exhibited in Plato and Demosthenes." There will also be issued a new edition of Mr. Grote's *Plato and the other companions of Socrates*. These books rank among the highest in their classes. As a historian, no Englishman has reached a higher plain. Think for a moment. Would't Grote's *History of Greece* be a good winter's reading for you?

Under the title, *Discourse on Free Trade*, Lee & Shepard, of Boston, have published a pamphlet containing a speech delivered by Karl Marx, in Brussels, Belgium, in January, 1848. It is introduced with a preface by Mr. Frederick Engels. These gentlemen are Socialists, and the questions of "protection" and "free-trade" are discussed from that standpoint. The growth and destructive force of the "protection of labor" system in Germany was never more concisely and thus clearly set forth than here by Mr. Engels. The argument for "protection" is exhausted. It is indefensible, from whatever standpoint it is examined. Concerning the argument by Karl Marx, it cannot be said that it was made with any purpose of influencing opinion in the present discussion in this country, however applicable it may be. The difficulty with it is, that it appeals to men of education and of intelligent thought; but such men are already convinced. It is those who labor, and give no time to thought, who need to be taught.

Julia B. Hoitt, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of California, has prepared a small book of *Excellent Quotations*, adapted both for home or school use. The idea of the collector seems to be that the study of aphorisms, or maxims, or proverbs, can be made a part of the curriculum of schools, and to that end prepared this book. The idea seemed at first thought, impracticable; still it may be accomplished; in fact, this lady informs us it has been done. The study of an abstract thought, isolated it must be, may be an excellent exercise for a mature mind. If this be true, why may not minds less mature, be benefited by the selection of isolated thoughts, suitable to the immaturity of the intellects for which they are selected. This is just what the compiler of this book has attempted. Franklin said, "if a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest." That is an excellent argument in favor of buying books. Profit by it, by buying this one by Mrs. Hoitt. Lee & Shepard publish it.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. OCT. 13, 1888.

Lee & Shepard, of Boston, have brought out new editions of two excellent books for very young children. They are *Mrs. Partington's Mother Goose's Melodies*, and *Songs for our Darlings*.

The first contains the genuine verses of the veritable author, and the last contains specimens of the handiwork of many authors. Each selection earning its place by virtue of the favor in which it is justly held in the hearts of the people. Both are welcome after their long rest.

A new volume for boys has been written by Captain Farrar, descriptive of sports, and adventures in the wilds of Maine. It is of boating, camping out, shooting caribou, and other similar game, by a party of young men, or boys, covering an excursion of a thousand miles. The adventures are wild and perilous enough, and are cleverly told. Those boys who last winter read *Down the West Branch*, and the winter before read, *Wild Woods Life*, both by Captain Farrar, will know what to expect in the new book. Lee & Shepard publish it.

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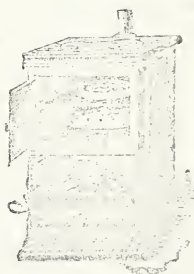
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VOL. 6.
No. 22.

Messrs. White & Allen, of New York, announce for publication the *Poetical Works of Goldsmith*, edited by Bolton Corney. There have before been published editions of Goldsmith's poems, but there has never before been published such an edition as that edited by Mr. Corney. This learned critic is now dead. In some ways he was the most learned of modern English critics. He was not a voluminous writer, but that which he wrote withstood the test of criticism. He did it well. No edition of Goldsmith's poems is at all comparable to this one, so far as editorial skill can go to make it excellent; but it has another, and not a lesser point of excellence. It is illustrated in the most beautiful and artistic manner. The most distinguished members of the English Etching Club in its palmiest days designed the illustrations; and then these illustrations, carefully printed upon Japan paper, (for the reason that upon this peculiar paper the brightest, clearest impressions are obtained,) are inserted in the body of the printed text. This is a most expensive process, but it is one which produces books of superlative excellence. In this book are no less than thirty-eight such engravings. Thus the book is actually a book of Fine Art aside from its poetical excellence. The publishers have issued but a limited number of copies. This must in fact be always the case with books so produced, the process of production being a very slow one. There are 100 copies upon large paper, and 250 upon

small paper, both quarto in form, and printed by Ballantyne, the famous Scottish printers. Concerning the excellence of the editorial work of Mr. Bolton Corney in this case, I may well cite Mr. Peter Cunningham, the best editor of the complete works, both prose and poetical, of Goldsmith. He says: "Goldsmith was a careful corrector of his own writings, but it is remarkable that in not one of the many editions of his *Poems*, Mr. Corney's *beautiful and most accurate* volume excepted, does the *Traveller* and the *Deserted Village* appear as finally corrected by their author." Coming from such a scholar, there could not be higher commendation. Mr. Corney also wrote a memoir of Goldsmith which was a model in the way of conciseness and precision. This memoir appears in Messrs. White & Allen's edition. Were we to search the whole field of English poetry, nothing could be found so universal in the popular favor as are these poems of Goldsmith, pleasing alike to the peasant or the prince, and filled with that undefinable spirit of poetry which touches alike the learned and the unlearned.

How often it is the fate of authors to be denounced while living and deified when dead. So was it to a certain extent with Walter Savage Landor. It will no longer answer to declare that Landor is an unpopular writer with English speaking people. An author of whom it must be said, that three various editions of his complete works have been required by those who read, within our

own time. This proves that while thousands upon thousands of books were born and are now dead, all within these same years, there is that in Mr. Landor's writings which still lives, nay more, which grows more and more vigorous as time elapses. The most recent edition of the writings of Mr. Landor is that just published by Roberts Brothers, of Boston. It has just been completed by the publication of his book entitled, the *Pentameron*. These publishers have previously published the *Imaginary Conversations* in five volumes, and *Pericles and Aspasia* in one volume, thus completing the *Prose Works* of Mr. Landor in seven volumes. The *Pentameron* consists of a series of interviews and conversations which purport having been held between Boccaccio, as he lay infirm at his villetta, and Petrarch, all concerning Dante and his poetry, "after which they saw not each other on our side of Paradise." This book is followed by the citation and examination of William Shakespeare before the worshipful Sir Thomas Lucy, Kt., touching deer-stealing. Then comes the minor prose pieces, and then criticisms on the idyls of Theocritus, and the poems of Catulus, and the whole closed by a good index, making the most convenient and least expensive edition of the works of Mr. Landor.

Our Day is the name of a recently established monthly periodical, and which is at once a record and a review of current reform. It is published in Boston, and is edited by Joseph Cook. The questions of reform are, however, each under special editors, thus: *Temperance*, under Miss Frances E. Willard; *Labor*, under Prof. E. J. James; *Education*, under Prof. L. T. Townsend; *Suppression of Vice*, under Anthony Comstock; *Missions*, under Rev. C. S. Eby, and *Church Work*, under Rev. W. F. Crafts. It is moreover announced that specialists in matters of reform, both in England and America, will lend their aid in discussions. Those interested in

some one or all of these questions, and their name is legion, would do well to subscribe for the magazine. It is only \$2, and 28 Beacon street is the place; but on the first or January next the price is to be advanced to \$2.50. Subscribe now and help along every species of reformation.

The announcements made by the Century Company of things to be forthcoming in their magazines for the coming year have been sent out, and are of great interest and value. The first of these is the Century Gallery of Italian masters from the Byzantines to Tintoretto. The Book Notes reproduces what the Century Company itself says of this enterprise.

The works are to be "engraved by Timothy Cole from the original paintings, and accompanied by historical and critical papers by W. J. Stillman, the well-known art critic. The preparation of this gallery of Italian masters is the most important artistic work upon which The Century has ever entered. It was necessary that this popularization of the world's best pictorial art should wait for the finest modern results of photography, for the new and perfected school of American wood-engraving, and for delicate and thoroughly competent steam printing. Mr. Timothy Cole, who is recognized as the greatest wood engraver in the world, has already spent four years of consecutive labor in the European galleries in the work of carefully reproducing many of the most valuable pictures to be found in the Old World. For several years to come few numbers of The Century shall be without one or more examples of the best Italian art. These, in order that the fullest educational results may be derived from their publication, will be printed in historical order."

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Amanda M. Douglas has written a new novel entitled, a *Modern Adam and Eve in a Garden*. How much of this fiction is truth, that is, the actual experiences of somebody, seems a little difficult for Book Notes to determine. Of course, all fiction is supposed to find its prototype in fact. There may be more or less distortion used, but it all must rest at last upon some fact. No character can be constructed by a human being which does not find its prototypes in human characters otherwise created. Humanity cannot construct a character which is unhuman. All this, however, has little to do with the lives and adventures of Adam and Eve, who were two young people, brother and sister, who kept house together, went to live on a small farm in the country together, farmed it in a small way together, and worked together with a view of getting out of life that which the Creator intended by bringing them into life. Their experiences at farming are so exceedingly funny, and yet so very natural, that they must have been actual experiences somewhere by somebody. They made a success of it in the end, but by taking summer boarders, and the regular salary which Adam earned and the music teaching by Eve. These things, it must be confessed, have little to do with farming, unless it may be that summer boarders could not have been accommodated without the products of the farm. But the study of the thrift developed in the two young people, their cheerfulness in adversity, their steady and incorruptible integrity, is really refreshing; one almost wishes he could do so himself. The only real difficulty in life is that we never learn how to live. This difficulty would be less real were we to put into practice the virtues which lie hidden in the acts of Adam and Eve. It is a plain and simple tale with morals as chaste as snow. Those who delight only in tales red hot with corrupt and sensual passion need not read it, in fact they cannot; it will please only the pure in spirit. Lee & Shepard are its publishers.

The October number of the *American Magazine* well sustains the excellent growth which characterized the preceding issues of this periodical. An extended and well illustrated article on the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., forms the leading paper. It is certainly a history of which the corps may well be proud. A very charming paper (illustrated) on the Valley of the Connecticut, scatters just enough of the dust of antiquity over the shadows cast by modern tinsel to give to them the proper tone. Mary Agnes Tincker continues the installments of her novel, *Two Coronets*. Our townsman, Dr. W. F. Hutchinson, has a paper concerning an excursion on the *Orinoco* river. It is illustrated and written in that lively, spirited vein, which is so characteristic of this clever traveller. The paper, however, which has the most interest to the writer, is that entitled *Beauty in Fiction*, by Alice Wellington Rollins. It is a discussion of the creations of fiction writers in the matter of heroines. How far the delineation of female loveliness and merely sensual beauty tend to obscure that which is really beautiful in character. Who among us does not know the folly of undertaking to make the beautiful, good; or the good, beautiful. It is not alone in fiction, however, that our ethical perceptions are blunted by that which our eyes behold, or rather think they behold, provided our eyes can think. This paper is short, too short, and yet 'tis long enough for a bright woman to have put into it some good, solid thought.

Among all the men who became famous in the war of the Rebellion there is scarcely one around whom clusters so much of romantic interest as does around Philip Henry Sheridan. He was the Murat of the Union army. Whether he would have developed the qualities of the grand strategist cannot be determined. He was not given the opportunity. That he possessed some of these qualities there can be no question. He was a

superb division commander and superb as a cavalry leader: he was a born leader of men upon the field of battle; he was a man of the strongest nerve, a man of tremendous impulse, but whose impulse seemed to be under the guidance of intuition. How true this all appears when we consider his achievements in the Valley of the Shenandoah. Is there among all the soldiers of the Rebellion, a man to whom the words used by Caesar in announcing to the Roman Senate his victory over the Pharnaces are so applicable? Veni, Vidi, Vici? While these adventures and achievements were fresh in mind Mr. Headley wrote them out, and now since Sheridan's death he has, in a couple of new chapters, brought the story of Sheridan's life to an end. The books are closed and Sheridan's account is being made up. The lesson taught will be to throw the soul into the action of the hands. There is less refinement, but is there not strength in the advice of the Hon. D. Crockett—"be sure you're right, then go ahead"? Sheridan went ahead. *Fighting Phil* by Mr. Headley is published by Lee & Shepard.

The art of telling stories, in such language and in such a way that they will amuse children, and be at the same time within the comprehension of children, is an art possessed by but few people. If the telling of stories is difficult, the writing of them is very much more difficult. Among modern American writers who have attempted this work, no one has succeeded better than Mr. J. T. Trowbridge. He has written a great many books, and he never, or scarcely ever, makes a failure. This year he has a new one, which he calls *A Start in Life*. The scene of the story is the valley of the Mohawk river and the time was when this romantic region was the borderland of civilization. A boy set forth in pursuit of a living. He worked one summer for a man who cheated him out of what he should have paid him. The man could have paid him,

but didn't. This was no fault of the boy's, for the boy had no means of knowing that the man for whom he had worked was a scoundrel. This was only his bad luck; but his luck turned;—it does turn with some people, but with others it never seems to turn. The boy sought new fields and grew good and strong in them. The story is for quite young boys, and is enlivened by many clever adventures, not the least of which is a coon hunt in which the boy participated, and the sequel to which proved to be the turning point in the boy's career. Lee & Shepard are Mr. Trowbridge's publishers.

Oliver Optic, the veteran writer for boys, has just ready the first of a new series, called *The Blue and the Gray*, which will consist of tales of the war of the Rebellion. The end sought by Mr. Optic is, that while pleasing the northern boy, he gives no pain to the southern boy, or *vice versa*, while pleasing the southern boy, he ruffles not the feathers of the northern boy. The Sectional war is over, and Mr. Optic can safely take the risk of his adventure. *Taken by the Enemy* is his first book in this new series. The two boy heroes of the story are Percy Pierson, the Confederate boy, and Christy Passmore, the Yankee boy. The action of the story is chiefly upon the sea. The principal scenes being laid in Mobile Bay and early in the war. Christy, the Yankee boy, was taken by the enemy, but managed to escape by means of a tug boat, the *Leopard*, which he captured single handed, and which he navigated by means of the can-do-anything propensity which pervaded the Yankee forces. It seems scarcely possible, that the boy born when these events were supposed to have happened, is now a man of thirty years, or thereabouts, but yet its true, and it will be many a long year before the boys of these days will cease to take delight in these semi-historical tales, so full of life and so full of adventure. This book is full of illustrations and is tastefully bound in cloth of two colors, the blue and the gray, and ornamented with significant emblems. Lee & Shepard are publishers of this book.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., OCT. 27, 1888.

The Messrs Putnam are publishing a series of little volumes of much excellence, which they denominate *Knickerbocker Nuggets*. These diminutive books are the product of much mechanical skill, and are in their exteriors very beautiful. In literature, they are classics. Among these books there comes Leigh Hunt's *Stories of the Italian Poets*. As here printed it consists of two volumes. For those unfamiliar with the structure of the book, the BOOK NOTES will explain. These two volumes comprise four poets, to wit: Dante, Tasso, Ariosto and Pulci. The principal things of each poet are turned into elegant prose by Mr. Hunt, whom Mr. Hazlitt pronounced equal in this line of writing to Mr. Steele, and related by him as a story. This in each case is preceded by a critical notice of the works of the poet, with which is intermingled biographical notes, the whole making most delightful reading. The man who does not read Leigh Hunt does not realize the loss to himself which he is making.

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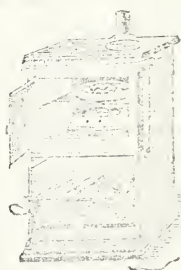
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VOL. 6,
No. 23.

PINE HILL SKETCHES.

No. 2.

Four days have we spent on a delightful outing at Mill Brook farm in Exeter. We wandered over the familiar hillsides in admiration of the beautiful autumnal foliage, and through the wild woods, now and then startled by the whirring flight of a partridge, and in our turn startling the wild rabbit from his hidden lair. The bright and beautiful greens of summer have given place to the many shaded and sombre, but not less beautiful, browns of autumn. The tall oaks are no less beautiful in their dresses of brown than before they were in their garish green. The pines, ever green, now mingle the yellow needles of the past with the bright, new green ones of the coming season. Delightful contrast, charming in its happy association of youth with old age. Repose has calmly settled upon the face of nature. The sedgy point whereon the wild duck reared her brood no longer gives her shelter. The discordant note of the blue-jay is no longer in discord with the scenes around us. The moth *Asterias* no longer flits from shrub to shrub, but in another form, secreted beneath the rough bark of some aged tree, awaits the resurrection of the coming spring. The glassy surface of the lake is no longer marred by the leaves of the yellow lily, but in peaceful quiet reflects the bright faces of the evening stars. The falling leaves disclose the secret nesting places of innumerable birds, now gone to gladden the ears and delight the

eyes of other peoples. All, all is peace; so peaceful, that even the wild and timid Otter hesitates not, to sport with her young in the lake in the immediate presence of the habitations of man.

The work of the husbandman is over. He has gathered and housed the fruits of his summer's toil. By the sweat of his brow he has earned his daily bread. Bounteous nature has given to him a bountiful harvest, and now, resting from his toil, he renders thanks to the Glorious Giver of all these blessings, which cover him, as with a garment.

Mill Brook farm is a plantation, a domain, resting midway between two of the ten highest peaks in Rhode Island. Nonsneck (most singular name) at the northward, and Pine Hill at the southward. This domain is the very reverse of an island. For whereas an island is a parcel of land surrounded by water, this domain is a lake surrounded by land. Over this lake we sail, chasing, actually chasing, the wild ducks with our boat, so tame were they; or, landing upon Sassafra Point, we gather the succulent root which grows there abundantly among the thick timber; or, landing upon Huckleberry wharf we proceeded inland, picking the berries from bushes ten feet high; or, skirting the margin of the lake, shaking the delicious berries in loads into our boat; or, landing at the Point of Pines, where, ascending the steep hillside, a picture of the heart of the plantation is presented which fills at once the æsthetic sense.

It was on one of these aquatic excursions

sions as we sailed along the margin of the lake, that a singular cluster of leaves and moss attached to the branches of a wild Azalia which overhung the water, attracted our attention. Cautiously we sailed up to it for a closer inspection. It was carefully and skilfully made. Evidently, a nest of some sort; a perfect globe, without apparent entrance or exit; at all events so it appeared. We had scarcely touched it, when out from a hole which a leaf had covered, a red dormouse scrambled. He staid not upon the order of his going, but went at once, and went into the water, followed quickly by the entire family, all swimming like ducks for the shore. Indeed, it was a novel and pretty sight, the bright red little fellows all pulling sharply for the shore.

Commiserate our simplicity if you will, but these are the charms which lead us into this delightful land, so near, and yet so far away. It is not given to all men to read and comprehend the *Noxum Organum*. Can we with a sneer destroy the intellectual happiness of him who can? So it is with the charms of nature, and of natural things in this plantation, of which, possibly, there be more than are dreamt of in thine imaginings.

Two centuries and more ago there dwelt among these hills, an Indian woman, Wawaloam, the wife of Miantinomi, the last and the greatest of the sachems of the Narragansetts. Long years, after the chief was slain dwelt here the Queen of the Narragansetts. These lands of Mill Brook farm lay within the Sachemdom of Miantinomi; and Wawaloam must have many times drank at the springs and fished in the streams which flow through this very plantation. The owner, Mr. William M. Bailey, with a happy inspiration, has cut on the face of a huge granite boulder which stands in the midst of a forest, this inscription:

To the Memory of Wawaloam.

Thus Mr. Bailey has been the first to give

practical expression to the fine thought first uttered by the late Chief Justice Job Durfee, upwards of forty years since. Thus said the learned Judge: "Every height and every vale, and every stream, might have its legend celebrated in verse or prose, and all the lands within the limits of Rhode Island would become classic ground. Is there no one to perform this task, no one even to commence it?" The man at last has come, and he hands down to coming ages the name of an Indian Queen for preservation.

This rock is in its exterior form almost precisely that of the Sphinx. Ages hence, when all of us have assumed those forms in which we are to pass through space and forever, the curiosity of men will be exercised over this strange inscription, and a veritable Sphinx will have been found in the lands of the Narragansetts.

Dr. Charles V. Chapin, of this city, has taken his *fourth* prize for a Fiske Fund Dissertation. The question submitted was *What changes has the acceptance of the Germ Theory made in measures for the Prevention and Treatment of Consumption*. Dr. Chapin in a former Dissertation (1885) had treated of the *Present state of the Germ Theory of Diseases*. It thus appears that his present Dissertation must be the next succeeding question to be considered. The method of his consideration is admirable. Having reached the conclusion that pulmonary consumption, or phthisis is, in a great majority of cases, characterized by the presence of tubercles in the pulmonary tissues, and that these tubercles are directly produced by the *bacillus tuberculosis*, which is the result of infection, he shows that the germ theory of the origin of the disease is an accepted fact. He then sets forth the results of experiments in Europe and America, made by the most learned physicians in their efforts to discover some agent which would destroy the *bacillus* and leave the patient unharmed. He then explains the methods employed in using

these various agents, and then takes each individual agent, shows what it is, what the hope was in using it, and how it was used. He then gives in much detail the results reached in individual cases by the most learned men. He finally reaches this opinion: "After a careful examination of the literature of the subject, we are justified in the conclusion that the acceptance of the germ theory has made no direct or important addition either to the hygienic or medicinal treatment of the disease." But he thinks "this is by no means a sufficient reason why some remedy should not yet be found which might properly be called a specific." In the proposed studies which have been given to the subject one thing seems to have been impressed upon the mind. That is, that increased importance should be given to personal hygiene. This Dr. Chapin emphasizes in the second part of his Dissertation, in which he lays down a few concise rules which will at once commend themselves to all intelligent people. He says: "Teach fathers and mothers how to rear healthy boys and girls; tell them what to eat, what to wear, how to exercise, and to breathe fresh air." This alone he declares will exterminate consumption. Surely, if anything can, such a course of life will most certainly do it. **BOOK NOTES** commends this essay as a masterly production. In its method it is severely logical. It presents its case in the clearest and most concise manner. It is not, by the use of technical and scientific terms, carried beyond the understanding of a reader of ordinary intelligence; and it can be read with profit by a great many people. Copies can be obtained, should any desire them, of Dr. George L. Collins, Providence, R. I.

The keeping of Christmas came down to us from our English ancestors. It came into England with the introduction of Christianity. From that early period, the Nativity seems to have always been kept as a festival season. The forms of

this keeping; its social influences; those external signs which indicate its approach, and a more particular description of those "high and ceremonious" days which preceded or followed Christmas, forms the subject of a Charming book by Thomas Kibble Hervey, quondam editor of the *Athenaeum*. This book, published many years since, has been brought out in a new and beautiful edition by Roberts Brothers, of Boston. It is filled with drawings by Seymour. Those who are familiar with the peculiar style of Mr. Seymour, will need not to be told of the infinite humor which followed the tip of his pencil. In reading this clever book one is struck at once in observing how this charming festival has degenerated in its forms of practical observance in our own country. In Old England it was a day or season of festivity. The spirit of revelry flowed through every artery: "the revelry of the baronial castle found an echo in the hall of the old manor-house, and these were repeated in the tapestried chamber of the country magistrate, or from the sanded parlor of the village inn. Merriment was everywhere a matter of public concernment. Men might meet in crowds to feast beneath the banner of the baron, but the mistletoe hung over each man's own door." "The observances of the season might draw men to common centres, but the flame of the Yule-log roared in every individual chimney in all the land." How sadly all this is changed with us here in New England. The spirit of the day has departed, and now, in the place of festivity, merriment, feasting, revelry and *bonhomie* which characterizes all the ancient observances, we have the mere sensual giving of senseless gifts. The whole value of this gift lies in the spirit of the giver. Only a pauper (a species of being which never should have existed) can receive the gift of a naked gold piece with equanimity. The whole spirit of Christmas is gone. It has come down to a senseless chase for useless presents. **THE BOOK NOTES** appeals to everybody to read this



delightful book and learn of the happy day which Christmas used to be, and spare no pains to cause it to return, to gladden and make better the hearts of all the people.

Droll seems to be the word which best characterizes the nonsense productions of Mr. Edward Lear. There is much difference between things which are witty, things which are comical, and things which are droll, although all may be provocative of laughter. Mr. Lear being now dead, (he died at San Remo this present year,) his various productions have been gathered into a single volume and published by Roberts Brothers. There were four books so gathered, and they are books of infinite jest. It is curious to observe how long it takes people to get hold of things. It was long years before the people could catch the fun in these nonsense books, but when they once caught on, they never let go. Mr. Lear's first book was published in 1846; it was not until 1871 that the public's patronage was sufficient to warrant the publication of his second book, but after that, honors were easy. All the original illustrations are reproduced in this new book, and they are *original* in the strictest sense of the word. The strangely coined words used by Mr. Lear and the unknown and as yet the undiscovered lands which he discovered, strike you with fresh surprise as you turn leaf by leaf. One of the strangest qualities of this book is the way it strikes different people. A conceit, expressed both pictorially and in words, may strike one mind as excessively funny and provoke immoderate laughter, which to another appears ineffectually stupid, and so *vice versa* a thing which appears very droll and laughable to the latter mind, while to the former it is inmendurable. We are men of infinite whims, that which might please to-day we condemn to-morrow, but certain it is, there is something somewhere in the *Lear Nonsense books* which, at sometime, will make everybody laugh.

Little Miss Weezy's Brothers has been written by Penn Shirley as a companion to *Little Miss Weezy*, which was published last Christmas, both by Lee & Shepard. These books are for very young children. Hence the incidents selected are simple and such as are calculated to entertain that class of readers. Without any parade of morals, these incidents are selected with the view to develop in the youngest mind correct principles in morals. A boy learns to discern between virtue and vice, but he can't tell how or where he learned it. He grows to be a man. The early lessons of youth grow with him. "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." The good actions which he performs throw a steady light on the footsteps which he makes so that other men may follow. "The light he leaves behind him lies along the paths of men." The right kind of a book given at the right time may accomplish just that.

Three new volumes have been added by Lee & Shepard to their new library called *Good Company*. These are Mr. Alexander Smith's *Dreamthorpe*, to which is added other essays; *A Physician's Problems*, a series of essays upon Thought and Action, and those other emotions which pertain to the brain, the mind and the nerves of the human body; and the *Lover*, and other papers by Richard Steele. The *Lover* consists of some forty papers written by Mr. Steele, as he has himself informed us, "in the style of the *Tatler*," They touch upon a great variety of subjects, and that too with a master's hand. They are ever flowing well-springs of pleasure for thirsty intellects. No matter how often one makes a draught, it always has the same freshness, it never cloy, and no exhaustion follows. This book ought to be in every household library. I verily believe that intellects would become brighter by looking occasionally upon the covers of this book. The very words, *Steele—Lover*, which one could not help seeing, would set them a-thinking—and it costs only fifty cents.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10, 1888.

The writer of these BOOK NOTES announces the publication presently of the first number of the second series of Rhode Island Historical Tracts. The subject will be, *An Inquiry concerning the Origin of the clause in the Laws of Rhode Island (1719-1783) Disfranchising Roman Catholics and prescribing a religious test for the admission of Freemen.* This extraordinary clause has now for upwards of a century attracted the attention of historical scholars. It has been thrown at the founders of the colony as being a grossly inconsistent act in connection with their efforts in seeking and obtaining liberty of conscience under the charter of Charles the Second. This charge was discussed by the Honorable Samuel Eddy in a paper written in 1818. Subsequently to the publication of his paper, Mr. Eddy became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and was an ornament to the bench. His paper rests upon the surest foundation; but upon a re-examination of the question it has appeared to the writer that a fresh, and perhaps a broader statement of the case, might not be inopportune. For this purpose he has made researches of the most thorough nature; and he believes that he will set forth a case of the most singular historical interest, and hitherto altogether unknown. For the views which will be taken he is alone responsible. He asks for them no mercy. His purpose is single, to wit, the elucidation of historical truth, and if he has not discovered it, then he asks that it be discovered. This series of Historical Tracts will, like the first series, be issued in strictly limited editions, never, under any circumstances, exceeding 250 copies. When these copies are exhausted no others will be issued. The writer solicits the patronage of those interested in such matters. The greatly enhanced prices now reached by the first series, being nearly

double their original cost to the subscribers, seems to indicate prudence in early subscribing for the new series. It is proper further to mention that a general index to the first series is now in course of preparation. This, with a correction of all known errors, will presently be published as the closing Tract of the first series.

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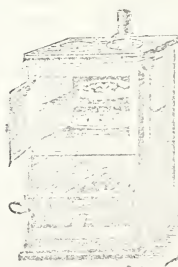
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}, SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1888.

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No. 24.

The *Publishers Weekly*, of New York, in its issue of October 13, reproduces a paragraph from the *BOOK NOTES* of September 29 thus:

Consider for a moment the present condition of the poor bookseller in these prosperous United States. Taxes are laid upon him for the support of every business in the country *save his own*. Special taxes are laid by the Government upon him for the enrichment of the very publisher whose books he labors to sell, and who, but for his labors could not exist. Senator Chace is to-day laboring as a Senator to put a special tax upon me as a bookseller, for the purpose of making the business of some publishers pay them more money. Is there any fairness in this? If you think the government of these United States will long endure upon any such principle, you are welcome to the delusion. It won't, just the same. The principle will go, or the government will go.

And then comments upon the same after this manner:

"Mr. Rider is neither a socialist nor a communist; why does he object to paying a workman for the work he does with his pen? This is not a "tax" in any proper definition of taxation. On the contrary, far from being a tax, it seems to be one of the measures which, possibly more than any other, will put the book-trade on a healthy basis. International copyright a law, the publisher will be obliged to protect his own property. Now it is—every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost; and sorry as we are to admit it, we have fallen into bad ways all around. And what is more, the bookseller will in all probability receive greater benefit from a copyright law than either the publisher or author."

Were a man to take some pieces of wood and some pieces of iron, and by the

labor of his hand, guided by the intelligence of his mind, produce a wheelbarrow, there could be no question concerning the ownership of the wheelbarrow; nor could there be any question in deciding that the wheelbarrow was property, and as property, ought to be preserved and protected to its owner by every of the forces of law. Suppose the same man were to take some pieces of paper (instead of wood) and some pieces of iron, (pens) and by the labor of his hands, guided by the intelligence of his mind, produce a story or a history instead of a wheelbarrow; whose property is that? Is it not the property of the man who makes it? Certainly it is; and it is entitled to just the same protection as property, as it would have had, had it been a wheelbarrow.

Senator Chace's international copyright law refuses to recognize this literary property in English authors, unless it can be made under the protective tariff principle, to become a source of profit to the mere American manufacturer of the book. The English editions cannot come in save through the doors of the custom houses; and their ownership in their own property cannot be recognized unless the English authors produce their books through some American publisher. This arrangement is for the purpose of enabling the mere manufacturer of a book to obtain out of me, his own countryman, a larger price than he otherwise could by any fair dealing, and this twist upon me, Senator Chace, as a legislator, is assisting this manufacturer to obtain.

This transaction, enabling the American manufacturer to get more of my money for the book than without the law he could get, the *Publisher's Weekly* says "is not a tax in any proper definition."

Death from hydraulic pressure may not be precisely death produced by hanging; nevertheless, life is rendered impossible by getting air out of the lungs and preventing it from entering again, and this by either process. It is just the same with my money. Senator Chace's law enables the publisher to get it, and prevents me in every way from recovering it. Call it by whatever name you will, robbery if you like, or taxation. It takes my money and keeps it.

There may be in a book two different species of property, and as a matter, of course, two different owners. The author owns the literary property, while the manufacturer owns the mechanical production, to wit, the book itself. The putting of a manuscript into type and printing it upon paper, certainly can give the workman who did the work no right of ownership in the manuscript. This ownership, the said workman can obtain, only under due process of law. Holding these views it matters to me little whether the *Weekly* relieves me from the imputation of socialism, communism, anarchism or not. If such opinions are socialistic, or communistic, or anarchistic, so let them be. They are mine own. This use of epithets because of differences of opinion by the press, as against individuals, is become altogether too careless. As well might I call the editor of the *Weekly* His Satanic Majesty, because I happened to smell sulphur when he came near me.

The confusion of ideas in the *Weekly* paragraph remains for me to point out. It says, "Why does he object to paying a *workman* for the work he does with the pen? It is the *author*, not the *workman*, who did the work with the pen. Him then would I pay. The workman has no

right of property in the author's work. Again, "International copyright a law the publisher will be obliged to protect his own property." Under the common law and the statutes, cannot a publisher in the United States *protect his own property*? How could an International copyright be of any more security in the protection, or how *oblige* him to protect it? That law was supposed to be for the protection of another man's property to wit, the author.

In what manner or measure an International copyright law will enure to the benefit of booksellers is a thing which cannot be demonstrated; and yet the *Weekly* says that to them the "*greater benefit*" will enure. The *BOOK NOTES* believes that if any benefit enures to booksellers, it will be very slight and very remote.

The Historical Society have issued a proposal which deserves commendation. It is the publication of a map of Rhode Island defining the territories of the Indian tribes and the Indian names of localities therein, wherever they can be discovered. This has long been a favorite project of my own, and much labor has been bestowed upon it. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Historical Society will prosecute the work with its accustomed vigor. The Indian had no alphabet, a written word had to him no meaning. A sound was represented by no letter. The Englishmen undertook to represent names and words in the English language as the pronunciation by the Indian speaker sounded to them. The differing pronunciations of individuals, combined with the ignorance of the English writers has produced unlimited confusion. To unravel and correct all these errors is the work of a first class scholar, and it is to be hoped that such a person will be developed by the society. The late Judge Potter was the first in Rhode Island to give attention to the matter. The result of his labors appears in his

Early History of Narragansett. His labor was one of original research among ancient manuscript records. Since his time Dr. Usher Parsons has issued his *Indian Names*. His endeavor was good, but his work was wretched. He sought not truth at the fountain head, that is among the manuscripts. In speaking of this source, Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, the most learned man in these matters who now lives, or has ever lived, says, "These supply many Indian names in forms less corrupt than those which were given to them by later records, and especially in the documents from which Dr. Parsons' list of *Indian Names in Rhode Island* was compiled." There is a fund of amusement in Dr. Parsons' list, such as is unusual in philological treatises. Take the well known word, Chepachet. He says, "It means Devil's Bag. A bag or wallet was found here probably dropped by some hunter, and as no one could tell who, an Indian said it was the Devil." This definition first appeared in a note to the *Dorriad*, a political squib in ridicule of the events of '42 by H. B. Anthony. He says "*Chepi-chuck* is the original Indian name of which Chepachet is a corruption. It signifies Devil's Bag. The question will naturally arise, if Chepachet be the devil's bag, why he did not pull the strings of it when the heroes of Acote's hill were assembled. He will never have another such chance." Dr. Parsons followed Mr. Anthony. This is not the sort of scholarship which the Historical Society now needs. Trumbull defines the word as "the place of division" or the "fork" of Branch river. Those who are familiar with the locality will at once recognize the propriety of the name, and those who desire to study the derivation of the word, are referred to Dr. Trumbull's note to Williams's *Key*, p. 215. By all means execute the work, but do it well.

Sir Edwin Arnold, the author of the *Light of Asia*, has a new poem, just pub-

lished by Roberts Brothers, under the title, *With Sa'di in the Garden*, or the Book of Love, being the "Ishk," or third chapter of the "Bostan" of the Persian poet Sa'di, embodied in a dialogue held in the Garden of the Tai Majal at Agra. The *Dramatis Personæ* of the poem are: —The Mirza Husein, gentle Gulbadan The Persian singer with the melting voice. Dark Delazar, handsome, and bold, and skilled

To play every song and step: the maid Attending them, and last that Englishman That Saheb I knew, lover of India."

This was the party, and equipped they were with lamps and bells, and fruits and cakes, with music, and song, and dance, to read and discuss the Ishk, the Mirza reading, and the singing girls with their songs thrown in as interludes. The poem speaks of

——"Love and what it is, and how,
And whither it should lead us, and God's will
Fashioning Beauty so to seize and sway
By grace so great; and these strange hearts
of men
To passion for it, even to folly and to death."

Full of the spirit and poetry of Persian life, Sir Edwin Arnold gives in his verses full expression to it. So well has this been accomplished that were it not for the difference in the style of types used, one could scarcely discover that which was original from that which was taken from Sa'di. The latter is in *italics*.

But those things which please me most are the songs of the singing girls. These songs are all original with Sir Edwin, and are sung and accompanied with dancing by the singing girls *Gulbadan* and *Delazar*, who are types from life, as Sir Edwin assures us. Some of these songs are of exquisite beauty. Here is one:

A Lover said: "For one touch of her hand
I would give Balkh, I would give Samar-
kand,

So sweet she is!" the Bulbul sang between
Rose of rare sweetnesses! Shirin, Shirin.

The Sultan heard: "By Allah! this is much
Two cities which my sword gained for one
touch!

How rich he seems;" The Bulbul sang
between
Rose of rich sweetnesses! Shirin, Shirin.

The Lover said: "When I may kiss her
feet

I am so happy that all life grows sweet."
The Sultan mused: The Bulbul sang
between

Rose of blown happiness! Shirin, Shirin.

BOOK NOTES can give but a taste of the
sweet things within this book; you must
lift the covers and dip for yourselves.

The Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, a
Congregationalist clergyman, at Mont
Clair, New Jersey, has recently published
through the house of Fords, Howard and
Hurlbut, of New York, a volume of ser-
mons, which he calls *Spirit and Life,
Thoughts for To-day*. There are a dozen
of them, all practically in elucidation of
two ideas, or thoughts, (1) God has mani-
fested himself in a form which can be un-
derstood by men; and (2) that He is
never far from, but always in close con-
tact with men. Upon these two proposi-
tions hang all human hopes; annihilate
either, and man might well be resolved
into ether. If there be no God, the hap-
piest human being is him who knows no
waking. In the discussion of these most
interesting questions the learned and de-
vout clergyman shuns not the teachings
of science, resting securely upon his faith
that law will be established by gospel, and
gospel will be confirmed by law. No
amount of searching can ever get behind
or under the law and the gospel. Warmed
by his theme the advocate grows eloquent,
and it becomes easy to believe the power-
ful magnetic influence which he must
have exerted upon his audiences as he de-
livered these powerful discourses. Mod-
estly their author says, that "since these
partial views of truth have helped many
in a narrow field to more satisfying con-
ceptions of God, and to a more constant
reliance on his Spirit," he has ventured to
hope that in their present form, their good
influences might in the same manner help
others. The learned doctor, while hold-

ing fast to the ancient faith, doubtless be-
lieves that in keeping himself fully
abreast with modern thought, he best
keeps himself in form to best help along
suffering humanity. He is a man of lib-
eral thought.

The Messrs. Putnam have added a little
collection of *British Letters* to the series
of books which they have been publish-
ing. Since the collection is not hetero-
geneous, but has a peculiar, distinctive
character, which renders it different from
former collections, it becomes necessary
to more particularly describe it. Its editor,
Mr. Edward T. Mason, describes it as
illustrative of *Character and Social Life*;
and by him it is arranged in groups.
The enumeration of these groups are Au-
tobiographic sketches, Glimpses of Men
and Women, The Family, Friendships,
The Town, The Country, Out of Doors,
Comedy and Farce, Whim and Fancy,
Manners, Customs and Behavior,
National Traits, Groups of Men, &c.
The peculiar charm of letters consists in
their familiar and unstudied expressions
from one friend to another. This can
only be the case with letters which were
never intended for the public eye. The
selection of letters of this character has
been the aim of the editor of this collec-
tion. With this end in view he has elimi-
nated all extraneous matters, and confined
himself directly to the point or subject
upon which he was at work. This elimi-
nation has been judiciously performed,
and has resulted in giving a much greater
variety of thought and expression, while
at the same time it much condenses the
materials presented. The selection cov-
ers the range of the best period of Eng-
lish letter writing. In it will be found
many charming letters written by English
ladies, which it would be difficult for the
general reader to discover. Especially is
this the case in the group concerning
Manners and Customs. Aside from the
entertainment, these little volumes pos-
sess a real value.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24. 1888.

Mr. John Gilmer Speed has become the editor of the *American Magazine*, which, under its new ownership, has already shown such evidence of vigor and enterprise. The mother of Mr. Speed was the niece of the poet John Keats, and he has written a life of the poet, and edited his letters and poems.

The elegant edition of the novels of Balzac, in English, in course of publication by Roberts Brothers, is this week increased by the publication of *Cousin Bette*. It is a first-rate educator of morality, by the process of showing the social condition of people who lack every element of morality. Those who can't see that the wages of sin is death, might, with advantage, read the adventures of this French lady.

It is a Yankee fairy story is *Prince Vance*. The story of a prince with a Court in his box, the joint production of Eleanor Putnam and Arlo Bates, and illustrated with many pretty drawings by Mr. Frank Myrick. Roberts Brothers publish it. It will not be expected of the BOOK NOTES that it will give a synopsis of such a book as this one is; the constituency to which it appeals care little for synopses. They will devour it, and make each one his individual synopsis. Madame Perrault in her best days never wrote a prettier tale than *Prince Vance*. The story is happily conceived and well executed, and will be the delight of children for many a long year.

The "*Chiswick*" Editions, inaugurated last year by Messrs. White & Allen, by the issue of Lord Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," have been added to this year by the publication in the original Greek of Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey." James M. Paton, Professor of Greek, at Middlebury University in Vermont, contributes an interesting Prefatory Note and Introduction. Two

editions are issued; one, with extra large margins to the page, is limited to 50 copies; a small paper edition numbers 350 copies only. The fact that the volumes are printed on hand-made paper from type, on a hand-press at the famous Chiswick Press in Chancery lane, is sufficient guarantee that they will represent the perfection of book-making.

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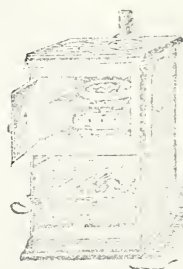
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Vol. 5.
No. 25.

MR. CONWAY'S OMITTED CHAPTERS OF HISTORY.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway has written an elaborate work entitled, *Omitted Chapters of History Disclosed in the Life and Papers of Edmund Randolph*. The volume is octavo in form, beautifully printed, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Randolph was a young Virginia gentleman, whose father disinherited him because he joined with the rebels in the Revolutionary war. At the age of 22 he became an aide to Washington in 1775. He enjoyed the closest political relations with Washington for about twenty years. Lawyer, attorney general, and governor of Virginia, member of congress, and of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States. One of the principal authors of the propositions then submitted, and known as the Virginia Plan, which failing of adoption, induced Randolph to vote in the convention against the constitution, although he subsequently urged its adoption by Virginia. He was secretary of state in Washington's administration until 1795, at which time he lost the confidence of Washington, by reason of the exposure of an intrigue which the French minister, Fauchet, in a dispatch to his government had disclosed. This dispatch fell into the hands of the commander of a British man of war, and was, by the British government sent to Washington. It was by him laid before Randolph, who promised an explanation, but instead, gave that night a resignation.

and subsequently, a vindication. This transaction has always rested as a dark spot on the fair fame of Randolph and with it the charge that he accounted unfairly for the large sums of money entrusted to him by the government. Mr. Conway's object seems to be three-fold, (1) to bring out more clearly the hand of Randolph in forming the present constitution, (2) to ameliorate, or destroy altogether, the charge of intrigue, (3) to clear up the matter of the deficiency. Touching the first of these objects he has apparently succeeded. The persistent labor of Mr. Randolph both before the convention in considering plans of government, and his labors within the convention in enforcing them, are more clearly brought out than they have before been. He did not, indeed, succeed in getting all his ideas ingrafted into the document and for this reason he refused to sign it in convention.

In the second of his endeavors, the question of intrigue and of vindication, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that Mr. Conway is not conclusive. The communications which Fauchet informs his government that Mr. Randolph made to him, as coming from a secretary of state, and a member of Washington's cabinet, were infamous; and so far as I can see, not only is no evidence produced by which to overthrow the charge, but Mr. Randolph is practically shown by Mr. Conway to have admitted it. If reliance can be placed upon the testimony of Mr. Pickering, we must believe that

Washington, with Randolph's *Indication* in his hand, and with a full knowledge of all the circumstances, did not exonerate him. This fact alone bears with immense weight upon the whole question.

Concerning the third subject mentioned, to wit, the deficiency. Of course, there was one. The wonder is, that, considering the long period, the loose way of doing business on every hand, and the large sums involved, the amount was not greater. It was not far from \$50,000. This sum Mr. Conway declares has been paid, and his showing appears to confirm his declaration.

Aside from these propositions, BOOK NOTES thinks Mr. Conway is a careless writer. Take this, p. (133). "The state attorney might indeed have made money enough to support even an invalid wife and growing family during the intervals of official duty inconsistent with private practice, had it not been for his generosity towards his friends."

Does Mr. Conway really mean that Randolph did not make (or receive) money enough to support his invalid wife and his children, and that his generosity to his friends prevented him from earning the necessary money? This is scarcely credible.

Mr. Conway further says: (p. 133) That during the time of Randolph's performances of his overwhelming duties as attorney general, (for which he was paid an annual salary by the United States) he was attending to the President's private law business in Virginia; and to the last without remuneration." If this statement is true, it ought certainly to have been made, but if true, it is in the highest degree discreditable to both parties, for the reason that it charges Washington with having his private business performed by an officer of the general government, and whose entire services were paid for by that government; and it shows that officer as dissatisfied at not being paid *two* salaries, one, by the government, and another

by Washington, whom he had not the right to serve.

One other minor error I note, (p. 7.) Mr. Conway says: "Sir John Randolph, perhaps the only native of this country ever knighted." I think Sir John Johnson, son of Sir William Johnson, was born in New York and was knighted, and that Sir William Pepperell was born at Kittery in what is now the State of Maine, but which was then a part of the Province of Massachusetts and was knighted.

These specimens will sufficiently illustrate the carelessness of Mr. Conway.

A valued patron of BOOK NOTES asks It to explain the meaning and origin of the term *can-pail*, a word here in common use, and which appears not to be found in the dictionaries. BOOK NOTES will try. First, it applied to a dealer in wooden ware and asked to be shown a *can-pail*. A utensil was shown, cylindrical in form, larger at the bottom and tapering gradually toward the top, made of wood, with a wooden, close-fitting cover, and capable of holding from fifteen to twenty quarts. "That's a can-pail," said the dealer, "and is the only thing I ever heard of called by that name." The word is evidently a compound formed of two words, *can* and *pail*. There is no difficulty with either word separately; it is only when united and applied to a particular utensil that they become difficult. The word *can*, as applied to a vessel or utensil, must have been derived from the latin word *canna*, meaning a *reed*. *Riddle* gives this meaning, and quotes *Ovid*. He also says it came to mean "anything made of a reed," again citing *Ovid*, who speaks of it as a *reed pipe*, (*Metam* 2. 682). *Riddle* also says "it means a *boat*," citing *Juvenal*, (*Sat* 5. 89.) A boat certainly is a vessel made of wood, or reeds (*canna*), as the Romans made them. *Gardner*, another lexicographer, says *canna* "was a name given to a utensil made of reeds or rushes, in which oil was conveyed from Africa to Rome." The

inference does not therefore seem to be strained, that when wood came to be used in the place of reed in the construction of utensils for domestic purposes, similar perhaps in their uses to the Roman *Canna*. That that name might have come along down with them. In fact, I have heard the utensil called a *canna-pail* within my own time. If these things are true, the derivation of the word seems to be clear. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten, that the writer of BOOK NOTES is not a philologist, hence what it says in this line must be taken *cum grano salis*. While upon this subject, I cannot omit mentioning that there are people (down east yankees principally) who persist in denominating this utensil a *bucket*, flying in the face of the classical term by which it is known by well bred Rhode Islanders. There is an irregular and much mixed use of terms concerning the various utensils of this class. For instance, a working-man's dinner pail made of tin, and of peculiar construction, is often called a *tin kettle*, which is an article of an entirely different construction and use. The word *bucket* seems by all lexicographers to be given to a thing in which to carry water in some form, as, for instance, to raise water from a well, the sockets in water wheels into which the water rushes, the floats or flukes of the paddle wheels of steamboats. These men all tell us that the word came from the Anglo Saxon *buc*, which means a *pitcher*. *Boket*, Chaucer wrote in the *Knight's Tale*, meaning a pitcher, and *Skeats*, an excellent authority, cites the use of the term in *Judges*, 7. 20, in proof of the correctness of this derivation. These same men apply the word *kettle* to a hollow, cylindrical, metal vessel, to be used for *heating liquids*, and to no other use whatever. Hence, a *kettle* is not a *tin pail*, properly speaking, in any better sense than a *canna-pail* is a *bucket*.

Mr. Frank Miner tells in a happy way an amusing story of the good old

days when the Common Pleas Judges were first required by statute to charge the petit jury. This function falling upon a substantial old farmer, who found himself in the position of Chief Justice, he began his address thus. Gentlemen of the Jury: "It is difficult for one party to impart to a-nother party, an idee of what he is not fully possessed." That is about the position in which the writer of BOOK NOTES felt that he stood when he received the following epistle from the author of the excellent *Plants of Rhode Island*, recently published by the Franklin Society:

PROVIDENCE, NOV. 24, 1888.

Dear Sir,—My attention has been called to a pleasant notice in BOOK NOTES, Oct. 13, '88, of my *Plants of Rhode Island*, and I note a peculiar error. You say "he drew it (the line) at *Bacteria* and *Bacillaria*, &c.," the fact being that *Bacillaria* occupy in the book pp. 116-120, *Bacillaria* itself being at top p. 117. What you should have said was *Bacterium* and *Bacillus*! Do you see?

Yours truly, J. L. BENNETT.

No, I do not quite see it. I was using the plural; hence it was proper for me to say *Bacteria*, which is the plural of *Bacterium*. For *Bacillaria* I think I should have written *Bacilli*, that being the plural of *Bacillus*. I do not agree with Mr. Bennett that pages 116-120 of his book are occupied with *Bacillaria*. Those pages, or parts of pages, contain a list of *Diatomaceae*, 158 in number. Of this number two (and only two) are mentioned at the top of page 117 under the name *Bacillaria*. There seems to be a certain haziness in connection with the knowledge of these microscopic organisms. Carpenter, certainly a first rate authority, says *Diatoms* belong to the order *Protophyte*. This family *Protophyte* Mr. Bennett says, he has "not here noted," yet under the word *Diatomaceae* (p. 116) he gives nearly 16 varieties. Under which King, Bezonian?

Mr. Bennett's book is excellent. It costs but \$1. It will soon be exhausted. Those who desire copies should apply at once to Mr. D. W. Hoyt, Providence, R. I.

Lee & Shepard publish Mr. John Ruskin's *The King of the Golden River, or the Black Brothers*. It is an allegorical story in a bright and witty vein by this master of artistic prose. It has to do with the fortunes and misfortunes of three brothers who reside in Treasure Valley. Two of them are cruel and morose men, the third is a sort of a male Cinderella, the drudge of his brothers. The inhospitality of the older brothers arouses the wrath of "South West Wind, Esq." who deserts the rich Valley after destroying everything. Thus runs the tale, which like the river it tells about, is carried along, now by strong currents, and anon by gentle breezes, to a satisfactory ending. The story, like all of the famous author's books, is charmingly written, and finally illustrated with wood cut pictures by famous English artists.

Individual selfishness regardless of individual rights is the corroding curse of this country. The continued use of the legislative powers for individual aggrandizement will, in the end, destroy this, or any other government. Even if the pretext of protectionists were true, which it is not, that a "protective" tariff increases wages, what right have they to use the laws for that purpose. That the recent election has settled this question is a statement not worth consideration. There will be only one settlement, and that will be destruction to the proposition: just as gunpowder settled the question of another form of human slavery. The mere purchase of a handful of democratic votes in the most corrupt community (New York) in the country, changed the presidential incumbent for the coming four years; less than twenty thousand votes in a total of ten millions; and this too, in a case where the actual majority of votes cast in the whole country, were cast for the candidate (Cleveland) who was not elected. Does anybody suppose that I, for one, am to be knocked out in any such round. Not much.

Having occasion to buy a copy of the *Woman in White*, recently, I personally applied to three different Providence booksellers, and in each case was met by the same question, to wit, who wrote it? and until I answered the question, these gentlemen could not tell me whether they had the book, or not.

The December *Century* comes with the second installment of *Art Papers*, now in course of publication. *Duccio* is the subject, and three engraved specimens are given. *Duccio*, (with *Giotto*) stands at the very birth of Italian art, nearly two hundred years before the time of Raffaele: thus he proves a test of the thoroughness of the performance, attempted by the *Century*. To say that the *Century* has redeemed its promise in the production of wood cuts, is to concede everything, and yet I must, for with all my experience, I have seen nothing in the History of Art at all comparable to them.

It seems pleasant to see again the name of *Little Lord Fauntleroy* among the pages of *St. Nicholas*. Volume 16 of this excellent periodical begins with November. Among the articles in it, is a cleverly written story of the putting of the *Little Lord* upon the stage in London, and of the dramatizing of the original book. With this number also begins a project projected by the Century Company, of making the volume "an all around the world volume;" that meant that foreign lands should be treated in course throughout the year. The first land so treated is Japan. The subject proved to be so prolific that the articles overflowed into the December number. There is a freshness about them which makes theory very attractive; and moreover, very practical. There is another series of papers which I think of great value to young people, and that means every body, of course. It is that series under the name *Routine of the Republic*.

THE BOOK NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., DEC. 8, 1888.

HOLMES, O. W. *Astraea*. 12mo. Boston. 1850. 50c.

DRAKE, J. R. *The Culprit Fay, and other Poems*. Svo. clo. portrait. New York. 1835. \$2 50.

ARTIMEDORUS. *The Interpretation of Dreams*. First written in Greek by this most celebrated philosopher. 16mo London. n. d. \$1.25

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HAUTHORNE, Nath. *Trois Contes D'Haut-horne traduits de l'anglais*. The stories are, *Catastrophe de M. Higginbotham*, *La Fille de Rapaccini*. David Swan. 12mo. Paris. 1853. 75c.

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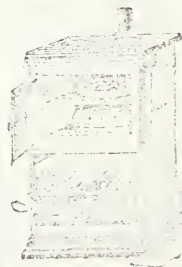
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VOL. 5.
No. 29.

The second and concluding volume of Mr. Chas. F. Richardson's *American Literature* has been issued by Messrs. Putnam's Sons. It is confined to the consideration of *Poetry and Fiction*. In the matter of time it is sufficiently comprehensive, covering the years 1607-1885, a little less than three centuries. This period, however, need not affright anybody, for the first 212 years—1607-1819—is covered in the first twenty-two pages. Perhaps a recapitulation of the chapter headings will present well enough the scope of Mr. Richardson's work. There are twelve of these chapters. I. Early Verse Making; II. Dawn (1819) of the Imagination; III. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; IV. Edgar Allan Poe; V. Emerson as a Poet; VI. Poets of Freedom and Culture—Whittier, Lowell and Holmes; VII. Tones and Tendencies of American Verse; VIII. Belated beginning of Fiction; IX. James Fenimore Cooper; X. Nathaniel Hawthorne; XI. The Lesser Novelists; XII. Later Movements in American Fiction. These are the themes upon which Mr. Richardson discourses. The most elaborate of these is given to Hawthorne (Nath.) in sixty pages; Longfellow has forty-seven pages, Poe, forty, Emerson thirty-five, Cooper, thirty-three. Bryant is casually mentioned in the second chapter, so is Drake, and Halleck, and a few others. So far as a consideration of the merits of those writers now living, and at work, is concerned, I think it must be conceded that it is beyond the scope of any man's powers, unless his powers can

be given the reins unrestrained by his interests. I do not say that this cannot be done in this world, but I do say that it is usually not done. Men are often prevented from telling the truth by reason of their supposed interests. It is, after all our talk, an open question whether it really does not pay better (so far as merely worldly interests are concerned) to lie than to tell the truth. Hence the incompetency of one contemporary to judge of another. One of the chief characteristics of Mr. Richardson's labors is the knocking to pieces of the opinions of the contemporaries of those men whom he newly criticises. In the round of years this measure will be again meted out, and the mistakes which he so clearly shows on the part of former contemporary critics will be the measure of his own. Still, this is but a small part of his book. Let us pass over it to something which we like better. I am going to quote to you a few opinions from Mr. Richardson:

"The *Bay Psalm Book* is so wretched a collection of pious doggerel that on the whole the philosophic reader rejoices in its badness." p. 3.

"The merit of Mrs. Bradstreet's poems is rather negative than positive. They are not so bad as they might have been." p. 4.

"The *Day of Doom* (Wigglesworth) is absolutely devoid of merit, save in its evident sincerity; at great length and with most deliberate argumentation, it teaches the horrible doctrine of the damnation of non-elect infants because of the sin of Adam. * * * It is not a piece of literature: * * * it is a curiosity; * * * a pitiful indication of the literary poverty of the period." p. 7.

"Toward the close of the 18th century the storm-centre of American Poetry seemed to move southward, hovering for a time over Yale College." p. 9.

"If Washington ever read these stories of the *Conquest of Canaan*, (Dwight's.) he found them decorously written in rhymed iambic pentameters fashioned strictly in accordance with the prevalent English style, and duly equipped with antitheses, "hovering accents," and all the requisites of artificial heroic verse." p. 10.

"Some colonial follies as well as Tory bigotries were wholesomely chastised in the swiftly moving slipshod verse of Mc-Pingal (Trumbull's.)" p. 12.

"Barlow ascribed the failure of the *Columbiad* to the fact that the Federalists controlled literary criticism, while the *Columbiad* was written by a Democrat." p. 12.

"*Home, Sweet Home*, severed from its well-known music, and measured by strictly artistic canons, is but a poor little poem, yet it is genuine and catholic." p. 22.

"The *Culprit Fay*, under *Drake's* hand, shows that American verse had emerged from pious propriety into the realm of fancy and the borderland of imagination." p. 24.

"*Dana*, like *Charles Sprague*, is one of those bygone figures in our literature whose relative importance must constantly diminish." p. 29.

"Of *Percival* (John G.) it is difficult to pay even the relative praise that belongs to a pioneer; he repeatedly crosses in the wrong direction the line that separates the sublime from the ridiculous. * * The age of sickly sweet sentimentality had come." p. 29.

"Another crude Connecticut poet, *J. C. G. Brainard*, was writing hasty lines similarly lacking in greatness, but similarly marked by occasional genuineness." p. 31.

"In her (*Maria Gowen Brooks*) verse zephyrs play with ringlets, lips resemble bud bursting flowers, eyebrows have flexible arches, cheeks are vermillion, and feet silvery; the turf velvet, the noon fervid, the midnight peaceful; the dove responds to love, and the lutes re-echo flutes." p. 34.

"By this time the day of small things in American poetry had passed, and the country could boast one poet relatively, though not absolutely of the first rank. The work of Bryant is not to be measured as a curiosity." p. 35.

These extracts will give a good idea of the way in which Mr. Richardson treats of those men who have become historical. He can speak his mind freely, and does speak it, but with living subjects he becomes restrained or altogether warped, and does not give full play to his powers of analysis. His book gives a true picture of the development of the poetic principle, and that was, after all, his objective point.

One other matter only can I touch upon. It is altogether too soon to predict the place in literature which Mr. Longfellow will ultimately take. Mr. Richardson accords to him a place among the great poets; and his greatest poem he declares to be *Hiawatha*, and the one surest to arouse interest in the future, and he thinks it quite possible that the time will come when, his other writings forgotten or ignored, Longfellow will be chiefly known as the author of *Hiawatha*; and this because "it possesses the poetic merits of imagination, descriptive power, native originality and broad interest; and so fortunately it is able to take care of its own place in literature." The thing which is absolutely necessary to confer immortality upon a poem, or upon anything else, is *truth*, and this Mr. Richardson does not enumerate among the elements contained in the poem, but he confesses in previous paragraphs that it is not there. Hence the poem does not possess the quality of longevity. The true picture of an Indian in poetic form will no doubt live. The question is, does *Hiawatha* present that form? The ultimate judgment touching Longfellow, it seems to me, must be that he was artificial, superficial, and not original, and hence his works cannot long live.

It is really entertaining to observe how these Massachusetts literary fellers will go out of their natural course just to get in a fling at Rhode Island. Here comes Col. Higginson with his *Travellers and Outlaws*; and, in his story of a New Eng-

land Vagabond," he actually has the audacity to point out a *supposed* error in Mr. John R. Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms*, (p. 113.) Impossible, there's no single error in the book; there's hundreds of them, and Col. Higginson is simply retailing his learning by pointing out a single one. By the way, this book of Col. Higginson's is clever, in spite of its sort of dime-novel title. The first paper is about the "old Salem Sea Captains" in general, and Capt. R. I. Cleveland, "his father's own cousin," in particular." Since this sketch was written, the entire narrative of Capt. Cleveland has been published, and Book Notes has extolled its excellencies. Col. Higginson's second paper is a "Revolutionary Congressman on Horseback." This is nothing less than a very clever account of the horseback journey's of William Ellery, a member from Rhode Island of the Continental Congress nearly the whole time from 1776 to 1786, drawn from Mr. Ellery's diaries, which are, I believe, still in existence at Newport. Mr. Ellery started for Dighton, Mass., (whither he and his family had been driven by the British occupation of Newport,) with Mr. Francis Dana, October 20th, 1777. On the 21st they reached Abraham Redwood's in North Providence; 22d, Judge Greene's in Warwick, where they dined, and in the evening, reached Judge Potter's in South Kingstown. Here they must have enjoyed themselves, for they staid six days with Judge Potter; and the important fact is recorded, that "Francis Dana, in the course of the last six days, hath devoured six quarts of apples and milk." Extracts from these old diaries, when made by a master hand, are admirable reading; far better, oftentimes, than the entire diary. In the tale of a "New England Vagabond" is related the adventures of Henry Tufits, one of the flash inhabitants of Maine and New Hampshire. It seems anomalous to read of the revolt of the slaves in this free land of ours, but,

nevertheless, it is all true, and three of the most interesting sketches in Col. Higginson's book relates to that number of slave revolts. The first was Gabriel's Defeat (1800), the second, was the attempt of Denmark Vesey, in 1822, the third, Nat Turner's Insurrection, 1831. The last was a bloody affair, and still remembered by many men. This book, *Travellers and Outlaws*, is filled with clever sketches, well worth any man's reading. Lee and Shepard publish it.

There comes from Fords, Howard and Hurlbut, a little book entitled the *Human Mystery in Hamlet*, an attempt to say an unsaid word, by Martin W. Cooke. In *Othello*, the effort is to show the working on the mind of an honest man of the passion of *Jealousy*. In *Macbeth*, the power for evil over men possessed of a terrible and vicious ambition. In *Lear*, the effect of the withdrawal of love upon a man who needs to love, and to be loved. In *Timon*, the effect of the discovery of the principle of universal selfishness among men upon a man of wholly generous impulses. These being illustrative of the purpose of Shakespeare in writing the plays specified; what, applying the same powers of understanding, was the purpose of Shakespeare in delineating the character of *Hamlet*. Therein lies the mystery. The literature of this study for the last hundred years, has been immense. The most powerful English and German minds have studied over it, but have reached no conclusive conclusion: now comes an American lawyer, to say an "unsaid word;" he reaches his opinion by logical and well assured steps; his *thought* was acute, and he reasons upon it adroitly, and surrounds it with substantial argument. *Hamlet* was an incorporeal creation by Shakespeare; he dwelt in the "airy fabric" built at Elsinore. Which of the human passions, or which of the springs of action in man, was he intended to illustrate? That is the question which Mr. Cooke undertakes to

answer. Mr. Cooke also suggests parallels between Shakespeare and Sophocles, with illustration from the *Electra*, and with Virgil, with illustration from the *Æneid*, and with other early poets. These parallels, have not, I think, before been suggested. They only show that Shakespeare was like the sun: which attracts to itself all bodies, to be consumed by its all consuming fires, and to be sent forth to illuminate and make warm a universe.

Occasionally, after some labor, I can discover the theory upon which a book is constructed; having discovered the theory it is then possible to study the process of development, and then give an opinion more or less thorough upon the quality of the work; but occasionally, I come across a book, or a book comes across me, which seems to have developed without any specific theory, and to exist only in a chaotic state. Such a book seems to be "*Manners, Happy Homes, Good Society all the Year Round*, by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale. It was first published some twenty years ago, and is filled with dissertations on certain social topics; for instance: Love, Home, Food, Language, Clothing, Washington's Birthday, Marriage, Foreign Travel, Letter Writing, Requisites of Good Society, Accomplishments of Men and of Women, Character, Conversation, Ladies' Dress, Dinner Parties, Politeness at the Table, Domestic Etiquette, Men and Women, Hints about Reception, Books for Home Reading, and a List thereof. About most of these things the BOOK NOTES knows next to nothing. Take ladies' dress, it only knows that it is fearfully and wonderfully made, and usually deforms or destroys the most beautiful thing on earth, to wit, the female form divine,—but when you come to books, the editor is at home; he has seen somewhat of books, and he gives it as his deliberate judgment, that the home library given on page 330 is about the worst possible. It has no system, and is bad

throughout. Why did not Lee & Shepard, in bringing out a new edition of Mrs. Hale's book, insert a list of books which would be of some value, instead of reprinting the names of these, many of them, obsolete treatises?

The *Journal* of the 11th inst. announces the reading of a paper by the Librarian of Brown University, Reuben A. Guild, LL. D., before the Veteran Historical Society. The *Journal* says the learned librarian "has discovered among other new facts, that the founder of Providence was an *Englishman* and not a *Welshman*." Has the *Doctor* abandoned Wales? his favorite hunting ground, and if he has, what is to become of *tradition*, which enters so largely into all his disquisitions upon this subject?

Messrs. Lee & Shepard have published as one of their *Cambridge English Classics*, a book entitled, *Chapters from Jane Austen*, edited by Oscar Fay Adams. These chapters are from the well known novels, "*Pride and Prejudice*," "*Northanger Abbey*," "*Persuasion*," "*Mansfield Park*," and "*Sense and Sensibility*." The selection of entire chapters disconnected with that which precedes or follows the chapter, necessitates the prefacing of each group of the selections with the characters of the work. Something more than a mere enumeration of names of these characters is necessary, and hence Mr. Adams has sketched their outlines in a concise and clever way. He tells you who they were, how they looked, what they did; and how they are connected with the story. After you know these facts, you can understand the chapter from Miss Austen which he introduces. As preliminary Mr. Adams tells what George William Curtis says of Miss Austen's genius; what W. F. P. says in *Fraser* of her uniform quality of style,—and that Col. Higginson says she was the founder of realism in fiction,—and Lord Macaulay's opinion of her discriminating skill, and many other similar things.

THE BOOK NOTES.

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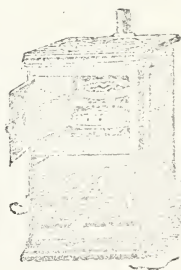
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